



सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FOR THE YEAR



सत्यमेव जयते

1959-60

(NINTH REPORT)

PART II

(APPENDICES)

BY

L. M. SHRIKANT

INDEX TO APPENDICES

APPENDIX No.	SUBJECT	PAGE
I	Statement showing latest Administrative set-up in the Centre (in which some changes have taken place during 1959-60) to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	1
II	Statement showing the Administrative set-up in the various States and Union Territories in which changes occurred during the year 1959-60	2—9
III	Statement showing the position during 1959-60 as regards the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members elected against unreserved seats in the State Legislative Assemblies	10
IV	Statements showing the representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in Rajya Sabha during the year 1959-60	11
V	Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members in the State Legislative Councils during 1959-60	12
VI	Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Territorial Councils during 1959-60	13
VII	Expenditure incurred in the first three years and estimated to be incurred in the fourth year of the Plan period by each State/Union Territory under both the Central and State Sectors	14—19
VIII	Statement of grant actually released by the Government of India to non-official organisations and expenditure incurred by them during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61	20
IX	Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 during the years 1958 and 1959	21
X	Work done for the removal of untouchability	22—49
XI	Statement showing the number of Non-official Organisations working in the States for removal of untouchability, grants paid to them for 1958-59 and 1959-60 by State Governments/Union Territories and Government of India under the programme for Backward Classes and expenditure incurred by them	50
XII	Statement showing the grants sanctioned by the Centre to the States/Union Territories and utilised by the latter for the purchase of wheel barrows, hand carts, etc. during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60	51
XIII	Broad outline of the Recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for suggesting measures to eliminate the practice of carrying night-soil as headload	52-53
XIV	Statement 1. Statement showing the nature of cases for which legal aid is being given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and De-notified Tribes	54—56
	Statement 2. Statement showing the expenditure sanctioned and actually incurred on Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and De-notified Tribes in the various States/Union Territories in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60	57-58
XV	Statement 1. Statement showing Statewise expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved in respect of Education during 1958-59 (estimated) under the State Sector	59—64
	Statement 2. Statement showing Statewise expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved in respect of Education during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 (estimated) under Centrally Sponsored Programme	65-66
XVI	Statement 1. Statement showing the total expenditure on institutions specially meant for pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities during 1957-58	67
	Statement 2. Statement showing the number of institutions meant specially for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes during 1957-58	68
	Statement 3. Statement showing the enrolment figures of children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes during the year 1957-58	69
XVII	Statement 1. Statement showing Statewise number of applications received, scholarships awarded and paid to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, and the amount allocated to State Governments/Union Administrations under the Government of India schemes for award of post-matric inland scholarships	70-71

APPENDIX No.	SUBJECT	P AGE
	Statement 2. Statement showing Statewise number of applications received, scholarships awarded and paid to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and amount allocated to State Governments/ Union Administrations under the Government of India scheme for award of post-matric inland scholarships	72—73
	Statement 3. Statement showing Statewise number of applications received, scholarships awarded and paid to students belonging to Other Backward Classes and amount allocated to State Governments/Union Administrations, under the Government of India scheme for award of post-matric inland scholarships	74—75
XVIII	Statement showing State-wise the number of applications received from and scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students for pre-matric studies and the expenditure incurred thereon by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the years 1956-57 to 1959-60.	76—79
XIX	Statement 1. Statement showing the number of applications received from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students with prescribed qualifications for award of Government of India overseas scholarships and the actual number of recipients during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59	80
	Statement 2. Statement showing particulars of touris second class sea passage (outgoing and return) allowed to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students going abroad for studies, who were in receipt of merit scholarships either from foreign Governments or under any other scheme of the Government of India (not covering the cost of passage)	81
XX	Statement showing the award of scholarships in Public Schools by the Government of India, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Public Schools during 1959-60	82
XXI	Statement 1. Statement showing the number of technical and educational institutions controlled by Ministries of the Government of India and number of such institutions in which reservations and other concessions are allowed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31-12-59	83—84
	Statement 2. Statement showing the number of technical and educational institutions controlled by the State Governments and number of such institutions in which reservation and other concessions are allowed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31-12-59	85—93
	Statement 3. Statement showing the number of technical and educational institutions controlled by the Universities and number of such institutions in which reservation and other concessions are allowed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31-12-59	94—105
XXII	Statement showing the progress of the working of the technical training institutes for Tribals sanctioned during the Second Plan period	106—109
XXIII	Statement showing the details of the Ashram Schools in the States/Union Territories as on 31-3-1960	110—124
XXIV	Statement showing the progress of Co-operative Farming Societies among Backward Classes	125
XXV	Statement showing the expenditure incurred and the physical targets achieved during the year 1958-59 and the expenditure estimated to be incurred and targets proposed to be achieved during 1959-60 in weaning away the tribals from the practice of shifting cultivation	126—127
XXVI	Note prepared by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on Shifting Cultivation problem in India	128—130
XXVII	Statement 1. Statement showing expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the schemes for Cottage Industries under State Sector during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 (estimated)	131—133
	Statement 2. Statement showing expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the schemes for Cottage Industries under Centrally Sponsored Programme during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 (estimated)	134—136
XXVIII	Statement showing the details of the Training, Training-cum-Production and Production Centres opened for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for promotion of Cottage Industries out of the funds provided under Backward Classes Sector as on 31st March, 1960	137—141
XXIX	Statement showing the steps taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the promotion of Cottage and Village Industries (other than Training, Training-cum-Production and production Centres) amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	142—144
XXX	Statement showing the work done during the year under report by various Agencies for the promotion of Cottage Industries among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	145—147
XXXI	Statement showing concessions given by the various State Governments and Union Administrations to the Co-operative Societies formed for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes	148—149

(iii)

APPENDIX No.	SUBJECT	PAGE
XXXII	Statement showing the number, membership and working and share capital for Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies working in the States/Union Territories, together with the number and amount of contracts undertaken and also the loans/subsidies advanced by the State Governments/Union Administrations during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60	150—5
XXXIII	Statement showing the progress of the schemes of opening grain golas in various States and Union Territories	154—155
XXXIV	Statement showing regulations, acts or rules in force for check on moneylenders and debt redemption in various States and Union Territories	156—158
XXXV	Statement showing rehabilitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families displaced due to the construction of dams, industrial plants, factories and other development projects etc., in various States and Union Territories	159—162
XXXVI	Statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations made by Commissioner regarding the rehabilitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons displaced on account of the construction of industrial and agricultural Projects in various States.	163—169
XXXVII	Statement showing scheme-wise progress of expenditure in respect of each of the Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan	170—187
XXXVIII	Statement showing common diseases prevalent in the tribal and backward areas and preventive and curative measures adopted in various States and Union Territories to control them	188—196
XXXIX	Statement 1. Statement showing the expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved on Housing schemes undertaken for the Scheduled Tribes under Central and State Sectors during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 and proposed for 1959-60	197—200
	Statement 2. Statement showing the expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved on Housing schemes undertaken for Scheduled Castes under Central and State Sectors during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 and proposed for 1959-60	201—205
	Statement 3. Statement showing the expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved on Housing schemes undertaken for the De-notified Tribes under Central and State Sectors during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 and proposed for 1959-60	206—209
	Statement 4. Statement showing the expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved on Housing schemes undertaken for other Backward Classes under Central and State Sectors during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 and proposed for 1959-60	210—212
XL	Statement showing the Legislative, Executive and other measures taken by the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for providing house sites and ownership rights to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons	213—219
XLI	Statement showing the steps taken by the Municipal and other Local Bodies for providing housing facilities to sweepers and scavengers in the various States/Union Territories	220—221
XLII	Statement showing the Constitution of Tribes Advisory Councils in the various States and important recommendations made by them during the year 1959-60	222—230
XLIII	Statement showing the expenditure incurred and progress achieved on the development of Scheduled Tribe/Tribal Areas of Assam during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.	231—232
XLIV	Research work done by the Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes, Universities and other similar Organisations	233—235
XLV	Recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers incharge of the welfare of Backward Classes, held in Vigyan Bhavan on 31st January and 1st February, 1960	236—238
XLVI	Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Armed Forces from 1954-1959	239—240
XLVII	Details of some additional measures adopted by the State Governments and Union Administrations for increasing the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under them	241—243
XLVIII	Statement 1. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1950-59	244
	Statement 2. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Tribe applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1952-59	245

(iv)

APPENDIX No.	SUBJECT	PAGE
	Statement 3. Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1959	246
	Statement 4. Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1959	247
	Statement 5. Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by Employment Exchanges in various States in regard to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1959.	248
	Statement 6. Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants who remained on Live Register of Exchanges seeking employment assistance as on 31st December 1959, classified according to occupations and educational qualifications	249
XLIX	Statement showing representation of Anglo-Indians in Railways, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs Department where there is a special reservation fixed for them under Article 336 of the Constitution	250—257
L	Statement 1. Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Anglo-Indian applicants during the year 1959	258
	Statement 2. Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian applicants, who remained on Live Register of Exchanges seeking Employment Assistance as on 31-12-1959 classified according to occupations and educational qualifications	259
	Statement 3. Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian applicants registered by the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in Employment during the years 1952 to 1959	260
LI	Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian Schools in the States and the grants given by the State Governments for the educational benefits of Anglo-Indians under Article 337 of the Constitution	261—264
LII	Statement showing the grants given by the Ministry of Railways to Schools/Institutions working for the benefit of Anglo-Indian Community during the year 1959-60	265
LIII	Summaries of the reports of tours undertaken by Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1959-60	266—295



APPENDIX I

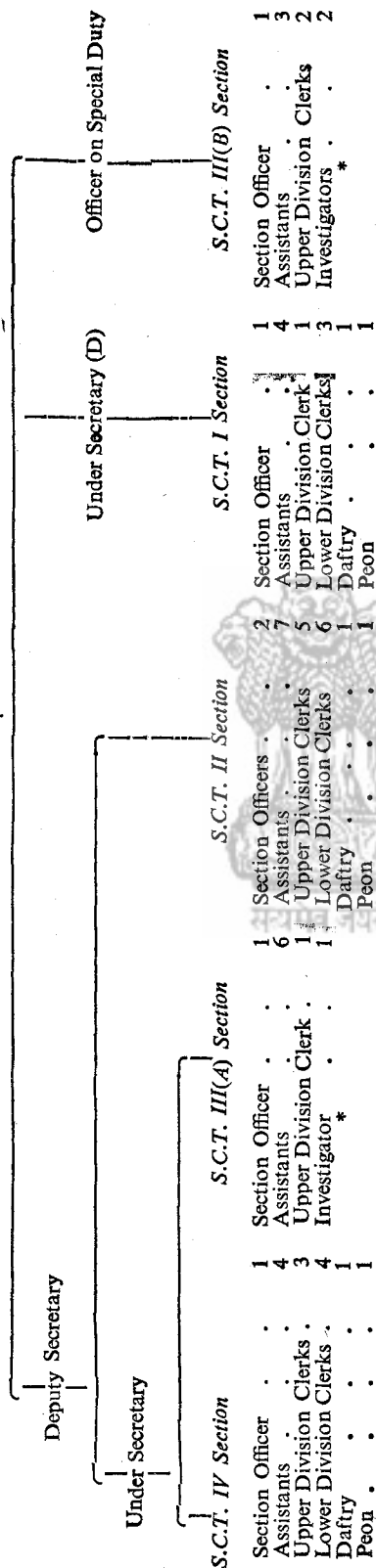
STATEMENT SHOWING LATEST ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP IN THE CENTRE AND IN THE STATES/UNION TERRITORIES (IN WHICH SOME CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING 1959-60) TO LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

STATEMENT No.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Special Secretary



*There are 6 Lower Division Clerks, 1 Daftys and 1 Peon who are to be shared by both S.C.T. III-A and S.C.T. III-B Sections.

Tribal Welfare Officer Assam, Shillong

Steno-typist . . . 1
 Lower Division Clerk . . . 1
 Peon . . . 1

PLANNING COMMISSION

(Social Welfare Division)

Adviser (Social Services)

Director

Senior Research Officer 1

Research Officer . 2

Economic Investigators Grade I 1

Economic Investigators Grade II 2

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES IN WHICH CHANGES OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1959-60.

ASSAM

TRIBAL AREAS DEPARTMENT

Secretary-cum-Commissioner of Hills Division and Appeals]

Joint Secretary

Deputy Secretary-cum-Secretary for Advisory Councils

Under Secretary

2 Assistant Secretaries

Assistant Development Commissioner

ADMINISTRATIVE WINGS IN THE DEPARTMENT

TRIBAL AREAS DEPARTMENT

Reforms Wing (deals with District Councils and normal administration of the Autonomous Districts).

Development Wing (deals with planning and development programmes under the Five Year Plans for all the Backward Classes)

Border Relief Wing (deals with border relief programmes in the Autonomous Districts affected by the partition and the recent border troubles on the Pakistan and Naga Hills borders. Three officers of the E.A.C. rank are in charge of the relief work in the most affected United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mizo and Garo Hills districts).

Advisory Councils Wing.
(i) Advisory Council for Autonomous Districts.
(ii) Advisory Council for Plains Tribals.
(iii) Advisory Council for Scheduled Castes.
(iv) Advisory Council for Other Backward Classes.

These Councils discuss the various problems affecting the welfare of the backward classes in addition to the development schemes provided for under the Five Year Plans.

BIHAR

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Secretary

Deputy Secretary-cum-Director Social Welfare

Under Secretary

Additional Under Secretary

Field Staff

Registrar

Field staff as on 1st March, 1960.

1 Special Officer for Paharia Welfare Work, Santal Parganas (Senior Deputy Collector).

17 District Welfare Officers (Deputy Collectors except one who is a Sub-Deputy Collector and who has been trained at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay).

1 Special Officer for Chauterwa Dom Settlement—Non-Gazetted.

17 Assistant Welfare Officers—Non-Gazetted.

1 Special Officer for the Welfare of Tana Bhagats.

349 Welfare Inspectors for Sub-Divisions and Blocks—Non-Gazetted.

1 Supervisor for Kharla Co-operative—Non-Gazetted.

734 Kalyan graingola Sevaks—Non-Gazetted.

Bihar Tribal Research Institute.

1 Director—Gazetted.

3 Sectional Officers (1 appointed, one being appointed and one being advertised) Class I Gazetted.

5 Assistant Sectional Officers (3 appointed and two advertised), Class II Gazetted.

5 Research Assistants—Gazetted.

7 Non-Gazetted Staff.

Training Centres (Workers engaged in welfare work for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

1 Lecturer in the Subordinate charge of the Training—Gazetted Class II.

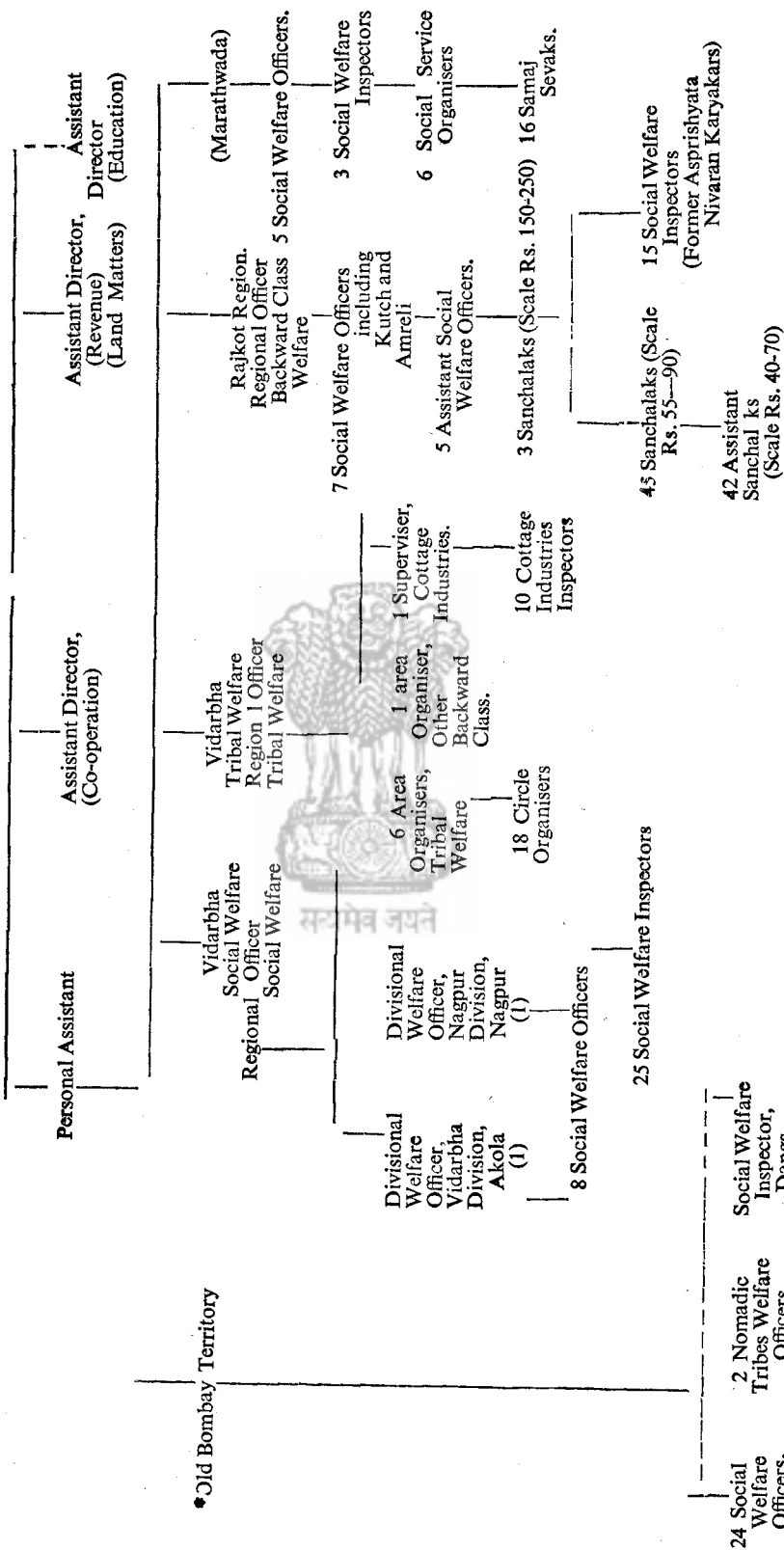
1 Non-Gazetted.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT (BACKWARD CLASS WING)

Director of Social Welfare

Joint Director of Social Welfare

Deputy Director (Research, Propaganda and Statistics)



*N.B.—(i) There are no divisional officers for Old Bombay territory and Marathwada region.

(ii) There are no divisional officers for Old Bombay territory and Marathwada region. The Social Service Officers in Vidarbha have been entrusted with Backward Class welfare work in addition to Social Welfare work. They work directly under the Regional Officer, Social Welfare, Vidarbha Region and the Divisional Welfare Officers at Nagpur and Akola.

MADRAS

DEPARTMENT OF HARIJAN WELFARE

Secretary, Industries, Labour and
Cooperation including Harijan Welfare

Director of Harijan Welfare

One Personal Assistant and two
Additional Personal Assistants
(in the grade of Deputy
Collectors)

One Special Deputy Collector
for land colonisation schemes

11 District Welfare Officers (drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors to work under respective Collectors)

One Special Deputy Collector (to look after the Reclamation of Kallars, an Ex-Criminal Tribe of Madurai District under the direct supervision of Collector)

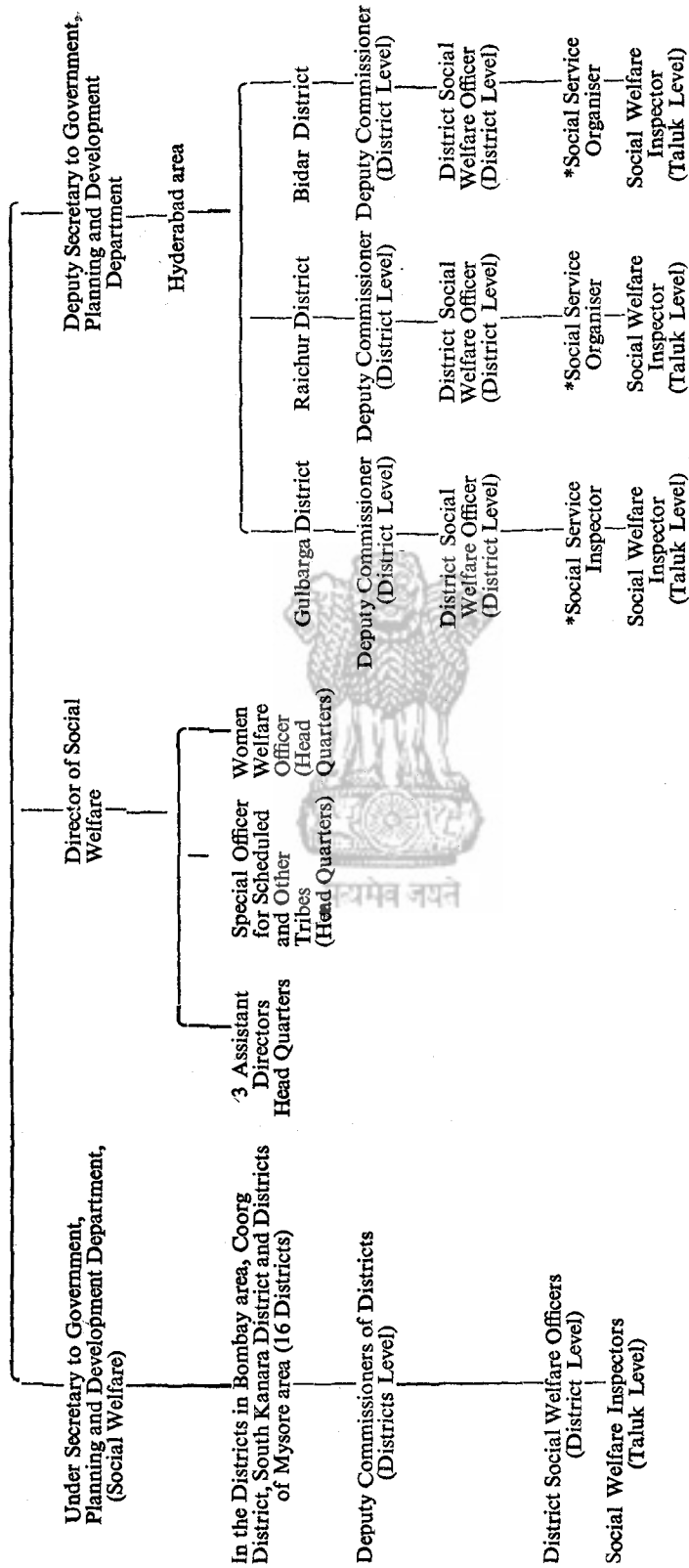
1 District Welfare Officer, Nilgiris (Drawn from the cadre of Senior Tehsildar Non-Gazetted working under the Collector) upgrading of this post is also under consideration.

This Department is under the control of one Director who is assisted by three Personal Assistants in the Grade of Deputy Collectors. In addition there is one Special Deputy Collector as a temporary measure for land colonisation schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, etc. The Director of Harijan Welfare is coordinating the work of the Collectors who are directly in charge of the work in the districts except in Madras city, where the Director himself is in charge of the work. The Collectors are assisted by the District Welfare Officers drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors in 11 districts and from the cadre of Senior Tehsildar in the remaining one district, *viz.*, the Nilgiris. In Madurai District in addition to the District Welfare Officer there is one Special Deputy Collector to look after the reclamation of the Kallars.

MYSORE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department and Additional Development Commissioner



*The Social Service Inspectors/Organisers who are in between the District Social Welfare Officers (District Level) and the Social Welfare Inspectors (Taluk Level) are now proposed to be shifted and attached to the office of the Director of Social Welfare thus making the entire set up uniform throughout the State.

SECRETARY

DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE (HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)

Assistant Director Headquarter	Accounts Officer	Research Officer	Social Education Officer	Welfare Officer	Lady Welfare Officer	Special Officer for Rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars	Publicity Officer	Welfare Officer (Prisons)	2 Assistant Research Officers	Assistant Statistical Officer	
Assistant Publicity Officer	Propaganda Assistant	2 Welfare Inspectors	Probation Officer, Beggar Home	Photographer and Artist	Overseer-cum-Draftsman	Industrial Inspector	Mechanic	Investigator of Beggar Home	Assistant Superintendent Beggar Home	Assistant lady Welfare Officer	Lady Welfare worker

DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT LEVEL

Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Almer	Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Udaipur	Assistant Director, Social Welfare, Jodhpur	Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Bikaner	Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Bharatpur
Social Welfare Officer.	Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur	Welfare Officer Prisons.	Welfare Officer Prisons.	Welfare Officer Prisons.
Superintendent State Rescue Home.	Social Welfare Officer, Dungarpur.	2 Superintendent Shelters.	3 Assistant Superintendent District Shelters.	4 Assistant Superintendent District Shelters.
Superintendent Aftercare Home.	Social Welfare Officer, Banswara.	Lady Welfare Officer Propaganda Assistant.	Assistant Lady Welfare Officer	Assistant Lady Welfare Officer
2 Assistant Superintendents, District Shelter (Male)	Special Officer for Rehabilitation of Bhil, Dharlawad.	5 Welfare Inspectors	6 Welfare Inspectors	6 Welfare Inspectors
Assistant Superintendent, District Shelter (Female).	Superintendent Aftercare Home.	16 Welfare Workers	10 Welfare Workers	17 Welfare Workers
Assistant Lady Welfare Officer.	Manager for Training Institute.	Lady Welfare Worker	Pracharak Assistant	Lady Welfare Worker
		Pracharak	*Lady Welfare Worker	2 Pracharaks.
		Assistant Prachark	Rehabilitation Inspector	2 Assistant Pracharaks
		4 Rehabilitation Inspectors	Housing Inspector	Well Inspector
13 Welfare Inspectors.	2 Assistant Superintendent District Shelter.	Well Inspector		
22 Welfare Workers.	Assistant Lady Welfare Officer.			
Lady Welfare Worker				
2 Pracharaks				
*Assistant Pracharak				
2 Investigators	17 Welfare Inspectors.			
Welfare Officer Prisons	Propaganda Assistant Welfare Officer Prisons.			
Rehabilitation Inspector	6 Supervisors of Schools			
Housing Inspector	2 Welfare Workers.			
	Lady Welfare Worker			
	Assistant Pracharak			
	Pracharak			
	Investigator			
	Overseer-cum-draftsman			
	2 Well Inspectors			
	3 Rehabilitation Inspectors			
	Special Engineer, Udaipur.			
	3 Assistant Engineers.			

***It appears that the post has not been filled in.**

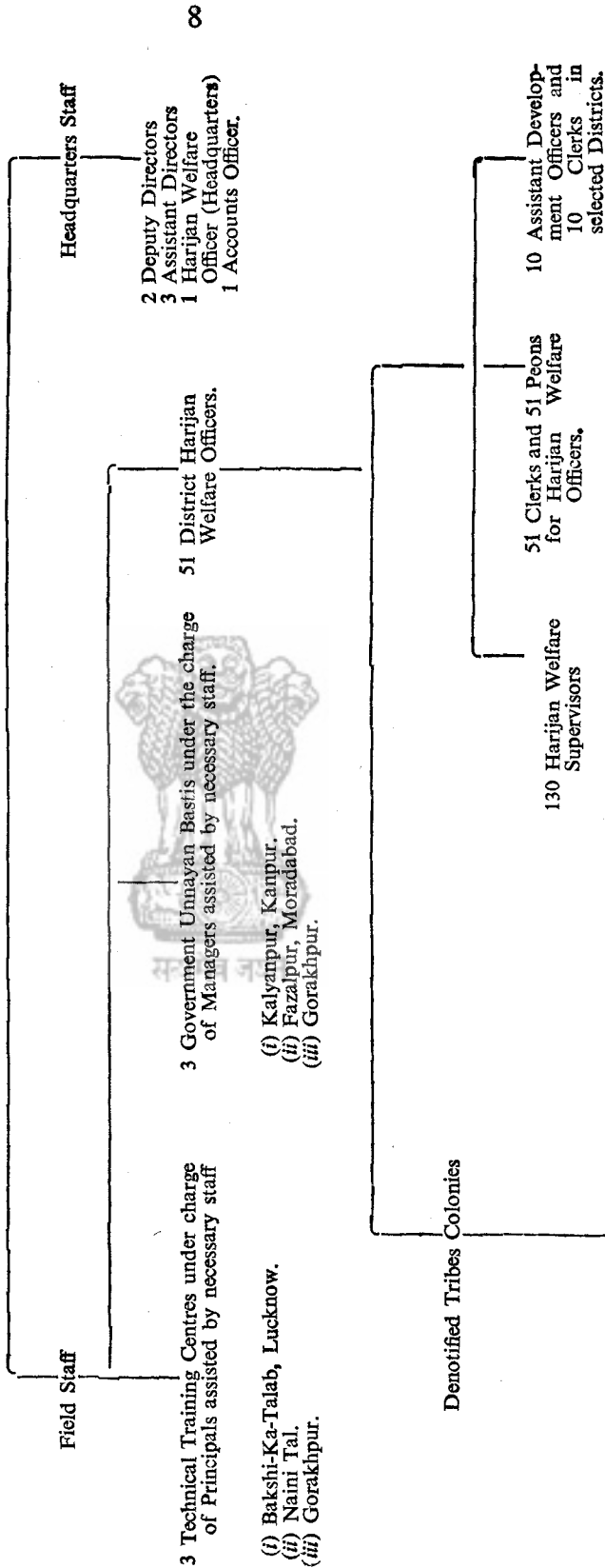
UTTAR PRADESH

HARIJAN SAHAYAK DEPARTMENT

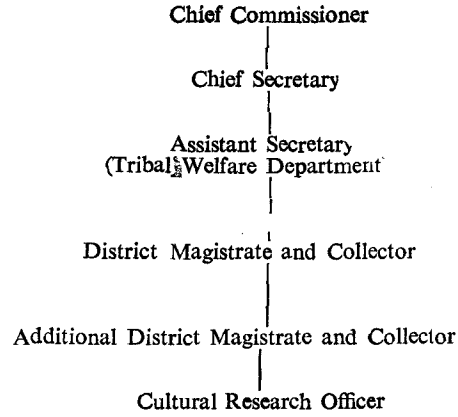
Secretary, Harijan Sahayak, Social Welfare and Planning Department and Development Commissioner

Additional Secretary, Harijan Sahayak, Planning Department and Additional Development Commissioner

Deputy Secretary to Government and Director, Harijan Welfare



TRIPURA
TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT



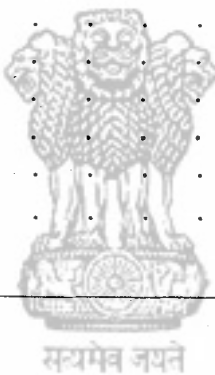
NOTE:—The post of Development Commissioner has not been filled up after the last incumbent has left and the Chief Secretary is looking after the work of the Development Commissioner and also of the Tribal Welfare Department.



APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION DURING 1959-60 AS REGARDS THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST UNRESERVED SEATS IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

S.No.	Name of the State	Legislative Assemblies	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	—
2	Assam	1	3
3	Bihar	—	2
4	Bombay	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
6	Kerala	1	—
7	Madhya Pradesh	—	3
8	Madras	2	—
9	Mysore	—	—
10	Orissa	—	1
11	Punjab	—	—
12	Rajasthan	—	—
13	Uttar Pradesh	2	—
14	West Bengal	1	2
	TOTAL	8	11



APPENDIX V

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE MEMBERS IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS DURING 1959-60

S.No.	Name of the State	Legislative Councils
-------	-------------------	----------------------

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE PERSONS IN RAJYA SABHA DURING THE YEAR 1959-60

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
Name of the Member	State from which returned	Name of the Member	State from which returned
Shri Kishori Ram	Bihar	Thakur Bhanu Pratap Singh	Madhya Pradesh
Shri P.N. Rajabhoj	Maharashtra	Shri J.B. Hagjer	Assam
Shri V.C. Kesava Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Maheswar Naik	Orissa
Shri Dayal Das Kurre	Madhya Pradesh		
Shri B. Parameswaran	Madras		
Dr. Dharam Prakash	Uttar Pradesh		
Shri B.D. Khobaragada	Maharashtra		
Shri Kota Punniiah	Andhra Pradesh		
Shri Neki Ram	Punjab		
Shri Piare Lal Kurrel	Uttar Pradesh		



APPENDIX V

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE MEMBERS IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS DURING 1959-60

S.No.	Name of the State	Legislative Councils	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—
2.	Bihar	3 (1 nominated)	4
3.	Madras	2 (1 nominated)	—
4.	Bombay	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Mysore	3	—
6.	Punjab	3 (1 nominated)	—
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2	—
8.	West Bengal	1	—
	TOTAL	16	4



APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE TERRITORIAL COUNCILS
DURING 1959-60

Name of the Territory	Total number of Members	Number of Schedu- led Tribe Mem- bers	Number of Schedu- led Caste Members
1. Himachal Pradesh	43	1*	13**
2. Manipur	32	10 (1 nominated)	1
3. Tripura	32	12 (1 nominated)	1

* Elected against an unreserved seat.

** Includes one member elected against an unreserved seat.



APPENDIX VII

EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS AND ESTIMATED TO BE INCURRED IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE PLAN PERIOD,
BY EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY, UNDER BOTH THE CENTRAL AND STATE SECTORS

CENTRAL SECTOR

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Plan Provision	Total Expenditure incurred during 1956-57 to 1958-59	Expenditure estimated to be incurred during 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
SCHEDULED TRIBES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106.00	13.040	41.894
2.	Assam	424.50	175.272	86.812
3.	Bihar	236.12	79.641	46.895
4.	Bombay	205.25	77.917	60.591
5.	Kerala	30.94	4.917	8.29
6.	Madras	16.12	5.448	4.275
7.	Madhya Pradesh	407.50	85.96	102.49
8.	Mysore	14.90	4.165	5.02
9.	Orissa	285.50	116.252	60.53
10.	Punjab	88.20	13.033	17.886
11.	Rajasthan	117.54	18.659	42.743
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—No Scheduled Tribes in the State—		
13.	West Bengal	63.19	18.387	11.47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	4.724	2.927
15.	Manipur	50.00	14.086	16.00
16.	Tripura	47.00	17.147	13.606
TOTAL		2107.76	648.648	521.429
SCHEDULED CASTES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.18	22.17	11.203
2.	Assam	22.00	4.994	9.38
3.	Bihar	45.21	23.60	9.239
4.	Bombay	88.95	13.376	12.473
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	0.30
6.	Kerala	32.67	9.32	10.006
7.	Madras	81.00	45.555	17.536
8.	Madhya Pradesh	37.47	10.92	12.51
9.	Mysore	41.30	21.43	10.75
10.	Orissa	17.00	8.764	2.40
11.	Punjab	46.00	15.563	8.68
12.	Rajasthan	21.87	7.805	6.647
13.	Uttar Pradesh	94.24	35.088	13.491
14.	West Bengal	31.69	9.11	7.71
15.	Delhi	3.00	0.22	0.272
16.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	0.76	2.471
17.	Manipur	—No Scheduled Castes in the State—		
18.	Tripura	—No Scheduled Castes in the State—		
TOTAL		570.28	228.675	135.068

CENTRAL SECTOR

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Plan Provision	Total expenditure incurred during 1956-57 to 1958-59	Expenditure estimated to be incurred during 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
DENOTIFIED TRIBES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.50	5.005	0.489
2.	Assam	—No Denotified Tribes in the State—		
3.	Bihar	1.50	0.812	0.112
4.	Bombay	5.00	3.763	0.65
5.	Kerala	—No Denotified Tribes in the State—		
6.	Madras	27.00	13.104	5.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.50	2.48	0.22
8.	Mysore	11.00	3.276	2.38
9.	Orissa	2.50	1.15	0.48
10.	Punjab	3.00	1.60	0.60
11.	Rajasthan	4.50	2.712	0.798
12.	Uttar Pradesh	41.00	8.01	9.04
13.	West Bengal	1.00	0.222	0.19
14.	Delhi	1.45	0.145	0.32
15.	Himachal Pradesh	—No Denotified Tribes in the State—		
16.	Manipur	—No Denotified Tribes in the State—		
17.	Tripura	—No Denotified Tribes in the State—		
TOTAL		111.95	42.299	20.629
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.00	—	11.62
2.	Assam	8.68	—	0.50
3.	Bihar	37.00	—	13.30
4.	Bombay	37.00	—	17.425
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.30	—	0.20
6.	Kerala	6.00	—	Nil
7.	Madras	23.00	—	10.24
8.	Madhya Pradesh	37.00	—	15.10
9.	Mysore	11.00	—	5.50
10.	Orissa	30.00	9.978	8.52
11.	Punjab	15.00	—	4.63
12.	Rajasthan	18.00	—	7.50
13.	Uttar Pradesh	55.00	—	19.701
14.	West Bengal	26.00	—	5.08
15.	Delhi	0.96	0.395	0.256
16.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
17.	Manipur	—	—	—
18.	Tripura	—	—	—
TOTAL		330.94	10.373	119.572

STATE SECTOR

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Plan provision	Total expenditure incurred during 1956-57 to 1958-59	Expenditure estimated to be incurred during 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
SCHEDULED TRIBES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,18,88,941	1,11,97,744	54,22,300
2.	Assam	9,02,50,000	3,55,21,759	2,14,37,000
3.	Bihar	2,80,85,000	87,84,238	53,60,482
4.	Bombay	1,67,47,000	63,75,503	44,39,087
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
6.	Kerala	36,80,000	14,42,250	7,83,000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4,99,77,000	92,07,767	48,69,000
8.	Madras	31,68,000	10,19,408	7,72,000
9.	Mysore	23,46,000	9,23,085	8,08,000
10.	Orissa	3,18,24,500	1,40,81,500	59,68,500
11.	Punjab	21,62,000	6,85,737	5,94,200
12.	Rajasthan	1,42,98,000	30,72,751	27,42,700
13.	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes		
14.	West Bengal	1,41,04,900	51,74,080	22,11,600
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
16.	Delhi	—	—	—
17.	Himachal Pradesh	23,23,700	7,66,770	6,00,900
18.	Laccadive Aminidivi and Minicoy	—	—	—
19.	Manipur	66,25,000	40,04,735	15,65,000
20.	Tripura	73,60,000	39,78,700	15,65,500
TOTAL		29,48,40,041	10,62,36,027	5,91,39,269

STATE SECTOR

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Plan Provision	Total Expenditure incurred during 1956-57 to 1958-59	Expenditure (estimated) to be incurred during 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
SCHEDULED CASTES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144,75,200	64,50,605	42,33,400
2.	Assam	47,50,000	13,95,100	10,00,000
3.	Bihar	171,21,000	69,60,610	38,08,557
4.	Bombay	189,32,000	62,84,986	53,12,640
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	23,65,000	9,51,906	6,30,000
6.	Kerala	142,79,000	79,23,648	34,57,000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	79,43,000	31,89,876	11,29,000
8.	Madras	353,10,000	133,20,863	74,05,516
9.	Mysore	235,35,000	99,43,940	44,60,000
10.	Orissa	55,15,500	29,93,500	15,41,800
11.	Punjab	194,87,000	97,24,350	49,69,500
12.	Rajasthan	56,89,000	22,74,516	12,49,000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	505,56,600	231,00,200	99,50,300
14.	West Bengal	34,18,900	14,34,786	6,64,400
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
16.	Delhi	14,20,000	5,79,658	4,92,704
17.	Himachal Pradesh	18,04,000	8,20,795	3,89,000
18.	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy	—	—	—
19.	Manipur	3,00,000	95,647	37,500
20.	Tripura	1,90,000	1,01,000	48,500
21.	Pondicherry	5,85,000	1,74,130	1,40,954
TOTAL		22,76,76,200	9,77,20,116	509,19,771

STATE SECTOR

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Plan Provision	Total Expenditure incurred during 1956-57 to 1958-59	Expenditure (estimated) to be incurred during 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
DENOTIFIED TRIBES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,47,600	6,57,281	3,67,000
2.	Assam	-----No Denotified Tribes-----		
3.	Bihar	7,30,000	26,483	1,53,788
4.	Bombay	21,44,000	9,28,999	4,32,319
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
6.	Kerala	-----No Denotified Tribes-----		
7.	Madhya Pradesh	19,79,000	1,85,255	1,57,000
8.	Madras	65,79,000	29,89,142	19,57,000
9.	Mysore	15,57,000	3,82,863	3,00,000
10.	Orissa	6,60,000	3,12,000	96,000
11.	Punjab	9,68,000	4,77,206	2,01,000
12.	Rajasthan	16,91,000	5,25,553	2,97,300
13.	Uttar Pradesh	17,89,200	6,69,600	2,09,800
14.	West Bengal	4,95,000	1,20,400	47,000
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
16.	Delhi	-----No Scheme-----		
17.	Himachal Pradesh	-----No Denotified Tribes-----		
18.	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy	-----No Denotified Tribes-----		
19.	Manipur	-----No Scheme-----		
20.	Tripura	-----No Denotified Tribes-----		
TOTAL		200,39,800	72,74,782	42,18,207

STATE SECTOR

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Plan Provision	Total Expenditure incurred during 1956-57 to 1958-59	Expenditure (estimated) to be incurred during 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,98,800	12,46,765	5,20,500
2.	Assam	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	84,00,000	37,22,914	19,31,656
4.	Bombay	71,47,000	46,00,721	11,85,746
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	15,30,000	4,61,000	3,50,000
6.	Kerala	40,97,000	18,27,080	12,60,000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	75,86,000	9,73,510	4,91,000
8.	Madras	55,24,000	33,31,926	11,36,370
9.	Mysore	22,00,000	6,35,446	7,20,000
10.	Orissa	No Scheme for Other Backward Classes		
11.	Punjab	No Scheme for Other Backward Classes		
12.	Rajasthan	11,52,000	24,80,007	2,10,800
13.	Uttar Pradesh	76,54,200	43,48,500	13,53,800
14.	West Bengal	3,08,300	1,45,168	63,100
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
16.	Delhi	No Scheme for Other Backward Classes		
17.	Himachal Pradesh	No Scheme for Other Backward Classes		
18.	Laccadivi, Amindivi and Minicoy	—	—	—
19.	Manipur	No Scheme for Other Backward Classes		
20.	Tripura	No Scheme for Other Backward Classes		
TOTAL		4,83,97,200	2,37,73,037	92,22,972

APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT OF GRANT ACTUALLY RELEASED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO NON-OFFICIAL ORGANISATIONS AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THEM DURING 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 AND 1960-61

Name of the Non-Official Agency	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Grant released	Expenditure incurred	Grant released	Expenditure incurred	Grant released	Expenditure incurred	Grant released	Expenditure incurred	Grant sanctioned	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(A) For removal of Untouchability										
1. Harijan Sevak Sangh	3,35,300	3,35,122	3,24,600	3,13,860	2,86,270	2,83,530	3,02,000	2,93,473-80	3,02,000	
2. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League	2,32,000	2,16,562	2,25,000	1,98,250	2,22,300	1,98,775	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3. Iswar Saran Ashram	90,000	87,232†	64,000	64,000	40,880	40,880	62,280	69,793-42**	6,82,920	
4. Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh	—	—	47,700	47,700	78,940	78,940	72,350	N.A.	77,300	
(B) For Other Backward Classes										
1. Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh	1,00,000	89,177	1,15,800	89,224	1,22,000	1,20,000	3,62,000	3,55,768-75	1,22,500	
2. Servants of India Society	64,075	56,423	63,534	63,213	1,04,008	94,135	62,075	74,659	63,156	
3. Indian Red Cross Society	25,000	20,711	25,000	24,982	37,200	37,200	79,200	N.A.	51,000	
4. All India Backward Classes Federation	12,500	11,050	21,400	19,200	35,950	35,950	52,900	N.A.	41,600	
(C) Other Non-Official Organisations										
1. Tata Institute of Social Sciences	—	—	44,900	44,900	90,880	90,880	1,21,600	N.A.	74,100	
2. Indian Council for Child Welfare	25,000	12,874	52,686	42,986	45,060	N.A.	47,000	N.A.	32,500	
3. Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	—	—	15,000	N.A.	Nil	
4. Andhra Pradesh Adim Jati Sevak Sangh	1,00,000*	—	—	—	1,10,800††	N.A.	Continued from 1958-59 grants.	80,946 (in 1958-59 & 1959-60)	Nil	
5. Rama Krishna Mission Calcutta,	—	—	—	—	10,000	Nil	10,000 (Kerala Branch) ₹7,10,200 (Assam Branch)	N.A.	Nil	
		8,35,651		9,14,815		9,80,390				

† Actual spent Rs. 87,232 and the balance of Rs. 2,768 was spent during 1957-58 by the Ashram.
†† Ad hoc grant given to Sangh.
* The amount was granted to the Sangh in the first Plan Period but it has been utilised by them in the Second Plan period. They have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 80,128 only out of the grant.
** Includes Institutions' share.
† This amount will be met out of the savings in the overall Plan ceiling fixed for Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Tribes in Assam.

APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH UNDER THE UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) ACT, 1953 DURING YEARS 1958 (h) AND 1959

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of cases registered with the police														Details of cases challaned				
		Total		Challaned		Not Challaned		Convicted		Acquitted		Compounded		Pending						
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
1	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	1	17	1(a)	12	—	5	—	2	—	3	—	2					
2	Assam	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
3	Bihar	.	.	5	N.A.	5	N.A.	—	—	1	N.A.	—	—	4	N.A.					
4	Bombay (b)	.	.	133	N.A.	132	N.A.	1(c)	N.A.	1	N.A.	9	N.A.	120	N.A.					
5	Jammu and Kashmir	.	.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—					
6	Kerala (h)	.	.	89	40	87	27	2	13(d)	36	7	15	4	9	7					
7	Madhya Pradesh (h)	.	.	158	139	114	110	44	29 (e)	20	11	20	37	1	43					
8	Madras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	Mysore (h)	.	.	47	99	43	94	4	5	5	23	21	13	7	34					
10	Oriss.	.	.	10	N.A.	10	N.A.	3	10	5	N.A.	2	N.A.	3	N.A.					
11	Punjab (h)	.	.	7	8	5	6	2	2	—	—	3	3	3	1					
12	Rajasthan (h)	.	.	70	59	52	45	18	14(f)	8	3	14	8	30	26					
13	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	13	23	12	20	6	10	4	1	3	1	1	8					
14	West Bengal	.	.	8	2	8	2	—	—	5	1	3	1	—	—					
Information not furnished																				
Union Territory																				
1	Delhi	.	.	5	1	4	1(a)	1	—	2	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.					
2	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	4	N.A.	4	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	2	N.A.	—	N.A.					
3	Manipur	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
4	Tripura	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL		.	.	550	389	477	318	73	71	127	81	83	48	92	71	177	121			

(a) It has not been intimated as to how the case ended.

(b) The figures given for the year 1958 do not include information from Bhandara and Kolhapur districts for the quarter ending 30-9-58 and of Bhandara and Prabhani districts for the quarter ending 30-12-58.

(c) The case could not be challaned as the investigation was pending at the close of the year 1958.

(d) Five cases were compromised, 4 referred as mistake of fact, 1 settled by mediators, 1 U.D. and 2 referred as false.

(e) Could not be challaned either for want of sufficient evidence or found false or pending investigation.

(f) 11 found false and 1 filed for want of evidence and 2 pending with police.

(g) No offence was made out against the accused.

(h) The information in respect of the year 1958 for these States given above is in accordance with the information furnished for the present report.

APPENDIX X

WORK DONE FOR THE REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

(a) Non-official Agencies

(i) *Harijan Sevak Sangh*

Vice-President's Tour

The Vice-President Shri Viyogi Hari was on constant tour during the year under report. He did not spare any occasion, which in his opinion, could be used for the eradication of Untouchability. He undertook Pad-Yatras and led Harijans to important temples of the localities he visited for Darshan and worship. Aanjaneya, Chaukilingshwar Mahadev, Venkateshwar Swami, Veerabhadra Swami and Venugopalswami's temples were some of the important temples he visited.

He also inspected Harijan Basties, colonies, schools, hostels, and Balwadis run under the auspices of the Sangh and guided workers in their day-to-day problems which they had to face in their Untouchability removal work.

He was helpful and instrumental in getting open hotels, temples and wells which workers found difficult to tackle. Besides he distributed 25 acres of land obtained in Bhoodan to 500 Harijan families in Andhra.

On the request of Shri Goraji a devoted Savarn Social worker the Vice-President went to Sevagram to attend his son's marriage which was arranged with a cultured Harijan girl on January 30, Martyrdom-Day of Gandhiji. He visited Sabarmati Ashram and Sabarmati Jail where he conducted prayer along with jail authorities and prisoners in the cell which was occupied by the Father of the Nation in 1922.

He visited Viyara, in Gujerat to preside over the Bhangi-Kasht Mukti seminar organised by the Committee. Representatives of various provinces participated in the discussion, regarding 'Bhangi Mukti and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti'. He toured through 13 Municipalities of Madhya Pradesh and discussed with their Presidents on the above subject. He addressed meetings organised by these Municipalities and stressed the need of improvement in their method of scavenging.

ANDHRA

Early in the month of April 1959, a party of Harijan Leaders and other constructive workers of the Sangh went on a tour for the propagation of Anti-Untouchability and covered the Districts of Kistna, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur and Kurnool Districts. In all important centres, they organised temple entries and other constructive measures. There was stout opposition to temple entry at Ammakur of Kurnool District where when the party attempted to enter into the Temple of Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Ammavaru, the special deity of the Vaishya Community, it was stoutly obstructed. Then Sri S. Nagappa a supervisor of the Sangh offered Satyagraha and as the priests were stubborn and not amenable to reason, a case was launched against the trustees and they were convicted and sentenced to pay fines.

In East Godavari District, Harijans were exempted from paying entrance fees for entry into the temples at Kotipalli.

The wedding of a Harijan couple at Kankipad Lock Gudem in June, 1959 gained distinction by the ritual being performed by a Savarna priest, whose services were secured by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Andhra Pradesh. He also participated in the common Dinner organised on the occasion.

The Harijan Sevak Sangh, Andhra Pradesh had the unique honour of being favoured with the visit of the Rashtrapati, Dr. Rajendra Prasad to Vinayashramam, the abode of Swami Sitaram, the Saint and Scholar, President of the Sangh in the month of August, 1959. A Memorandum was presented to him on behalf of the Sangh. The Rashtrapati gave useful suggestions to the workers of the Sangh.

Sri Viyogi Hariji, Vice-President of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh undertook a tour of Andhra in the month of September, 1959 to synchronise with the Harijan Week and Gandhi Jayanti Week. After touring through the coastal Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore, and led a party of Harijans into the Sacred Sri Venkateswara Swami Temple at Tirupathi. His tour had a galvanising effect and brought a new hope into the hearts of thousand of Harijans. He covered some villages in each District on foot to have close contact with the Harijans.

In the month of October, 1959, the Governor Sri Bhimsen Sachar and Shrimati Lalitha Sachar were pleased to visit the Harijanwada at Kankipad Lock Gudem, a way side village at the request of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. This is perhaps a unique instance and a fitting precedent of a Governor directly coming into contact with villages. There was temple entry by the Harijans and non-Harijans into Sri Anjanya Swami Temple. He also gave a donation of Rs. 100/- to the Harijans for their good work.

Sri Acharya Bhansali undertook a Pad-Yatra of Andhra Pradesh in the month of December, 1959 which lasted till nearly the end of February, 1960. He covered several villages and his inspiring messages and simplicity have left a deep impression on the people. As a result, one caste-Hindu of Siripuram in Khamman District gave a free gift of a portion of his house with vacant attached yard estimated to cost about Rs. 2000/- to a Harijan family to live and settle down in the midst of caste Hindu habitation. This is a prelude to the movement for eliminating the construction of separate Harijanwadass and paves the way for mixed habitations in the villages proper, thus destroying the substance of segregation. This tour on the whole, forms a land mark in the history of the movement for eradication of Untouchability and has greatly served to bring a deep stir in the minds of the rural population to realise that it is sinful to segregate a whole class of human beings, when we allow even dogs and cats to enter our houses.

In February, a conference on a large scale was held at Gosavidu, an interior village in the backward upland area of Khamman and Kistna District which was attended by the Governor.

The 3rd Annual Provincial Anti-Untouchability Conference was held at Kakinada in March, 1960. The Conference was attended by several prominent people. Kakinada is in a way the Cradle of cultural and social reform in Andhra in Modern times. The Conference was inaugurated by Shrimati Masuma Begum, Minister of Social Welfare Government of Andhra Pradesh. A Shivir was also organised which was enlivened by speeches intended to edify the active field workers.

As a result of all these efforts the branch was able to get open 638 temples and Dharamshalas, 482 wells and tanks, 345 hotels and restaurants and 58 barber shops to Harijans.

ASSAM

The Assam Harijan Sevak Sangh continued its work under the guidance of Shri Debeswar Sarmah, Ex-Minister, Education and Public Works Department etc., Government of Assam, through its 18 district committees.

The branch did not receive requisite grants-in-aid to cope with the work. It gave only Rs. 4,000. As such Sangh's 7 organisers had to be paid half average pay for the first six months and stop them.

Meetings and Melas

During the year as many as 70 meetings, one Gandhi Mela at Silchar, Community Dinners, at Jorhat, Majuli, Teok, Kakajan, Dhubri, Tezpur, Golaghat, North Lakhimpur, Jamuguri and Shillong were held. Untouchability Week was also observed in March throughout the State of Assam under the State Government initiative, and our Sangh offered full co-operation in this work.

Conference and Shivir

Annual Conference and Shivirs were held at Golaghat in December last under the presidentship of Shri Bijoy Ch. Bhagwati, Member of Parliament Caste-Hindu workers and Harijan representatives from all localities attended the same which had a two day programme. Theatrical performance and musical functions were also held by the local Harijan students with full co-operation of the caste Hindu students. A special meeting of the delegates was also held at Harijan Namghar Golaghat.

Social and Religious Festivals

Gandhi Jayanti, and Sankardev Jayanti and 15th August and Republic-day were observed in a fitting manner in all places of the State by the Harijans along with caste-Hindu people. Ravidas Jayanti was also observed in a most fitting manner at Dibrugarh and Silchar.

Leather Co-operatives

As many as 10 Leather Co-operative Societies were formed and organised at different places of Assam. Out of these 5 committees namely Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Shillong, Silchar, Nalbari and Garo Hill received grant @ Rs. 600/- from the State Government as working capital.

The following co-operative (Leather) received grant-in-aid from the State Government :—

1. Shoe making Co-operative Society, Shillong.
2. Ravidas Harijan Samiti (Garo Hills).
3. Dibrugarh Ravidas Harijan Institute (Dibrugarh).
4. Jorhat Cobbler's Co-operative—Jorhat.
5. Nalbari Harijan Smotrai Samiti—Nalbari.



BENGAL

During the year 1959-60, the Bengal Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh experienced great financial difficulty and the work was limited. It has been running two hostels, one at a village in Midnapur, the other at a village in Bankura. Total number of inmates was 36. The Bankura hostel showed remarkable results in the class examinations by Harijan and Adivasi boys, so much so that it has roused the envy of Caste Hindu population in the neighbourhood who feel that they are being neglected and even the life of the workers is threatened. The branch had been conducting actually 14 schools and Sanskar Kendaras. A Krishi Sambaya Samiti has been started in Auligeria centre in Midnapur, and arrangements have been made for starting a co-operation credit society among the sweepers in Krishnagar Municipality with the co-operation of its chairman. An intensive drive had also been undertaken by a worker who had taken for his field of activity 13 villages round about Pasang in Midnapur. The branch has been in arrears regarding the payment to the anti-untouchability propaganda workers. From April to March, one of them, in Murshidabad had toured 27 villages in one Police Station Suti, 30 villages in another Raghunathganj, 6 villages in a third Dhulianbagh, 17 villages in another Thana, Lalbagh and 9 villages in a fifth P.S. Farakka. Two Harijan workers in Nadia toured 17 villages in Chapra P.S., 15 villages in Kotwali, 5 villages in Nabadwip, 5 villages in Nakashipara, 1 in Santipur, 2 in Tehatta, 1 in Krishnagar, 1 in Kaliganj, 1 in Purbasthali in Burdwan District which comes up to 50 villages. The fourth who worked for 5 months in the year, toured 67 villages in 24-Parganas or more particularly in Diamond Harbour Sub-division of the District. These tours have been more or less Pad-Yatras and the number of total villages covered was 218.

The Sangh also distributed books to 65 Harijan students—boys and girls—during the year.

It has also been maintaining its adult education centres in Dinajpur West (North Bengal), and three workers have been looking after municipal sweepers welfare at Krishnagar and Howrah.

TRIPURA

This Branch conducted six welfare centres at Baijalghat, Thakkar Bapa Nagar and at four sweeper colonies at Sadar, Gokulnagar, Kenaichar and Jagannathpura. Except Gokulnagar all the welfare centres were conducted by honorary workers. An old and experienced worker supervised all the three centres at Kailasahar. Main activities in those centres were :—

- (i) "Prohibition", (ii) Village Sanitation (iii) Changing the outlook of Savarns and Harijans by organising group discussions, Kirtan, Ramayan Patha etc.

2. At Baijalghat a community hall was constructed with an estimated cost of Rs. 1200/- out of which Government gave Rs. 600/- only through Bharat Sevak Samaj.

3. The reclamation works of Thakkar Bapa Nagar was started through shramdan and a farming co-operative society has been organised.

4 During the year the Secretary of the branch toured through nineteen villages of Dharamnagar Khowai, Udaipur and Sadar. He addressed as many as 95 group meetings and ten public meetings and spoke on removal of Untouchability. Another worker toured through Jagannathpur, Kinaichar, Fatikroy Kanchanbari, Rajnagar etc., villages and organised forty group meetings. He also conducted Kirtan and 'Ramayana Path' in the different villages. The branch held fourth Harijan Conference of Mahadevtila in Sadar.

BIHAR

The Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh has its District Branches in all the 17 districts of Bihar as also in some of the sub-divisions and even Thanas.

It received the following grant-in aid from the State Government:

(i) For the removal of Untouchability	40,614·00
(ii) For organising Municipal Co-operative Credit Societies	28,299·00
(iii) For the publication of 'AMRIT' a monthly, devoted to social work	3,000·00
(iv) For welfare work for the Ex-Criminal Tribes of Hazaribagh, Saharsa and Santhal Parganas	1,050·00

The Central Office gave financial help for organising workers training camp at Deoghar and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for helping the poor and deserving Harijans for the repairs of wells, huts and for conducting cases of assault and for offences under the Removal of Untouchability Act and for medical treatment. 27 Samaj Kalyan Kendras were conducted in the rural areas where adult Harijans received training in Yavada and Ambar Charkhas, Kirtan Havan, Poojan, Safai work, literacy, sewing and other handicrafts. Caste-Hindus also sat side by side which helped in the removal of Untouchability to a great extent. The Sangh is conducting one High School, one Middle School and nine Night Schools and imparting education to Harijan and other backward class pupils.

The Sangh carried on the following six-fold main activities :—

(1) Propaganda for the removal of Untouchability by organising village meetings—895, Social Melas—55, Inter dinings—25, Kirtan and Bhajan Mandalis with the result that 276 village wells were thrown open to the Harijans specially to the Doms who suffer most in this respect. Restriction to Harijans were removed from entering public temples 104, Dharamshala—1, Hotels and Restaurants—55.

The older generation is clinging still to the past and though not impossible but it is very difficult to change their head and heart in their old age.

Some cases under the Removal of Untouchability (Offences) Act for assaults and burning of Harijan houses were instituted but due to the partiality and apathy of the police and the courts some of the cases have been dismissed while some are still pending. Sustained and continuous effort will and is bearing fruit and Untouchability is showing signs of coming to an end in the near future

(2) The Sangh has so far succeeded in organising 57 Municipal Sweeper's Societies with 4847 members. With the limited resources it could not give relief to all the sweepers but our very advent in their midst have checked the moneylenders and their rate of interest has been halved. The Sangh is succeeding in befriending the sweepers who were so far left alone to themselves.

(3) The branch held two workers' training camps during the year under review when Harijan and Savarns—both honorary and paid workers received trainings for carrying on the campaign against the observance of Untouchability.

(4) We have been publishing a Hindi Monthly journal 'AMRIT' which is a vehicle for propaganda against Untouchability.

DELHI

Untouchability Removal work was carried out with greater enthusiasm this year by two workers who besides working in Delhi and its suburbs went as far as Meerut, Gurgaon, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar and Ghaziabad for investigation of complaints which were received by the Head Office.

They organised meetings and conferences in 149 villages of Delhi State and were quite successful in carrying the message of removal of Untouchability. 37 Inter-caste dinners on small scales were also arranged in which both communities participated. These parties were organised so as to bring the two communities closer with the active co-operation of Savarns. Notable feature of the year was that Harijans were invited on six Savarn marriages and *vice-versa* savarns participated in 12 Harijan marriages. On all these occasions both the communities inter-dined and attended all functions jointly.

From 24th September to 2nd October 1959 Harijan-week was observed in which workers in small batches of Harijans and Savarns went from door to door preaching non-observance of Untouchability. On Garhmukteswar festival a batch of 20 Harijan-Savarn boys and workers distributed posters and pamphlets in the festival and held Prabhat Pheries.

Seventeen ailing Harijans were got admitted to hospitals and arrangements were made for their treatment.

Occasionally powdered milk, first-aid medicines and clothes were distributed to deserving Harijans.

Besides forty-eight barber shops at Shahdra, Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Narela were thrown open to Harijans. Eleven drinking water centres, 27 tea-shops and 4 milk-shops were opened all over Delhi by Harijans which were patronised by Savarns as well.

135 Harijan boys were got admitted to school for whom efforts were also made to get scholarships. Service was secured for fifteen Harijans in Government offices, mills and as domestic servants. Efforts were also made to stop the bad practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads.

As in previous years a Pathshala was run at Malkaganj, Subzimandi by one of the Sevaks. Total number of students on roll was 40.

Cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act—The workers had to visit 38 villages in the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Gurgaon and Delhi State where they settled amicably quarrels between Harijans and Savarns; Harijans and Harijans. In 27 cases Harijans were given aid and all the cases were settled in their favour and in 18 cases in spite of or best efforts the workers met with failure.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

This branch concentrated its activities in the intensive areas one each in the five districts of the Pradesh. Paonta Tehsil in District Sirmoor, Solan Tehsil in District Mahasu, Bilaspur Sadar Tehsil in District Bilaspur, Sundar Nagar Tehsil in District Mandi and Chamba Tehsil in District Chamba were the centres of intensive activities. Twenty villages in each of these areas were selected for the removal of Untouchability and put under the charge of a worker separately.

Three hostels one each at Paonta, Sarahan and Chamba were run by the Sangh during the year. The Harijan and Savarn students lived there like members of the same community to their mutual advantage.

Two Sanskar Kendras at Nandgram (District Mahasu) and Nihargarh (District Sirmoor) and one day school at Chalan (District Mahasu) were successfully conducted by the Sangh for the benefit of the Harijans and Savarns.

Several cases of ejectment of Harijans from lands were withheld through the intervention of the Sangh. The Sangh also took up cause of Harijans for the allotment of lands and construction of new houses and drains and provision of water in the Harijan settlements. They were also instrumental in the distribution of sewing machines and spinning wheels among the deserving Harijan women by the Welfare Department.

During the year under report the branch organised 182 public meetings and conferences to propagate the message of removal of Untouchability. Their efforts succeeded in getting open 13 temples and Dharamshalas, 15 wells and 19 Bavdis, 5 hotels and eight barber shops to Harijans.

KARNATAK

In the four districts of North Karnatak the Harijan Sevak Sangh had its four district committees at Bijapur, Belgaon, Dharwar and Karwar under which the work for the removal of Untouchability was carried on during the year under report.

The seven propagandists paid by the Centre toured 996 villages while the President toured through 100 villages for the propagation of the Untouchability removal propaganda. Work could not be started in districts Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar—the newly added districts—since no help was given by the Government.

In almost all the cities and big towns Harijans are treated alike in temples, wells, hotels, restaurants, schools and such other public places. However, in some villages the Sangh has not been able to meet such success; the reason being that Harijans are in a small minority and being chiefly dependent upon the local savarns for their livelihood, the Harijans did not want to assert. Though legally they are allowed to enter all public places, the Harijans are afraid of the Caste-Hindus. The Sangh could not take the help of law lest the villagers boycott them socially. There have been instances at Padunur and Muttur villages where they were refused the daily food articles from village shops. Even the best efforts of the Sangh could not solve this problem as the Savarn leaders avoided to meet our workers. During propaganda in villages inter-caste dinners and tea-parties were also arranged. Besides workers made statistical, social and economic survey of about 50 villages and tried to help them in their difficulties by contacting the concerned officials. 18 mixed tea parties and one inter-caste dinner was organised during their propaganda campaign in various villages.

The branch organised one 7-day and another 15-day shivir for training workers at Jamkhandi, and Doda Ballapur. Three conferences for the removal of Untouchability were arranged at Sirsi, Terdal and Kalagri in Karwar and Bijapur districts.

All schools even in villages and even schools conducted in village temples are open to them. The Harijan students sit side by side with caste-Hindu students. In some of the villages it is seen that Harijan students—both boys and girls can freely visit some of the orthodox Brahmins and non-Brahmins but in many villages the old system of observing Untouchability is still in existence, though it can be safely said that much of the former rigour is gone.

Educational work

The branch maintained 3 hostels, one boy's and one girl's hostel known as Kanya Mandir and one Ahilyodhar Mandir. There were 100 boys in the boy's Hostel on 31-3-60 out of whom 79 were Harijans and 21 from the higher-castes. The number of girls on roll was 47 out of whom 45 were Harijans. In addition to the above two hostels, the branch maintained one rescue home to which girls are committed by the Juvenile Court under the Bombay Children's Act. Here girls are given education and training in sewing and spinning. During the year under report one Harijan girl of the Ahilyodhar Mandir was got married to a caste-Hindu of Madras who was clearly told that the girl belonged to Harijan community. The boy is well placed and both boy and girl are happy with their marriage.

Social and welfare work

Campaign was carried on against the social evils of drink and Dev Dasi system. Powdered milk worth Rs. 1,100/- was secured for the backward class hostels from the Roman Catholic Church and distributed. In some villages workers helped Harijans in getting seeds and agricultural implements from the State.

KERALA

As usual the Untouchability Removal work was carried on under the guidance of the President and Secretary of the branch with its seven workers all of whom were paid by the Centre.

The branch organised 15 meetings and conferences during the period under report and invariably all of them were addressed by the Secretary along with other social and political workers. Joint prayers were held in prayer halls already constructed. No new prayer hall has been added this year. Posters and Pamphlets received from Centre were distributed all over the State. A new leaflet-translation from its English version "A HANDFUL OF FLOUR" was brought out as the sixth leaflet under the Removal of Untouchability publication.

Swami Anand Tirth the Regional Sevak concentrated his attention on the opening of Gowd Saraswat Brahmin temples and met with some success. He filed a case for getting entrance into the Nalambalam of Gowd Saraswat Brahmin temple at Cherai but failed. However workers were able to get open 49 temples and Dharamshalas not belonging to Gowd Saraswat Brahmins—and 174 wells and 75 barber-shops.

Social and welfare work

The lady worker continued to conduct Balwadi Classes daily. Average attendance was about 15. In addition the sevika visited about 30 houses daily in order to promote co-operation between Harijan and Savarn women. Shri G. Ramachandran, Secretary, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi visited Aakunath Centre and inaugurated the opening ceremony of a shed made for running new Balwadi classes. Another sevak deputed at Nilambar Gramdan area visited practically all the houses of Harijans and Adivasis in the area. Their children were given wash regularly and admitted to schools. Every morning their houses and surroundings were cleaned with the help of the residents. Milk-powder was distributed amongst children and the sick. All possible help was given to the members of the colony for the cultivation of gingily, tapioca and vegetable; even money was secured on loan and distributed at Rs. 50 per family for cultivation. A number of Adivasis who are living in this region were helped by the sevaks just as Harijans. Authorities concerned were contacted for providing agricultural implements, goods drinking water wells; and medical aid etc. A bund was also constructed to stop soil erosion. Jungle was cleared of trees, thistles etc., for procuring more land for cultivation. Spinning was taught regularly to Adivasi and Harijan children. A Coir Cooperative Society for Harijans was formed at Pethakkulam for their benefit. Two new wells constructed and one old one repaired. Colonies were maintained for Nayadis at Kadavanad, Edakkera and Munnurcode. 22 children of Kadarnad Nayadi Colony were given mid-day meals regularly throughout the year besides dresses were supplied in seven Nayadi Welfare Centres. The branch also looked after scavenger welfare work and many of the quarrels between them were amicably settled.

Educational;

The branch maintained 9 hostels out of which six were for boys and three for girls. Total number of students on roll was 312 including 98 girls. There were 13 caste-Hindu boys and 3 caste-Hindu girls. Besides the branch maintained 2 Bal Eadis and 2 Sanskar Kendras.

PUNJAB

Work for the removal of Untouchability was carried on in the State through its eight district committees and 8 sevaks out of whom six were paid by the Centre.

The branch organised 708 public meetings, melas and social gatherings in the course of prachar work and arranged 14 community dinners at the close of these functions.

During the period under report the workers were able to get open 32 temples and dharamshalas, 55 wells, 12 hotels and restaurants and twenty-two barber-shops.

Though Punjab is fast shedding the observance of Untouchability yet workers came across cases where the age old orthodox views of Untouchability still persist. At village Khatawa it was found that Harijan students did not attend school out of fear of the teacher who punished them simply because they were Harijans. Our sevak working in that area took some Harijans with him and met the teacher. He was requested not to discriminate between Harijan and Savarn students as the two were sons of the same soil. Better sense prevailed and the teacher promised not to discriminate in future and as a result of his assurance 7 Harijan students were admitted to the said school. Another batch of 5 Harijan students were got admitted to a school in village Kollar. Two Harijan girls were admitted to a Sanatan Dharma 'Putri Pathshala' hitherto closed to Harijans. This was a singular success as sanatanists are very staunch believers in Untouchability.

At Gohana Harijans were not allowed to take water from pitchers placed at bus-stops; this disability was also got removed and now they can use those pitchers just as savarns do; of course the help of law had to be sought in this case.

A very largely attended Harijan conference was held at Abohar which was inaugurated by Shri N.V. Gadgil, Governor of Punjab. More than fifteen thousand people attended the conference—a gathering which had never before assembled in such large number. An inter-caste lunch was also arranged in which Governor was the chief guest. At this conference about Rs. 3,000/- were collected locally for the Sangh.

Out of the cases reported to the Sangh the following will show how police and authorities callously behave in taking action against the offenders.

In a village in Rohtak district a Harijan was manhandled by police and subjected to great humiliation. The sevak approached higher authorities to get the police officer concerned brought to book but the case is still pending.

2. In another case in Safidon Mandi in Karnal the Sub-Inspector of police misbehaved with a Bhangi woman who used to clean his quarters. The woman resisted and informed her men-folk about the misconduct of the officer. When the matter was brought to the notice of the police the sub-inspector instead of admitting his fault beat them. On this the Harijans and savarns of the town and suburbs collected and launched a hartal. It was after much hue and cry that the sub-inspector was suspended.

3. There was another case from Jullundur where Harijans were forcibly evicted from their huts which they were occupying for the last 7 years. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner who expressed his helplessness in the matter although a school building constructed on the same land which was also sealed the same night was subsequently allowed to function. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, the President All India Harijan Sevak Sangh telephoned and wrote to the Secretary Rehabilitation Ministry to allow the Harijan families to stay in their huts or to provide alternative accommodation but nothing has been done so far to alleviate the sufferings of the families who are stranded in the open exposed to the vagaries of weather.

For the first time in the history of the Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh the Punjab Government has given a grant of four thousand rupees for the Untouchability Removal work and consequently the Sangh has expanded its field of work and established six more branches in Ferozepur district.

MADHYA PRADESH

During the year under report 35 workers worked under the able guidance of Shri K.V. Datey, President and S.L. Joshi, Secretary toured through 4,000 villages all over Madhya Pradesh and worked for the removal of Untouchability, social and economic upliftment of Harijans.

About 500 meetings, 37 Sammelans and 71 film shows were organised for spreading Untouchability removal propaganda.

The following table shows the various achievements gained by their combined efforts district-wise.

District	Thrown open to Harijans				Restrictions removed			
	Temples	Wells	Barber shops	Hotel & Restaurants	Playing of band	Wearing of ornaments	Horse Riding	
Ujjain	22	8	1	3	..	..	..
Dewas	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
Dhar	18	5	7	11	..	..	..
Bhelsa	3	5	9	8	13	4	15	
Mandsore	8	8	20	20	..	2	4	
Murena	4	4	3	2	..	1	..	
Bhind	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Raisen . . . . .	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
Gwalior	54	40	2	..	..	1	..
Rajgarh	8	12	2	2	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	8	8	20	20	..	2	4	
Shivpuri]	4	5	4	3	4	..	..
Shajapur . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total	134	102	72	73	17	10	23	

Untouchability removal work which was stopped in Bhopal region for the last three years was restarted in districts Raisen and Sihar. Work for the eradication of Untouchability was carried out in the following six intensive regions :

1. Sironj, District Bhelsa
2. Shamshabad District Bhelsa
3. Babai, District Hoshangabad
4. Garoth, District Mandsore
5. Mahidpur, District Ujjain
6. Badnavar, District Dhar

Further the branch published a monthly named 'ANTYODAYA' as a means for intensifying propaganda and also for giving details of the results achieved.

Welfare Work

For the economic betterment of Harijans the Sangh tried to help them as far as it was within its means. Since most of the Harijans desire to have cultivable land, the Sangh, helped them in getting land from the State as well as land obtained from Bhoodan. 5,500 Bighas of land was got distributed to 448 Harijan families of districts, Bhelsa, Shivpuri, Morena, Dhar and Ujjain.

Harijans who have adopted scavenging as means of earning their livelihood have to undergo great drudgery, therefore, the branch launched a campaign for improving their methods of scavenging and for providing them better implements. The work was carried out under the guidance of a small committee which decided to start work from the Indore commissionerary and as a first measure desired to stop the inhuman practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads. With this end in view Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh undertook a tour of the Municipal Committees of Indore. The

efforts bore fruit and the State sanctioned grant-in-aid to 40 municipalities for the purchase of vehicles which would carry night-soil.

A new village Harigram after the name of the Vice-President, All India Harijan Sevak was formed in District Guna where besides 45 families of Harijans Savarn, Muslim and a number of backward class families are settled. Each family has been given 20 bighas of land. The State also helped them for the purchase of ploughing implements, oxen, seeds etc. A credit co-operative society was also organised for the betterment of Harijans.

Sangh made efforts to eradicate some of the bad social customs prevailing among Harijans.

Untouchability Removal Exhibition

Just as in the previous years Untouchability Removal Exhibition was organised at Bangalore on the Khadi Gramodyog Exhibition held there. This year some new posters on Bhangi Mukti and Bhangi Kasht Mukti were also included. Besides Bangalore this exhibition was held at 8 other places in Madhya Bharat.

Pad-Yatras

Of late Pad-Yatras have proved very helpful means for the Untouchability eradication methods therefore, a 22-day 'Pad-Yatra' was taken out on Vinoba and Gandhi Jayantis, in the following districts:—

Mandsore	Guna
Indore	Rajgarh
Ujjain	Gwalior
Dhar	

This also gave the workers an opportunity to take a survey of the work already done and also know what main items still require their attention.

Educational Work

Most of the educational and welfare work is done by the Government still the branch conducted six hostels---5 for boys and one for girls—which contained 110 boys and 7 girls. This included 10 Savarns.

Workers Training Camp

A 12-day workers training camp was organised at village Shamgarh district Mandsore in which 42 workers from Madhya Bharat and 15 from Mahakoshal region participated. The inauguration ceremony was performed by Shri Manak Lal aggarwal M.L.A. and the camp was addressed by Shri L.M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Shri T. D. Pustake, M.P., Shri K.V. Datey, Shri Bhanwarlal Bhadada, Shri Bhanwarlal Nita, Shri Vidhayak, Shri Dhirajlal Shah and Rustamji, Inspector General of Police etc. The camp came to a close with the speech of Shri Viyogi Hari.

Cases against Untouchability (Offences) Act

It was only as a last resort, cases against Savarns were instituted when all entreaties of workers failed to settle the issue amicably. During the year under report the branch filed 79 cases out of which 33 were compromised, 15 were decided in favour of Harijans and the opposite parties were convicted, six were dismissed and 25 are still pending.

TAMIL NAD

The work for the removal of Social Disabilities of Harijans in this State is being done enthusiastically. The work is progressive wherever sincere workers are available, and we are doing this work of Removal of Untouchability intensively in three districts with the help of our Central office and we are trying to spread out our activities throughout the State.

Saveral villages of Wallajah, Vellore, Arkonam and Cheyyar taluks in North Arcot district were taken as intensive areas and work was done by holding meetings and distributing leaflets etc. Arrangements were peacefully made to secure facilities for the Harijans regarding the entrance of temples and using public places like hotels, laundry, saloons and wells.

The work has been going on in the villages of Trichy and Lalgudi Taluks in Tiruchirappalli District. The dispute about a public well in the village of Kattur of Lalgudi Taluk has not yet been settled. Several methods have been adopted to tackle this matter. The dispute about the well in Vaushaiyur of the same taluke is under the police action. Many public places like hotel, wells and temples etc., were got opened to the Harijans without distinction in these talukas by our workers here. Public meetings, Bhajans and Kalashepams were also held.

In Madurai District our worker did not only do the work for removal of Untouchability but is also taking active part in almost all the meetings and Sarvodaya Conferences convened by various organisations such as Sarvodaya Mandal, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Gandhiji Sankaralaya, Serva Seva Sangh etc.

Our workers visited many villages in their areas and met the leaders of Harijans and caste-Hindus. The rights of Harijans were explained and secured peacefully by persuasion and if that were not possible their legal rights were enforced. One great difficulty in removing the disabilities of the Harijans is their economic condition. The moment a hotel or a tank is opened to them with the help of the Civil Disabilities Act the caste-Hindus in the village immediately impose a social boycott. This is being tackled peacefully by way of explaining things to caste-Hindus. Untouchability would have been very easily removed if the local leaders were to enforce it and do propaganda among the caste-Hindus for its removal as a social work but mostly such kind of propaganda is absent. Unless honest and sincere efforts from all classes of people are forthcoming the civil disabilities act will for a long time continue to be merely a waste paper without being brought into force.

With the aid of our State Government who disbursed the first instalment of grant only at the end of the financial year we did our work to the best of our ability as noted below.

Several kinds of pamphlets were printed regarding the removal of Untouchability and distributed. A pictorial advertisement was also given regarding our work in the Tamil Weekly journal "KALKI".

Selected varieties of Library books were purchased and distributed to various Harijan libraries in all the districts.

Bhajans, Kathakalashepams and dramas were also arranged for and enacted in the villages wherever possible in almost all the districts.

In addition to these our propaganda van was also fully utilised in North Arcot and Chingleput and other Districts. Talks were given regarding removal of Untouchability by our workers in many of the villages and distributed pamphlets and leaflets etc., and exhibited film shows at night times. In some places bhajans and Kalashepams were arranged. Our work was much appreciated by the public in all the villages. The presidents of village panchayats cooperated with us for arranging film shows and bhajans and Kalashepams.

UTTAR PRADESH EAST

Out of the seventeen districts of Uttar Pradesh East ten have their district committees working in their areas. The branch has seven workers all paid by the Centre.

During the period under report the branch organised 14 public meetings, four melas and 223 group meetings for prachar work and contact. The workers through their efforts were able to get open 11 temples, 126 wells, 11 hotels and restaurants and 43 barber-shops. 13 inter-caste dinners were also organised to bring the two communities together. Since in Uttar Pradesh Savarns are very staunch in the matter of inter-dining this item of the Untouchability Removal Programme was of importance. Most conspicuous achievement of the year was that workers were able to eradicate Untouchability from one village namely Rampur Buzurg in district Deoria.

Intensive Work

The branch had been carrying on intensive work in the following four regions:

- (1) Bankata intensive region comprising of 57 villages in District Deoria.
- (2) Rampur intensive region comprising of 25 villages in District Deoria.
- (3) Kerakat intensive region comprising of 25 villages in District Jaunpur.
- (4) Parshunur intensive region comprising of 15 villages in District Azamgarh.

Here they were able to get the co-operation of the local workers as well.

Educational and Welfare Work

In district Deoria workers got repaired 13 old wells with local help and constructed one Kucha house for a 'Dom' Harijan. A night-school was conducted at village Sohany District Ballia and 26 students, Harijans and Savarns were taught by a Harijan teacher in this pathshala. Besides scholarship, book-money was given to deserving Harijan students.

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated from 24th September to 2nd October with great enthusiasm in all the districts and a programme of 'Prabhat pheries', Speeches on Removal of Untouchability and on the life of Mahatma Gandhi were given. Cleaning of Harijan basties, mixed sports, spinning, mass prayers and kirtans were also conducted. An inter-caste dinner was arranged at Varanasi on this occasion which proved a marvellous success. Thakkar Bapa Jayanti and Valmiki Jayanti were other festivals celebrated by the branch. The Secretary toured various districts in connection with the Untouchability Removal campaign and also participated in the Bhangi Mukti conference organised by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi at Viyara in Surat. He also toured Bombay alongwith Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The Secretary published a pamphlet "Asprashyata-Ka-Mul" in Hindi and distributed it along with their Untouchability Removal literature received from the Centre. Cinemashows on the Removal of Untouchability were also arranged.

UTTAR PRADESH CENTRAL

This branch carried on its Anti-Untouchability activities through its 14 district committees and 5 workers; out of whom 4 were paid by the Centre, one worker was exclusively deputed to look after sweeper's welfare.

To intensify and keep an eye on the work that is being done the President toured through the districts of Jhansi, Lucknow, Unnao, Kanpur and Fatehpur etc. He contacted the sevaks and social workers, inspected Harijan basties and gathered first hand information about Harijan problems to be placed before the State Government where he found his inability to help them.

During the period under report the branch organised 614 meetings and conferences for spreading Untouchability propaganda. During their propaganda 85 community-dinners and tea parties were arranged which served to bring together the two communities.

Intensive Regions

The opening of intensive regions has proved quicker method for the eradication of Untouchability and therefore, the branch conducted 3 intensive centres of 25 villages each at (i) Kalookhera, District Unnao, (ii) Rath, District Hamirpur, (iii) Ghazipure, District Fatehpur. Work is progressing satisfactorily in these regions.

Another mode is to intensify and gain quicker results is by Pad-yatras. Accordingly 'Pad-Yatras' through Fatehpur, Unnao, Jalaun, Kanpur and Hamirpur were undertaken on Social and Religious occasions as it added some sanctity to the work and leaves a marked impression on the minds of masses. During these 'Pad-Yatras' Bhajan kirtan, Speeches and Meetings were arranged in which village folk both men and women participated.

During the period the branch was able in securing 52 temples 112 wells, 1 hotel and six barber-shops opened to Harijans.

Educational and Social Welfare

The branch conducted 5 schools under the district branches at Kalpi, Kanpur and Fatehpur. This included a Kanya Pathashala run at Kalpi. Total number of students who attended these schools was 507 out of whom 50 were girls.

One hostel for boys was maintained at Kalpi in which both Harijans and caste-Hindus lived. Mahila Ashram was run at Mahoba.

Cases Reported

The branch received 41 complaints through its district committees about the atrocities perpetrated by caste-Hindus and the Sangh brought these before the authorities concerned for the decision and action 10 of these cases were decided in favour of Harijans, 3 are under consideration and 28 are still pending.

VIDARBHA

This branch carried on work in the eight districts through its eight district committees, a few taluka committees and a band of 26 workers out of whom 3 are paid by the Centre.

Propaganda and Publicity

The President of the branch toured throughout the eight districts and besides supervising the work, guided the workers in their work. He actively participated during the Untouchability Removal and Prohibition Week.

The sevaks visited 403 villages and organised 426 meetings and conferences and 51 inter-caste dinners and tea-parties to bring the two communities together. Consequently they were able to get open 39 temples, 82 wells, and 7 hotels and restaurants. During propaganda tours literature on the removal of Untouchability received from the Centre was distributed.

Shivirs and Training Camps

Two training camps at Khalod Hirapur and Kothor, District Chanda were organised for training workers.

Educational and Social Welfare Work

A boys hostel with 22 boys including 2 Savarns was run at Morsi. The Bombay State sanctioned 21 scholarships @ Rs. 20/- per boy for ten months.

A 'Balwadi' was also run by the branch at Belgaon and 50 children of all castes availed benefit of the Balwadi. Besides the Sangh gave away book-money, School-fee and clothes to deserving Harijan students amounting to Rs. 1,853.90. Medicines worth Rs 769.08 were distributed to ailing Harijans and those who needed hospitalisation were got admitted to hospitals. Further 17 houses and 4 new wells were constructed for their use.

Celebration of festivals

Harijan Week, Gandhi Jayanti and Bapa Jayanti were celebrated as usual and Harijans were advised to shed their inferiority complex, send their children to schools, keep away from the evils of drink and gambling and carrion eating.

GUJARAT

This branch completed its 27th year of work in April, 1960. It carried out the work of removal of Untouchability through its 8 district committees and 60 workers out of whom 9 were paid by the Centre. The Government of Bombay introduced an intensive scheme for the eradication of Untouchability which contemplated the formation of District, Taluka and 'Mandal' 'Asprashyata Nivaran Sammities' to be presided over by District Collector, the Mamlatdar and the circle inspector respectively. The Sangh undertook responsibility of handling this scheme, in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Amreli and Kutch districts. One worker was appointed by the Sangh in each taluka who worked as the Secretary of the Sangh. This brought officers and workers nearer to each other and effected the coordination between the Government officers and social workers.

The workers toured through 2768 villages and organised 248 public meetings, melas and social gatherings for securing civic rights for Harijans specially in getting access to temples, public wells, hotels and restaurants etc. Though these problems are now not so acute as before still they exist in one form or the other. However with their efforts 103 temples and dharamshalas, 101 wells and tanks and borings 436 hotels and restaurants and 112 barber-shops were secured open to Harijans.

It pains one to see that the Harijans have not yet been able to use water-works constructed by the Community Development Blocks and N.E.S. Blocks with the financial assistance of the Government. The Sangh has, however, stressed upon the Government to withdraw the financial assistance in case the Gram-Panchayats do not allow Harijans to use common taps. Besides the Sangh organised 43 community dinners and 107 tea-parties, 34 Satya Narayan Kathas and 229 'Bhajan Kirtan' parties to bring the two communities together. The branch had partial success in persuading caste-Hindus in inviting Harijans to their homes on special occasions. 16 families invited Harijans and dined together in their homes.

The Harijans generally can enter the shops and make purchases as others but there are still some villages in Gujarat where Harijans have to stand outside and cannot buy things of their choice. 135 such shopkeepers were successfully persuaded to allow Harijans inside to buy things for themselves.

Though the Sangh has been adopting persuasive methods in convincing caste-Hindus yet sometimes workers had to take the help of law in securing social rights to Harijans. Thus 73 cases were filed in the courts where six ended in convictions, 6 in acquittal and 28 were compromised to the satisfaction of Harijans. 33 cases are still pending.

The Government of Bombay gives prizes to those villages which treat Harijans as equal and 13 villages were found eligible for the grant of the prizes.

Social and Welfare Work

The Harijans specially Bhangis who are the lowest even among Harijans suffer immensely for want of pure drinking water, health and sanitary facilities. The branch sunk 21 wells incurring an expenditure of Rs. 21,482.76. Nine wells were repaired and put in order which cost the Sangh Rs. 1179.65.

The Sangh also tries to secure employment to Harijans but generally Harijans who get employment on Sangh's recommendation do not intimate. However, 93 people who were employed through the Sangh intimated. In spite of Gram-panchayats being not helpful 205 families were secured 1988 acres of land during the year. Further Sangh was able to get loan of Rs. 43,908 for 296 Harijans. In addition 31 buffaloes, 15 bullocks, and 9 cows were secured to the nomadic tribes to make their lives stable.

In addition to the 96 co-operative societies of the previous year 27 new societies were got registered during the year under report.

The educational activities of the branch comprised of running hostels, Balwadis, Sanskar Kendras and Ashram Schools. The Sangh manages 26 hostels—including 5 for girls—with a strength of 1103 inmates out of whom 351 were girls. 12 Balwadis and 18 Sanskar Kendras were conducted for the removal of Untouchability and for the Nomadic Tribes. Two Ashram schools one for the ex-criminal Tribes and the other for the Nomadic tribes at Ahmedabad and Khedbrahma respectively were run by the branch. The strength of 'Ashramites' was 80 and 25 respectively.

The housing problem is also becoming acute every day but still the branch was able to secure 383 housing-sites for Harijans. Workers took opportunity of securing financial assistance of Rs. 750/- per house in the Community Development Blocks.

Due to heavy rains, during the year, many villages were submerged in Surat district. The Sangh collected the data and secured financial assistance for Harijans from the State Government and Gujarat Famine Relief Committee. 292 families in other districts were helped in getting Rs. 35,903/- as relief. Rs. 3835/- were given as help to the Harijans to purchase materials to replace their huts which had been gutted in the fire.

Apart from this, efforts were made to wean Harijans from the bad habits of taking carrion, gambling and drink.

MAHARASHTRA

The work in the State was carried on through its 12 district branches and 4 taluka branches under the guidance of Sarvashri V. N. Upadhye, President and R. R. Tongaonkar and L.B. Kulkarni Secretaries of the branch. The branch had 38 paid sevaks working out of these 4 were paid by the Centre.

Propaganda

During the period under report the workers propagated the sublime message of removal of Untouchability through 1688 villages wherein they were able to organise 1934 meetings and conferences for the social, educational and economic advancement of the Harijans. As a result they were able to get open 77 temples, 7 dharamshalas, 63 wells and 50 hotels and restaurants. Services of 19 barbers were also secured for them. Besides workers arranged 45 inter-caste dinners and tea-parties and 64 joint 'Haldi-Kumkum' functions amongst ladies which served to bring the two communities together.

Schools and Hostels

The branch maintained one basic path-shala and 13 hostels out of which 7 were for boys and 6 for girls. Out of 700 students residing in these hostels 325 were boys and 375 girls. All these hostels were run as cosmopolitan hostels and their doors were open to non-Harijans as well. Consequently 350 Savarn students 160 boys and 190 girls—resided along with Harijans which gave Harijans an opportunity to study savarns from close quarters. Both the communities mixed freely which proved quite helpful in the removal of Untouchability.

Besides the branch conducted 8 Sanskar Kendras, 5 Balwadis and 3 amusement centres.

Social and Welfare Work

Workers were helpful in getting 55 houses on rent for Harijans belonging to Savarns.

House building societies, cottage-industry co-operative centres and 2 co-operative societies for men working in the forest were established by the branch. 256 Harijans were secured loans for building their houses.

300 acres of agricultural land was secured from the Government and distributed to Harijans through the Sangh.

MYSORE

During the year under report removal of Untouchability work was carried out under the guidance of Sarvashri G. G. Karkhanis, President, and M. T. Srikantiah M. L. C. as Secretary of the branch with 8 sevaks, four of whom were paid by the Centre.

The five district committees and 4 taluka committees launched an all out attack on practically all the facets—social, economic, educational and religious of Harijan problem. For this sevaks organised 60 meetings and conferences for the propagation of their mission and were able to get open 13 temples, 20 hotels and 16 barber-shops. 4 inter-caste dinners which also serve in the eradication of Untouchability were arranged.

Religious

83 mixed 'Bhajans' and 'Kirtans' were held in different parts of the State and 10 dramas enacted in Harijan localities to attract savarns to mix with Harijans.

Educational

The branch conducted 5 hostels and 10 night schools for the benefit of Harijans. 3 adult schools with a strength of 85 were started in Harijan localities with the help of the Adult Education Board. A 'Shishu Vihar' in a Harijan 'Kery' was started at Tiptur.

Economic and Social Welfare

35 Harijans were helped in securing Industrial grants from the Government to improve their trade. 79 Harijans were helped in securing loans on easy terms to redeem their long standing debts and 37 Harijans were secured employment.

Besides clothes were provided to 215 Harijan boys and milk supplied to 100 Harijan children. 25 squatting pitches were got sanctioned by the Corporation authorities for the cobblers who were often disturbed and driven from one place to another. Workers were also helpful in securing sewing machines for 4 Harijans. 40 Harijan families were secured 40 pairs of bullocks from the Government.

Further 550 sites were secured for Harijan families at half-rates and 250 Harijan families were got land for cultivation in different parts of the State. Allotment of 4 acres of land to Bovi people to form a Bovi Colony at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 40,000/- is in a final stage.

14 new wells were constructed for Harijans. 17 taps and 30 lights were got provided in their colonies. Efforts of sevaks were also successful in getting grant from Government for digging 9 wells.

Relief Work

Relief amounting to Rs. 600/- (cash and kind) was collected from the public and distributed among poor Harijans who suffered from fire in Tiptur Taluka. 30 Harijan families who were also victims of fire at Hiriya, Kundalgura and Nandihalli, villages of Chitradurga district were helped with Rs. 200/- collected from the locality. Government was also approached for their help.

Miscellaneous

Another land mark in the history of removal of Untouchability was the marriage of a Harijan girl Muniamma with a caste-Hindu named Rajanna. Harijans who did not have land of their own to build their huts, usually built huts on Government lands and were very often evicted by force and violence by the local bodies. The workers were successful in inducing the Government to issue an order No. D. S. W./D. C/3/58 dated 16-3-60 not to disturb Harijans unless they provide them alternative sites with facilities. Games and sports were often arranged to bring savarns and Harijans closer.

The formation of the Bangalore City Labour contract and Railway Transhipment co-operative society Ltd. under the presidentship of Shri G. Rama Gowda of the Mysore State Harijan Sevak Sangh is worth mentioning. When Central and State Government refused help, land was purchased for Rs. 30,000/- for the rehabilitation of the 132 families residing in the Sakamma Garder Colony. This amount was collected in easy instalments from the residents in two years.

UTTAR PRADESH WEST

Shri B. S. Arya, President and Shri Paripoornanand Painuli, Secretary of the branch guided the Untouchability eradication work in the 19 districts of the Uttar Pradesh West with its 13 workers out of whom 8 were paid by the Centre. The branch carried out its activities through its district branches which comprised of bringing about a change of heart through holding public meetings, conferences, seminars, distribution of Untouchability removal literature, getting open temples, wells, barber-shops, hotels and restaurants etc. Efforts were also made to persuade washermen to serve Harijans as at majority of places they do not wash their clothes.

Even in social welfare work attention is directed to the fact that it should help in the removal of Untouchability. Therefore all the industrial institutions, hostels and sanskar kendras run by the Sangh draw in trainees from all the communities. In hostels efforts are made to include even Bhangis so that Harijans of the lowest strata have chance to mix freely with people who pose to belong to a society at a higher-level.

During the year under report the branch organised 360 meetings and conferences and 56 inter-caste dinners with the single end of 'Removal' of Untouchability, in view. Its efforts were able to get open 11 temples, 17 wells, 27 hotels and restaurants and 3 barber-shops.

The branch started four intensive regions one each at Pauri, Bhatwari, Khairulapur and Danda Lakhon to give an added fillip to the Untouchability removal work. But since the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi is withdrawing its help from the coming December, it is feared some of the activities shall have to be stopped.

Cases Reported

The branch was forced to file three cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act during the period under report. In one of these cases 15 persons were convicted, in another in which there were a number of Savarn accused was compromised on their tendering apology. The third case is still pending.

Educational

For the educational and cultural advancement of the Harijans the branch conducted 10 schools, Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis. It also maintained four hostels with 68 students on roll which included 9 savarns. Two industrial co-operative societies were also run by the branch to help Harijans dealing in industrial work.

BIHAR

Training Camps

The fifth annual workers' training camp of the branch was held at Baidyanath Dham—a pilgrim centre of caste-Hindus—from 5th March to 10th March, 1960. The inauguration of the camp was performed by the Speaker Bihar Assembly who in his inaugural speech said, "In India it was after the different dispositions and professions people adopted, that they were called Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. With time it became the tradition that a Brahmin's son was taken to be a Brahmin and a Kshatriya's son a Kshatriya even if they did not possess qualities of a Brahmin or a Kshatriya. With these wrong notions some people started thinking that they were highly placed than others. This feeling of high and low which is not found in the scriptures was retained somehow by people with vested interests".

Before this Shri Nagendra Narain Sinha gave in brief the work done by the Sangh during the previous year and said that it was desirable to bridge over the gulf existing between Savarns and Harijans at its earliest.

Shri Viyogi Hari—Vice-President—All India Harijan Sevak Sangh in his closing speech exhorted that we should try to get Harijans all the facilities which are denied to them hitherto.

Among others who addressed workers were Sarvashri Raja Radhika Raman Prasad Singh, Ex-President Harijan Sevak Sangh, Surya Prasad, Organiser, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Bihar, Ram Vallabh Chaturvedi, Motilal Kejriwal, a Sarvodaya leader; Gauri Shanker Dalamia, M.L.C., N. N. Sinha, Secretary Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh and Shrimati Priyambada Nandkular ex-organiser Bihar Kasturba Nidhi etc. Main peculiarity of the Shivar had been that organisers of other constructive work also participated on invitation and guided Sangh's workers. 80 trainees participated in the camp, out of whom 71 were male and 9 female workers. The programme included Shramdan, Temple Entry, Discussions amongst workers, Speeches by special invitees and Propaganda through Cinema Van.

MADHYA PRADESH

A combined shivar of 57 workers—42 from Madhya Pradesh and 15 from Vindhya Mahakoshal was organised at Shamgarh under the Presidentship of Shri Bhanwarlal Naila. The inauguration was performed by Shri Nanak Chandra Aggarwal an M.P. Both the gentlemen spoke on the removal of Untouchability and its evil effects on the solidarity of the Nation.

The next day, the workers had discussions amongst themselves about the obstacles that stood in their way and were put before the meeting.

1. One of their main difficulties was that at places police implicated workers for breach of peace when they perform their duty regarding removal of Untouchability and also police behaved most callously.
2. That majority of workers are landless and at places land has been given to persons who were having it already, thus ignoring persons who are in actual need of it.
3. Some pujaries forbid entrance of Harijans to temples that get Government help.
4. Even these days daily wages of Harijan field workers are -/8/- which is too little.
5. Patwaries do not help Harijans in their efforts to get fallow land.
6. Due to some flaws in the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 workers had met with disappointment in some places and work has suffered thereby.

Others who addressed workers were Sarvashri K.V. Datey, Bhanwarlal Bhadada, Secretary Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, a special invitee; Dhiraj Lal Shah, Dada Bhai Naik, Viyogi Hari, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and T.D. Pustake, M.P.

Shri Bhadada in his speech said that we should not look to Government for minor things. Harijan problem should be solved with the support of masses and that too with that of Savarns. He was also of opinion that the economic aspect of Harijans should not be ignored. Shri Dhiraj Lal Shah expressed that instead of taking recourse to law, workers should always find ways and means to settle issues through mutual understanding and compromise. On one day the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of police, participated and heard about the difficulties which workers had to face in their day to day work. They

wanted facts and figures in support of their complaints and while admitting the greatness and importance of Untouchability removal work they admitted that this work was a step in fostering strength and solidarity of the nation and country. They promised to extend every help to the workers and further asked them to keep them informed if they did not get co-operation of the police.

Shri Viyogi Hari, the Vice-President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh in his learned discourse said that forcible change would not take Harijans very far for Savarns would stop all such cooperation when that force was removed and further it would develop bickering between the two communities. Further the Harijans would not be able to progress only on the safe-guards from the Government. While tracing out the origin of Untouchability he said that the four 'Varna Ashrams' were created for the smooth working of society but in course of time it took a wrong turn and so were created castes.

The workers then laid down suggestions which would help to solve the problem of Untouchability. Thus the discussions on the various aspects of Untouchability crystalised into certain concrete suggestions such as increased wages for municipal sweepers, improved methods of scavenging, distribution of land to landless Harijans, directive from Government to help Harijan workers in their work etc., for the coming year.

The shivir came to a close in the presence of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Shri T. D. Pustake. The Commissioner in his speech said that the leaders of the country expressed great concern over the problem and therefore the Sangh should make still strenuous efforts to get the curse eradicated at its earliest. He also supported some of the earlier suggestions made by the workers.

DELHI

A Nine-day training camp for the Harijan Sevak Sangh workers of the Northern Zone was organised at the premises of the head office of the Sangh from 1st to 9th March, 1960. 50 workers from Delhi-Punjab Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and all the three parts of Uttar Pradesh participated. This was the 5th camp of its kind during the year. Other four being held at Gujerat, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Sarvashri Sanjiva Reddi the Congress President, L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Kedarnath Sahni, Deputy Mayor Delhi Municipal Corporation, T. D. Pustake, C. Krishna Nayyar, Prof. Ram Saran, Prof. N. R. Malkani, Acharya Birbal Singh, Maharaja Manvendra Shah, M. Ps.; Gopi Nath Aman, Chairman, Harijan Welfare Board; G. Ramachandran, Secretary, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, V. Raghaviah, Secretary, Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Andhra Branch and Devaki Nandan, Councillor, were the special invitees to address workers. Shri K. N. Sahni in his inaugural address while appreciating the work done by the Sangh said that he had great respect for it for the noble cause it was fighting for. Since our was the most ancient civilisation it was but natural that some imperfections should crop up. While paying tribute to the Father of the Nation he said that Mahatma Gandhi was able to treat the stigma of Untouchability and was able to carry forward the Nation on the road to progress. While cautioning workers, he said, that they should always shun egoism and should never treat Harijans as inferior. While speaking on Untouchability he said that this needed a two pronged attack. Economic backwardness of Harijans and orthodox views of savarns on religion both have got to be removed. If either of it is lost sight of workers will not be able to achieve their end.

Complete eradication of Untouchability was the demand of the time and if they failed to remove this deep rooted evil their very existence would be at stake.

The following day Shri T. D. Pustake addressed workers and gave them some solid suggestions as to how to remove Untouchability. He said that simply admitting that Untouchability was a slur on the fair name of Hindu Society would not do. They should start work from regions where they expect very little opposition, because that would serve as a pointer for others. Further, he said, that workers should try to bring about change of heart but if they fail to bring oppositionists round they can take help of law but that should be the last recourse. Shri Krishna Nair addressing workers threw light on the political, economic, religious and social aspects of the removal of Untouchability problem. He said that we should not lag behind in this age of Science and Education.

Professor Ram Saran, M. P. while dealing with the Government's and Harijan Sevak Sangh's policy with regard to the removal of Untouchability said that the Sangh does not ignore the welfare of Harijans but compared to the removal of Untouchability work he takes it on secondary importance. Untouchability could only be removed by change of heart and for it workers will have to work ceaselessly. Deprecating

the trend of non-Harijans who were trying to enlist themselves as Harijans, since Harijans were given safeguards, he said, that it was dangerous and a suicidal policy. As a measure to get rid of Untouchability problem he said that non-Harijans should take to scavenging and Harijans should be encouraged to learn, other trades.

He also criticised building of separate colonies for Harijans. He doubted if according to some Untouchability could be removed by simply raising their economic status. Regarding 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti', he advised flush type latrines and modern methods of scavenging. Further he suggested that Government help to panchayats should be stopped if they are unable to remove Untouchability in their region.

Professor N. R. Malkani, in his speech disclosed that they wanted to wind up Harijan Sevak Sangh but that could only be done when Untouchability was completely removed, but he was very much disappointed to see that a very large number of people were trying to be enlisted as backward. He was of opinion that if social disparity was removed economic disparity would vanish of its own accord. Further he suggested that their problems of housing and water were far more important than giving them scholarships and education.

Acharya Birbal Singh stressed that workers should always try to remove Untouchability through change of heart as use of force would develop heart burnings. Recourse to law, though helpful, but entails lot of expenditure which Harijans can ill afford.

His Highness Maharaja Manvendra Shah of Tehri expressed that while their social disparities are removed their economic status should also be raised.

Shri Gopi Nath Aman, President, Harijans Welfare Board, Delhi, in his speech while comparing a village and a city sweeper said that a village sweeper gets far less than his counterpart in the city. He further apprised the workers as to what Delhi State was trying to achieve for them in the III Five Year Plan.

Shri G. Ramachandran, Secretary, All-India Gandhi Smarak Nidhi gave a brief enumeration of the conditions prevailing regarding Untouchability in North and South. He stressed that we should fight mainly wherever we see people transgressing Untouchability (Offences) Act.

Shri Devaki Nandan, Councillor, said that Harijans suffer from inferiority complex which need to be removed. Moreover, it is very essential to spread education among them. Referring to the Simon Commission's report he said, Mahatma Gandhi saved further disintegration of the Hindu Society and country. Had this report been implemented and Harijans got a separate land, Harijans would never have progressed. Towards the close of this speech he appreciated the good work done by workers of the Sangh.

Shri Raghaviah expressed dissatisfaction over the work done by the Congress and Government which offer different sort of temptations to Harijans to get their votes and, therefore, in his opinion, Untouchability has been reduced to a political problem rather than a social disparity. While tracing out the origin of Harijans he said, it were the Dravidas from North-West who had settled in India and were made slaves by the Aryans who did not allow them to progress. He was of opinion that Untouchability arises when a powerful Nation attacks a weaker Nation but at the same time he said, that all this can be remedied if we follow the teachings of Father of the Nation.

Shri L.M. Shrikant, Commissioner, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, in his speech said, that Untouchability can not be removed by the Government or its plans but believed that social workers and institution can remove this socio-religious disparity. He, however, hoped that in future the Sangh would get adequate amount for welfare work also. While inviting women to come forward for this noble cause he deprecated the strong feelings in them about Untouchability. He was of opinion that only then we would consider that Untouchability has been removed in the true sense when sweepers would get equal status in society. Further he assured that Government would give them enough money for the work in their intensive areas and also would help small municipalities in providing houses to sweepers.

Dr. Yudhvir Singh while addressing workers said that though with the construction of wells for Harijans the drinking water problem has been solved to some extent but this has not mitigated Untouchability problem. The feelings of Untouchability are stronger in villages than in cities. The economic conditions of Harijans in cities is better than in villages.

In between workers who had come from different States had group discussions.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy, the Congress President, addressing the closing function of the Harijan Sevak Sangh workers at the premises of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh Kingsway, Delhi, attributed the cause of increasing dissatisfaction among Harijans to our wrong approach to the problem. The problem of Untouchability, he said, could be solved only by persuasive methods. Selfless social workers engaged in this task have done commendable work and deserve due recognition.

Shri Reddy asked Harijans not to observe Untouchability with the lower strata of people among them. "How can they expect caste Hindus to treat them on equal footing when they themselves are not prepared to behave with their brethren on equal terms."

Concluding, the Congress President commended the services of selfless workers of the Harijan Sevak Sangh who were serving humanity without expecting any reward for their services.

Earlier, Mr. K. S. Shivam, General Secretary of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, said that there were 56 trainees from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi in the camp. This was the fifth regional training camp the Harijans Sevak Sangh had organised this year in the country.

After the meeting was over the Congress President joined the community dinner with the trainees at the Harijan Udyogshala.

GUJERAT

A shivir of the workers of Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh was convened for three days from 25th to 27th March, 1960.

57 workers from Gujarat and Saurashtra participated and had a busy programme from 5 A.M. to 9 P.M.

This time discussions among the workers were encouraged instead of arranging lectures as through discussions they could know the difficulties experienced in the eradication of Untouchability. The workers discussed in detail their experiences during the year and chalked out the minimum programme for the next year.

The utility of Pad-yatras, Social Melas, Community dinners, Bhajans, Films shows by propaganda Van, Co-operative movement and allotment of agricultural land, were some of the other subjects discussed. As a result of the discussions the following different modes of tackling this problem were arrived at:—

1. Improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes through allotment of agricultural land and cottage industries.
2. Improving their social and cultural standards through education and co-operative societies.
3. Standing by the Harijans in asserting their rights, guaranteed to them by the constitution and helping them for legal protection under the removal of Untouchability Act and finally creating in them sense of self respect and self reliance and shedding inferiority complex.

Shri P. L. Majumdar, President Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh stressed on the important roll which the workers will have to play in helping the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes after the creation of Gujarat State. He exhorted the workers to make through study of the problems of the Harijans and the scheme of the new State. He expected the workers to be a link between the Government and Harijans in seeing that the opportunities offered by the new State are properly utilised.

Sarvashri Ramnarayan Pathak, Babalbhai Mehta, Jayshukhlal Shah (M.L.A.), Tapubhai Vaghela (M.L.A.), Muldas Vaishya also participated in the shivir and shared their experiences with the workers. Their inviting the questions from the workers greatly helped the shivir in understanding various approaches to the problems of eradication of Untouchability.

MYSORE

A seven-day workers' training camp was organised at Athani, a taluka in Belgaum district, and was attended by 29 workers which included one worker from 'Bhoodan Scheme' and a few volunteers from Athani Taluka.

The training camp was inaugurated by a prominent pleader Shri Babasahib Sangooram of Athani under the presidency of Shri G. G. Karkhanis, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh Mysore branch.

Shri A. K. Patil, B. A., LL. B., introduced workers to the President.

Shri Babasahib Sangooram pleader in his inaugural speech said that such shivirs were very valuable and useful in eradicating Untouchability and in the uplift of Harijans and that everyone of us should come forward and help the cause. He further said that Harijans were also human beings like Savarns and as such should not be maltreated and segregated. He further admitted that it were the Savarns who were mainly responsible in keeping them down trodden. Shri G. G. Karkhanis, President in his presidential address quoted from the works of Lingayat Saints and proved that there was no sanction for observing Untouchability in them.

Others who spoke on the occasion were leading pleaders of Athani; teachers of the local High School and two prominent members of the Congress Committee Sarvashri Wastrad and Annappa Gugaved. Every one of them criticised observance of Untouchability.

A regular programme of morning prayers, prabhat pheri, lectures, spinning, discussions etc. was observed.

Besides these, special items of visiting the neighbouring villages and Harijan Localities of Athani were also included. On these occasions villagers also participated who were advised to give up the evil practice of dedicating their daughters as 'Dev Dasis', eating carrion and observing Untouchability amongst themselves. Temple Entry was also effected at village Darur along with Harijans of the locality. Here an inter-caste dinner was arranged by the local Lingayat Swami.

This shivir which was first of its kind in that area proved quite a success in not only giving training to the workers but also in having its good influence on the general public as public contract and pracher was also one of the features of the shivir.

Printing and Publicity

During the year 160 thousand new posters in multi-colours on the following new themes pertaining to the eradication of Untouchability were printed and distributed.

1. 'Juthan Nahin Chahiye'
2. 'Prast Ham Huye'
3. 'Kya Sabhi Bhangi Nahin Hain'
4. 'Right and wrong methods of scavenging'
5. 25,000 copies of 'Pande Chhut Khan Se Aai', an old poster, was reprinted with amendments.

Invariably all these posters are very appealing and have been liked by the masses. Right and Wrong methods of scavenging depicts improved methods of scavenging with improved scavenging implements. 'Kya Sabhi Bhangi Nahin Hain' appeals direct to the heart and leaves us thinking as to how foolish we have been in segregating a community which has been serving us just as a mother serves her child. It illustrates that when a mother who does all clearing work of the scavenger for her children and is not considered Untouchable, rather is revered and held in high esteem then why should Harijans who perform the same duties be treated as unclean and segregated. 10,000 copies of calendars—3,000 Hindi and 7,000 English—with a coloured portrait of the Prime Minister of the Indian Union working at his table, with some of the important quotations from the speeches of Social, Religious and Political reformers with regard to removal of Untouchability were get printed and distributed along with the posters and pamphlets all over India. 5,000 copies of a multi-coloured portrait of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru were also got printed and distributed.

5,000 copies of the revised 2nd edition of a book on 'Hinduism and Untouchability' by Swami Sundrananda of Ramakrishna Mission was published in English by the Sangh which has been given the sole publication rights.

Mobile Cinema Vans

Whereas Science has given the world different means of educating the masses, among which Cinema tops the list, for along with sound it gives a vivid picture of what one intends to impress on the mind.

The Sangh, therefore, maintained four cinema vans under the Central Government Scheme for the propagation of Anti-Untouchability messages. These Vans are fully equipped with the latest scientific equipments necessary for propaganda purposes. Every year new films and documentaries on the Removal of Untouchability, Health, Sanitation, Five-Year Plans are added to keep masses well informed.

Out of the four Vans one was at Ahmedabad to serve Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch and Maharashtra. The second with head quarters at Madras covered Madras, Andhra and Kerala. The third stationed at Delhi toured through whole of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi.

The fourth Van which is of lighter build, specially made for hilly tracts, spreads out the message of the Sangh in the hilly places far removed from the main cities of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

Besides these Vans, Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Branches of the Sangh have been provided with propaganda vans by their respective State Government and to these the Central Office supplied films, documentaries, special tape-recordings etc. for propaganda.

CASTE HINDU SCHOLARSHIPS

The Harijan Sevak Sangh maintained 111 hostels through its provincial branches all over the country but all of them did not have caste-Hindu students. Not that they were not admitted to these hostels but they kept themselves away for reasons best known to them. The Sangh on the other hand invites them by granting them small scholarships out of the amount granted by the Central Government with a view to allow free mixing of the two communities and thus making the Harijans feel that they are no longer a community which is shunned and detested. During the period under report the Sangh was able to admit 418 caste-Hindu students in 87 hostels while last year their number was 348. These students were awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 5/- to 10/- P.M. according to the class they were reading in. Total amount spent on the award of scholarships was Rs. 29,982/- out of Rs. 30,000/- sanctioned. As is clear from the figures given above every year the number of caste-Hindu students desirous of living with Harijans is on the increase which goes to prove that Untouchability among the younger generation is fast fading out; but to cope up with this increased number of students we would need more funds.

During the year the Central Government, Ministry of Home Affairs was pleased to sanction Rs. 3,02,000/- for the removal of Untouchability for all over the country through propaganda. The amount was spent as per schemes already submitted to and approved by the Government. However, a sum of Rs. 8,599.37 which remained unspent on 31-3-60 was refunded to Government.

We, at the end thank the Ministry of Home Affairs and Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the grant and for their active co-operation in this noble mission. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes was kind enough to visit our various centres of work and give his valuable advice and help in our efforts.

(ii) ISWAR SARAN ASHRAM, ALLAHABAD

The year 1959-60 saw the renewal of the visit of the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, to the Iswar Saran Ashram. On October 9, 1959, the President had been pleased to encourage the large number of workers devoted to the cause of Harijan welfare by an impressive speech at a public meeting before a large and distinguished gathering of citizens and officials. If in the year 1958-59, these workers had the honour to receive the blessing of the Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the year under report was not less eventful. Not only the President but also the Union Home Minister, Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Central Minister of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri B. N. Datar, Member, Planning Commission, Shri Shriman Narain, Uttar Pradesh's Governor, Shri V.V. Giri, and a number of other national leaders had been pleased to attend and address public meetings, organised by the Iswar Saran Ashram during the year for the removal of untouchability and for raising the status of Harijans and Backward Classes in the country.

Yet another important feature of the year under report was the six-yearly Ardh Kumbh Mela at Allahabad, where the Harijan Sewak Sangh held a camp for full one month, attracting thousands of devout Hindu pilgrims daily from all over the country, who not only attended the Bhajan, Kirtan and Katha programmes and heard thought-provoking discourses on Harijan welfare, but also joined the social functions including community lunches, dinners and teas, without any restriction of caste and creed.

Yeoman's Service

It was a sight to see various sub-castes of Harijans dining together along with orthodox Brahmins, mendicants and priests at this camp. The volunteers of the Ashram also did yeoman's service in helping the pilgrims at the Prayag Station as well as in the Mela area.

Contact with Harijans was also established from time to time to improve their condition and large scale publicity drive was organised in rural and urban areas, the details of which are given at appropriate places in this report and illustrations have been given by reproducing some photographs taken on the various occasions.

Work Expanded

Having successfully carried on its work of removal of untouchability and advancement of Harijans and Backward Classes for the last several years, the Ashram decided in the year under report to help the members of the denotified tribes also and as a preliminary step it opened a primary school (Ashram type) for boys and girls of the denotified tribes under the patronage and support of the Union Home Ministry and the State Harijan Welfare Department.

Side by side with the improvement of condition of the backward people, the Ashram also sponsored a scheme in cooperation with the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation to run a training centre for the non-official members of the Block Development Committees, which gave an opportunity to the Ashram workers to acquaint more orthodox people from the districts of Banda, Mirzapur and Etawah, with the working of the Ashram and the manner in which the Harijans and non-Harijans lived together at the Ashram.

The detailed account of the activities of various sections is given below to indicate the extent of work done for the removal of untouchability and for the uplift of the Harijans, the Backward Classes and the children of the Denotified Tribes along with illustrations of suitable events connected with these activities and institutions:

1. Education:

There were in all 674 boys and 176 girls belonging to the Harijans, the Backward Classes, the denotified tribes and the caste Hindus in these institutions. As already mentioned in the earlier reports a special feature of education given to these boys and girls in this Ashram has been the training in community living where there has been no distinction what-so-ever of caste and creed. Harijans and non-Harijans belonging to different sub-castes, from the orthodox Brahmins to the so-called lowest among the Harijans, lived in the Ashram together and dined together.

As many as 379 boys and 102 girls belonging to Harijan communities, 111 boys and 26 girls belonging to the Backward Classes, 69 boys and 25 girls belonging to the denotified tribes, and 115 boys and 23 girls belonging to the caste Hindus lived in the Ashram with the following percentage:—

Harijans:	56·6%
Backward Classes:	16·1%
Denotified Tribes:	11·1%
Others:	16·2%
	<hr/> 100% <hr/>

Throughout the year the students lived together in a peaceful atmosphere, all dining in the common dining hall. In the girls' hostel even the most orthodox girls cooked food with others by turn in a common mess and served them to one another. These institutions have not only tried to improve the educational standard and the efficiency of the students but also helped them in character building.

A special feature of educational facilities in the Ashram during the year was the addition of an ashram type school for the children of the denotified tribes or the Vimukta Jatiya. In order even to eliminate all distinction, whatsoever, the Ashram decided to name this school as 'Vikas Vidyalay' and its two hostels as 'Balika-Bhavan' and 'Bal Bhavan'. Though the Vikas Vidyalay was formally opened

in a rented building by Shri B.N. Datar, Union Minister of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, on November 14, 1959, steps were soon taken with the support of the Hon'ble Minister to get new building constructed for the Vikas Vidyalay as well as for the two hostels.

Yet another addition to the activities of the Ashram during the year was the Reorientation Scheme for the training of the members of the Block Development Committees started by the Ashram in cooperation with the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, Government of India, and the State Planning Department. As many as 311 trainees attended the classes in batches from the districts of Banda, Etawah and Mirzapur.

2. Hostels:

The Ashram had during the year seven hostels with the strength of 850 students. The hostellers attended daily prayers separately on six days of the week and on Fridays weekly prayers were held jointly by the boys and girls at the Ashram Prarthana Bhavan under the guidance of the Hostel Superintendents. They also offered Shramdan by cleaning their rooms, surroundings and doing some other development activities.

Efforts were made to provide free boarding and lodging to as many hostellers as possible either from out of the Government grants or from out of the Ashram funds. The hostels worked efficiently. There was no case of outbreak of any disease among the students.

The two new hostels that were added this year were for boys and girls of the denotified tribes. For the moment these boys and girls have been lodged in rented buildings but simultaneously efforts were made to get new buildings of a semi-permanent type constructed separately for boys' and girls' hostels. The foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Balika Bhavan was performed by the Union Railway Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram on 3rd January, 1960. Its construction work has now been completed.

Hardly two months later i.e. on February 3, 1960, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Shri B.P. Sinha was pleased to visit the Ashram and he laid the foundation-stone of the Bal Bhavan, which too is nearing completion.

Though in number, we had as many as seven hostels, the total accommodation is still far from satisfactory and as a result several hundred applicants have to go disappointed for want of seats.

3. Vocational School:

The Ashram continues to maintain four sections for giving vocational training. An important feature of the year under report has been the working of the press section where the old cylinder machine was put to use by the persistent efforts of Shri S.N. Deshpande, when he joined the Ashram on November 17, 1959

The products of the leather department continued to get good market in the city and no sooner shoes and chappals were produced they were sold. Some of the distinguished visitors to the Ashram including Shri N.V. Gadgil, Governor of Punjab, have highly appreciated the fine quality of the products, they purchased from the Ashram. The Vocational School attracted as many as 25 students, whose enrolment subjectwise was as follows:—

Number of students in Vocational Sections as on 31.3.1960:

Sections:	Harijans	Number of students B/C	Others	Total
Tailoring	6	2	4	12
Leather	4	..	..	4
Printing Press	4	2	..	6
Woodcraft	2	1	..	3
Total.	16	5	4	25

4. *Body and Character Building:*

Both body and character building had received attention at the Ashram, where boys and girls were provided facilities for games and sports like football, hockey, volleyball, badminton, cricket, wrestling, kabaddi, malkhambh, lazim, drill, various asans, parallel bars etc.

The extra curricular activities of the Ashram were as follows:—

1. Scout training	30
2. N.C.C. training	33
3. P.E.C. training	76
4. A.C.C. training	120
5. National Discipline Scheme of the Union Government	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 126 \text{ Boys} \\ 132 \text{ Girls} \end{array} \right.$
6. Social Service	50
7. Regular debate	Open to all students
8. Agriculture	217
9. Suraksha Samiti	50

General health of the students was satisfactory. A few minor cases of ill-health were treated in the Ashram Hospital and Dispensary.

5. *Agriculture:*

Out of 72 acres of land of its own, the Ashram had agricultural and horticultural operation on about 50 acres of land with a tube well for irrigation purposes. To train students in agricultural work, the 'Reorientation Scheme' of the Government has been introduced under which students from classes VI to VIII were getting training. Agriculture is also taught as one of the main subjects for the U.P. Board's Examination and many students from classes IX to XII had offered this subject.

During the year no serious disease in the agricultural farm was reported. Farming was through scientific method and some improvement by way of Med-Bandi of undeveloped plots was done. Irrigation channels were proposed to be constructed but the work could not be undertaken for want of funds. Similarly no boundary wall could be constructed for want of funds and efforts were made to protect the gardens and fields as much as possible by barbed wire fencing. During the Founder's Fair and Week celebration in August, tree plantation was done near about the Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan. The jack fruit trees and Ashoka trees that were planted have been well maintained, none having died so far.

6. *Library and Reading Room:*

The Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan Library, which was formerly over-crowded in a small room of the old building of the Director's office, was shifted to a spacious hall of the Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan, whose opening ceremony was performed by the Union Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, on August 30, 1959. The Intermediate College Library too had been shifted to a wing of the Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan but as it was found inconvenient, it was retransferred to the Intermediate College building. A number of newspapers and periodicals, weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies, bimonthlies and quarterlies were added in the Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan and in the college library. The need for appointing a full-time librarian continues. For want of funds, the work is being done by the existing staff.

7. *Medical Relief:*

The Ashram has a charitable hospital and dispensary having two well-qualified part-time doctors one whole-time compounder, one dresser and one sweeper. This provides great relief to the people of over 20 villages round about the Ashram, which are mainly populated by Harijans and Backward Classes. The total number of outdoor patients treated during the year under report was 33,613, out of which about 24,000 were Harijans and Backward Classes. This hospital has been provided with a six-bedded ward for indoor patients. The hospital and dispensary worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

8. Propaganda and Publicity :

As already mentioned in the earlier reports, one of the primary objects of this institution has been to eradicate untouchability and to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the Harijans and the Backward Classes. In so doing, it has been training the youth, both boys and girls, to make themselves useful citizens. Not only among the students of the Ashram but also in the genral mass of people outside it, the Asham has been trying to eradicate the evil of untouchability in all its various forms.

With this aim in view, two sets of Bhajaniks went about from village to village and propagated against untouchability. They also established personal contact with villagers and city dwellers. We organised camps in big fairs and melas under the supervision of the publicity officer and preached for the advancement of Harijans in general and improvement of social and economic conditions of Harijans and Backward Classes in particular. On such occasions posters were pasted at prominent places. Leaflets and handbills connected with social welfare were also distributed. Our cinema van duly equipped with generator, projector, gramophone records and a tape recorder was a great help in the field of publicity and propaganda. Our workers besides doing publicity work also tried to settle disputes among Harijans and caste Hindus amicably.

9. Founder's Fair and Week:

The Ashram celebrated this year also as in the past the Founder's Week for a week, ending on August 26, 1959. On this occasion the Ashram invited eminent statesmen and other leaders for delivering speeches for the removal of untouchability. Besides games and sports, physical feats and competitions, public meetings were held and cinema shows were organised. These functions were attended by a large number of persons of all classes such as teachers, students, officials, non-officials, social workers, farmers and artisans alike. This period was found suitable for publicity and propaganda work. The Founder's Fair was inaugurated this year by Shri V.V. Giri, Governor of Uttar Pradesh. A summary of the activities of the Founder's Fair and week is given below :—

Kinds of Activities	Participants	No. of people attended	Remarks
1. Shramdan (everyday)	300 boys & girls		
2. Inter-institutional Kabbadi Tournament.	7 institutions	1000 every day	
3. Wrestling	40 pairs	2000	
4. Charkha Competition	40 boys & 20 girls.	400	
5. Village contact	every day-7 villages		
6. Drama show-2	Boys & Girls	3000 every day	Prizes were given to winners
7. Antakshari Competition	8 institutions	1000	
8. Games and Sports	4 institutions of the Ashram.		
9. Public meetings	Every day	2000 every day	
10. Kajali competition	Two famous parties.	3000	
11. Musical Soiree	10 artists	2000	
12. Community Dinner	Local persons	1000	
13. Van Mahotsava			
14. Tug of War			

10. Publicity through literature:

Through 'Ashram Sandesh'—a monthly magazine—which was published in Hindi and English separately till September 1959 and jointly thereafter, the Ashram propagates the message of Mahatma Gandhi in various states of the country. Besides this several kinds of posters, leaflets, handbills etc. connected with Harijan and social welfare work were published and distributed in fairs, exhibitions and on other such occasions.

12. Visitors:

During the year under report the following distinguished persons visited the Ashram and addressed meetings organised for Harijan uplift etc. :—

- (1) President Dr. Rajendra Prasad,
- (2) Chief Justice of India Hon'ble Sri B.P. Sinha,
- (3) Union Home Minister Pt. Gobind Ballabh Pant,
- (4) Governor Shri V.V. Giri, U.P.,
- (5) Sri Sriraman Narayan, Member, Planning Commission, India,
- (6) Sri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister,
- (7) Sri Jagjiwan Ram, Union Railway Minister,
- (8) Sri B.N. Datar, Minister, Union Home Ministry, and Shrimati Datar,
- (9) Dr. K.N. Katju, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh,
- (10) Sri N.V. Gadgil, Governor, Punjab, and Shrimati Gadgil,
- (11) Sri L.O. Joshi, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs,
- (12) Sri L.M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India,
- (13) Sri S.K. Kaul, Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India,
- (14) Sri R.K. Vaish, Deputy Director, Harijan Welfare, U.P.,
- (15) Sri Munni Lal, Deputy Director, Harijan Welfare, U.P.,
- (16) Chief Justice Sri O.H. Mootham of the Allahabad High Court,
- (17) Sri P.N. Rajbhoj, M.P.,
- (18) Sri T.D. Pustake, M.P.,
- (19) Sri Jaglal Chaudhry, ex-Minister, Bihar,
- (20) Sri S.P. Varma, Retired Accountant-General, U.P.,
- (21) Sri Din Dayal Shastri, Deputy Minister, Education, U.P.,
- (22) Sri O.K. Moorthy, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- (23) Sri H.C. Gupta, I.C.S., Commissioner, Allahabad Division,
- (24) Sri Onkar Nath Misra, I.A.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Allahabad, and
- (25) Sri S.P. Vidyarthi, District Harijan Welfare Officer, Allahabad.

(b) MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

During the year under report, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting continued their efforts to mould the public opinion against the practice of untouchability through the various media. A brief survey of the work done is as follows:—

1. *Press Information Bureau:* The Press Information Bureau gave adequate publicity to the steps taken by the various Ministries for improving the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides the English paper, press releases were also issued in the eleven major languages through the regional branch offices of the Press Information Bureau. Measures taken by the Government of India to provide educational facilities especially through post-matric scholarships for all eligible Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class students were widely published.

2. *All India Radio:* Anti-untouchability programmes of All India Radio continued to be presented in different forms, e.g. talks, dialogues, plays, features and interviews, both in the general programmes and those addressed to special audiences like the Rural, Industrial, Women and Children's programmes. The frequency and scope of such broadcasts were determined by the suitability of the talent available for broadcasts on this subject and by the Programme value of the material available for broadcast. Persons genuinely interested in the problem of untouchability and with special study on the subject to

their credit were often invited for broadcasts. The number of items of anti-untouchability programmes broadcast during the year 1959, was 351 consisting of 166 talks, 55 radio plays, sketches and features, 90 interviews/discussions and 40 other items.

3. *Song & Drama Division*: The Song & Drama Division approved and introduced in field three dramas viz. 'Mandir Pravesh', 'Nai Kiran' and 'Vat Chukli' in Kannada, Hindi and Marathi languages respectively.

4. *Advertising & Visual Publicity*: During the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was allocated for anti-untouchability campaign. The following publicity material was produced during the year under report:

1. Anti-untouchability broadsheet.
2. Folder entitled 'Harijans—Partners in Progress'.
3. Cinema Slides.

5 lakh copies of the broadsheet in all languages (except English) were brought out at a total cost of Rs. 1,45,000. Similarly, 6½ lakh copies of the folder in all languages (except Hindi) were produced at a total cost of Rs. 20,000, 3½ lakh copies of this folder having already been produced in Hindi during 1958-59. A folder on the activities of Harijan Sevak Sangh, as approved by me is also being taken up shortly for production. The publicity materials are distributed directly by this Directorate up to the village level.

The following two slides were also produced for anti-untouchability campaign.

1. Make Harijans Partners in progress.
2. Welcome Harijans to wells.

These slides were produced in Hindi and other regional languages and were exhibited free of cost throughout the country through the agency of the State Directors of Publicity, free of cost.

5. *Publications Division*: Articles on the removal of untouchability were frequently published in the various magazines viz. The March of India (English), Yojna, Kurukshetra, Indian Information and 'Aikal' and Bal Bharati. In all articles published on social subjects, particularly in 'Yojana' and 'Kurukshetra', there is always an undertone to the subject of removal of untouchability, besides articles dealing directly on the subject appear in almost all our journals. Very important articles bearing on the subject appeared in the 'March of India', which narrated the position of Harijans in the Indian Constitution and steps taken by the legislature for the removal of untouchability. A chapter on "Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes" is included in INDIA—"A Reference Annual", compiled by Research and Reference Division. Basic data on the subject and information on various measures taken by the Government to eradicate untouchability is given in the Chapter.

6. *Films Division*: Negotiations with a private producer to produce a feature film on "Untouchability" have been completed. In addition to this feature film, production of a three-reeler documentary on the life and activities of "Maranner" a Harijan who became the favourite disciple of the Savant Yamunacharya, popularly known as Alvandar (the saviour), has been assigned to a private producer on contract. Also, five two-reeler documentaries, viz., Brahmin, Ravidas, Sankaracharya and the Chandal, Suchi, and Autobiography of old Banyan Tree, have been assigned to a private producer on contract. Newsreel coverages on 'Seminar on Untouchability near Bombay' and Thakkar Bapa Seva Sadan—laying of the foundation stone were also done for. The weekly 'Indian News Review' produced by Film Division, has been taking and will continue to take regular notice of the important events focusing the evils of untouchability.

7. *Field Publicity Units*: Sixty-nine mobile units functioning throughout the country under the Integrated Plan Publicity Programme continued their educational publicity for the removal of untouchability by screening films and through discussions, seminars, symposium, kavi sammelans and mushairas. Posters, folders and leaflets were displayed and distributed among Harijans, non-official organisations and educational institutes.

APPENDIX XI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NON-OFFICIAL ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN THE STATES FOR REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY, GRANTS PAID TO THEM FOR 1958-59 AND 1959-60 BY STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORIES AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDER THE PROGRAMME FOR BACKWARD CLASSES AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THEM.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Organi- sations	Grant-in-aid received by the Organisations from									
			State Government		Government of India		Other sources		Total		Expenditure in- curred during: ¹	
			1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	7	40,500	28,100	37,500	27,500	N. A.	N. A.	78,000	55,600	78,000	55,600
2.	Assam . .	87	19,500	42,951	2,000	8,700	Nil	Nil	21,500	51,651	22,233	53,394
3.	Bihar . .	2	73,485	76,377	Nil	Nil	22,005	42,002	95,490	1,18,379	91,279	1,15,601
4.	Bombay . .		Not available									
5.	Jammu & Kashmir		Nil									
6.	Kerala . .		Not available									
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2,000	12,250	2,000	12,250	N. A.	N. A.	4,000	24,500	35,327	N. A.
8.	Madras . .	3	21,294	11,904	21,294	11,904	N. A.	N. A.	42,588	23,808	28,482	23,808
9.	Mysore . .		Nil									
10.	Orissa . .		Not available									
11.	Punjab . .	1	N. A.	2,000	N. A.	2,000	N. A.	N. A.	Nil	4,000	N. A.	N. A.
12.	Rajasthan . .		Not available									
13.	Uttar Pradesh .	3	11,141	12,694	Nil	Nil	42,240	31,899	53,381	44,593	49,470	42,384
14.	West Bengal .	11	53,282	51,956	N. A.	N. A.	10,570	10,239	63,852	62,195	63,852	62,195
Union Territories												
1.	Andaman & Nico- bar Islands .		Nil									
2.	Delhi . .	4	N. A.	16,500	N. A.	N. A.	17,386	N. A.	17,386	16,500	24,679	7,023
3.	Himachal Pradesh		Not available									
4.	Laccadive, mini- coy and Amindivi Islands . .		Nil									
5.	Manipur . .		Nil									
6.	Tripura . .	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,320	2,960	2,320	2,960	2,270	2,869
TOTAL .		122	2,21,202	2,54,732	62,794	62,354	94,521	87,100	3,78,517	4,04,186	3,95,592	3,62,874

APPENDIX XII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS SANCTIONED BY THE CENTRE TO THE STATES/UNION TERRITORIES AND UTILISED BY THE LATER FOR THE PURCHASE OF WHEEL BARROWS, HAND CARTS ETC. DURING THE YEARS 1957-58, 1958-59 AND 1959-60.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
		Grants sanctioned	Grants utilised	Grants sanctioned	Grants utilised	Grants sanctioned	Grants utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Assam	41,000	40,650	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bombay	1,64,000	Nil	1,00,000	39,707	2,00,000	N. A.
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	17,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Kerala	76,000	34,400	37,000	17,132	52,600	N. A.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2,37,600	N. A.	1,32,450	N. A.
8.	Madras	30,000	Nil	30,000	18,850	64,050	9,429
9.	Mysore	92,000	29,778 (App.)	58,350	19,313	41,615	N. A.
10.	Orissa	39,000	N. A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Punjab	1,32,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,32,000	Nil
12.	Rajasthan	93,000	42,648	Nil	Nil	1,45,730	N. A.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1,49,000	8,519	1,26,200	14,148	1,24,300	N. A.
14.	West Bengal	1,02,500	68,161	42,600	N. A.	42,600	N. A.
15.	Delhi	39,500	38,670	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Himachal Pradesh	3,000	2,517	Nil	Nil	27,920	N. A.
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Pondicherry	6,000	5,400	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		9,84,000	2,70,743	6,31,850	1,09,150	9,63,265	9,429

APPENDIX XIII

BROAD OUTLINE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD FOR HARIJAN WELFARE FOR SUGGESTING MEASURES TO ELIMINATE THE PRACTICE OF CARRYING NIGHT-SOIL AS HEADLOAD.

The problem of carrying night-soil as headload cannot be dealt with separately from the general problem of :

- (a) improvement of scavenging conditions, and
 - (b) improvement of living conditions of scavengers. Therefore the entire programme has to be an integrated one for which the highest priority should be given in the Third Five Year Plan amongst the schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.
2. The programme of improvement of scavenging conditions should consist of the following :
- (a) improvement of latrines;
 - (b) improvement of equipment for cleaning the latrines and for carrying of night-soil by the scavengers;
 - (c) improved transport arrangements for carrying night-soil to the places where it can be disposed of;
 - (d) proper disposal of night-soil.

The details in respect of the four stages indicated in the preceding paragraph would include the following in particular :—

- (i) Ensuring that new latrines are built according to an approved type which permits proper cleaning under hygienic conditions.
- (ii) Steps should be taken to improve the existing latrine with the same object as has been mentioned under (i).
- (iii) The receptacles in the latrines should be standardized.
- (iv) Proper implements like scrapers, brooms, covered buckets, etc. should be supplied to the scavengers. In particular baskets should be completely banned for carrying night soil.
- (v) Standard wheel barrows or hand-carts costing Rs. 100—120 each should be utilized for transporting night-soil from the latrines to the vehicles for transport. Wherever this is considered unsuitable, Kaware or Kawath can be used. This should be very cheap and convenient.
- (vi) There should be adequate number of pail depots, and transport vehicles for carrying night-soil to the place of disposal. Mechanized devices like three wheelers, tractors with trailers and vans may be utilized according to necessity.
- (vii) At the dumping grounds for the disposal of night-soil proper arrangement should be made for the scavengers to work under hygienic condition. Supply of gloves, gum boots, soap, etc. should be arranged. Water supply for cleaning the pails and vehicles should be plentiful. The entire night-soil of each city should be converted into manure.
- (viii) The drainage schemes should have a specific allocation as to cover the larger cities. Sewage should be properly utilized for increasing production.

In regard to the administration of these schemes the main burden will have to be borne by the local bodies concerned. They will have to make necessary adjustments and provisions in their bye-laws and rules. The State Governments will have to ensure that their local bodies agree to adopt these measures uniformly throughout the States. In regard to the financial liability the recurring liability will naturally be borne by the local bodies ; but in regard to the non-recurring expenditure it was felt that the poorest municipalities should be given 100% assistance (75% by the Government of

India and 25% by the State Government). For the medium municipalities the Governments grant could be 75% (50% by Government of India and 25% by State Government). For the bigger municipalities and corporations Government of India's assistance should be 50% the rest being borne either by the municipality alone or by the municipality and the State Government together. In all the cases if the municipality concerned needs loans for meeting its share of expenditure the State Government should help the municipality by advance of the loans.

The recommendations regarding financial assistance would not cover purchase of mechanical equipment like tractors, trailers, vans, etc. For these necessary funds mainly in the shape of loans should be found from the agricultural programme for converting night-soil into manure. If the Health Ministry provides any funds for this purpose, it should be availed of.

In regard to the improvement of the living conditions the main suggestion is that model basties, each with about 50 houses, should be constructed in clean surroundings with arrangements for water, light and drainage, and a community centre. Each tenement should cost about Rs. 1,200 to 2,000. A trained social worker should be provided for a group of about 3 basties.

In several parts of the country there is a system which is called Grahaki according to which private scavengers have their customary zones. Conditions in these areas are generally worse than those in areas served by municipal scavengers. It is necessary to have a thorough examination of the nature and extent of this problem and to devise methods to stop this custom. Meanwhile, improvements that have been suggested in the living and the working conditions of scavengers should be introduced in respect of all scavengers regardless of whether they are municipal employees or they are working under Grahaki system.

The Board may consider these suggestions and make these recommendations so that they may be kept in view while examining the schemes of the different States for the Third Plan period.



APPENDIX XIV

STATEMENT NO. 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NATURE OF CASES FOR WHICH LEGAL AID IS BEING GIVEN TO SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND DENOTIFIED TRIBES.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Nature of cases and category of backward class				
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denotified Tribes		
1	2	3	4	5		
1	Andhra Pradesh	No detailed rules for providing legal aid has been framed. Legal aid is, however, given in deserving cases where the litigant is involved in civil, criminal and other cases.	No detailed rules for providing legal aid has been framed. Legal aid, however, is given in deserving cases.	No legal aid is being given.		
2	Assam	No legal aid scheme.	The Government are still considering the proposal to provide legal aid to Scheduled Tribes living in plains districts.	Do.		
3	Bihar	Legal aid is being given in all civil and revenue cases.	Legal aid is being given in all civil and revenue cases.	Legal aid is also being given in all criminal cases including cognizable cases.		
4	Bombay	No legal aid is, however, being given to a person who has more than 10 acres of land or who is otherwise well-to-do.	No legal aid is, however, being given to a person who has more than 10 acres of land or who is otherwise well-to-do.	Legal aid is being given if any civil proceedings or proceedings under the Mamladars Court Act 1906 are instituted against a Scheduled Tribe person or if such person is a party.		
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Scheme granting legal aid to Scheduled Castes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 and who have to institute or defend civil or criminal proceedings in non-cognizable cases has also been introduced. The scope of this scheme has, recently, been extended to defend criminal proceeding in cognizable cases also.	Legal assistance in proper cases is also being given if a Scheduled Tribe desires to institute criminal proceedings against an offender or against whom criminal proceedings are instituted in non-cognizable cases. The scope of the scheme has recently been extended to defend criminal proceedings in cognizable cases also.	No legal aid scheme.		

6	Kerala	Under the Kerala Legal Aid (To The Poor) Rules, legal aid to Scheduled Caste persons is provided, if they are poor, in respect of all proceedings before the Civil or Criminal Courts of the State.	Under the Kerala Legal Aid (To The Poor) Rules, legal aid to Scheduled Tribes is given for all proceedings before the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State, provided the man concerned is poor.	Do.
7	Madhya Pradesh	Legal aid is given in Vindhya Pradesh region only in the civil proceedings against a person and in any criminal proceedings where it is felt that they are really disguised civil proceedings and/or are intended to intimidate the person. Aid is also given for institution of civil proceedings. If the candidate is found to be of sufficient means the legal aid is not given.	In Raigarh, Sarguja and Bastar Districts of Madhya Pradesh region, legal aid is being given in civil and revenue proceedings commenced or intended to be commenced in civil and revenue courts. Aid is, however, not being given in cases against the State. No legal aid is, however, given if the annual income exceeds Rs. 600/-.	Do.
8	Madras	Legal aid is being given in deserving cases of Harijans involved in criminal proceedings launched against them by caste Hindus or <i>vice-versa</i> .	Legal aid in Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat regions is made available, in civil proceedings against a person and in any criminal proceedings where it is felt that they are really disguised civil proceedings and/or are intended to intimidate the person. Aid is also given for institution of civil proceedings. If the candidate is found to be of sufficient means the legal aid is not given.	No legal aid is being given to Denotified Tribes.
9	Mysore	No specific rules have yet been framed.	Do.	Do.
10	Orissa	No specific rules have yet been framed. Legal aid is, however, being given in land ejectment cases.	No specific rules have been framed but legal aid to Scheduled Tribe persons is given in land ejectment cases.	Do.
11	Punjab	Legal aid to Scheduled Caste persons is being given in land ejectment and other property cases only.	No scheme.	Do.
12	Rajasthan	Legal aid to Scheduled Caste persons is given in civil and revenue cases including execution proceedings or other proceedings in which the applicant for legal assistance is a party. In criminal cases in which applicant is an accused; in criminal cases in which applicant is a complementary cases which are non-cognizable.	Legal aid to Scheduled Tribes is given in civil and revenue cases including execution proceedings or other proceedings in which the applicant for legal assistance is a party; in criminal cases in which applicant is an accused; in criminal cases in which applicant is a complementary cases which are non-cognizable.	No legal aid scheme.

13 Uttar Pradesh No Scheduled Tribes

Legal aid to Harijans is given in the (i) cases of eviction from land or house, (ii) Legislation regarding debts, cases of begar, cases arising out of the practice of Untouchability and cases under Sections 107 and 145 C. P. C.

Financial assistance to Harijans involved in criminal and other cases is approved by the Government on the recommendation of Harijan Sahayak Board which consider each case and recommend for financial help.

14 West Bengal Legal aid is given to Scheduled Castes in cases concerning land only. Legal aid is given to Scheduled Tribes in cases concerning land only. No legal aid scheme. No legal aid scheme.

15 Andaman & Nicobar Islands No legal aid scheme. No legal aid scheme.

16 Delhi Legal aid to Scheduled Caste persons is being provided. Rules are pending finalisation. No Scheduled Tribes. Do.

17 Himachal Pradesh Aid is given on the pattern of Bombay State scheme. Aid is given on the pattern of Bombay State scheme. Do.

18 Laccadivi Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. No legal aid scheme. No legal aid scheme. Do.

19 Manipur No legal aid scheme. No legal aid scheme. Do.

20 Tripura Legal aid is being given to deserving cases. Rules are pending finalisation. Legal aid is being provided in deserving cases. Rules are pending finalisation. Do.

STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE SANCTIONED AND ACTUALLY INCURRED ON LEGAL AID TO SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND DENOTIFIED TRIBES IN THE VARIOUS STATES/UNION TERRITORIES IN THE YEARS 1958-59 AND 1959-60.

S. No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1958-59						1959-60					
		Expenditure sanctioned			Expenditure actually incurred			Expenditure sanctioned			Expenditure actually incurred		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denotified Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denotified Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denotified Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denotified Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,500	..	..	8,500	..	..	7,500	6,000	..	6,000	Nil	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	20,000	..	..	8,445	..	..	40,000	50,000	..	22,500	27,200	..
4	Bombay	46,000	12,000	6,000	Nil	2,013	584	46,000	12,000	6,000	357	2,668	34
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	10,000*	..	..	Nil	..	..	1,000*	..	..	N. A.	..	..
8	Madras%	80	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore%	400	..	..	200	..	..	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	..
10	Orissa	2,500	..	..	2,300	..	..	2,500	2,000	..	1,600	N. A.	..
11	Punjab	40,000	..	..	1,034	..	..	40,000	..	..	4,426†	..	..
12	Rajasthan	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh%	322	..	..	322	..	..	697+	..	..	697+	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	8,046	..	..	6,598	..	8,600	9,750	..	1,187	9,248	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,000	Nil	Nil	1,660	Nil	Nil
17	Himachal Pradesh	15,000	Nil	..	2,900	Nil	..	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Laccadive Minicoy & Amindiv Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	1,000	..	..	..	..
21	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 **	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		1,32,802	30,046	6,000	23,781	8,611	584	1,66,797	95,750	6,000	45,087	44,116	34

*Expenditure was incurred out of the grants sanctioned to District Harijan Sahayak Committee.

†Expenditure incurred upto February 1960.

**This has not been included in the totals as separate figures in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not given.

**This has not been included in the total as the amount was sanctioned for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and separate figures for each year are not available.

%Expenditure without any specific scheme for the purpose.

APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE EXPENDITURE AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED IN RESPECT OF EDUCATION DURING 1958-59 AND 1959-60 (ESTIMATED) UNDER THE STATE SECTOR.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory and category of Backward class	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		
		1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 Andhra Pradesh						
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	•	4,90,300	6,54,400	4 Hostels. 7 hostels converted into Boarding Homes.	9 hostels to be continued. 1 Boarding Home. Maintenance of one hostel. 5 hostels to be opened.
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	•	9,57,500	15,80,000	800 hostels subsidised. 5 hostel buildings 2531 boarding grants given.	1525 boarding grants.
	(iii) De-notified Tribes.	•	39,870	72,000	80 boarders.	Not indicated
	(iv) Other Backward Classes	•	7,04,000	5,19,700	4 hostels. 111 Boarding grants.	Opening of 1 hostel and subsidy to be given to 446 hostels.
2. Assam.						
	(i) Scheduled Tribes (Hills)	•	18,28,500	28,15,000	2049 Scholarships, 5 hostels, Completion of incomplete work on centres continued 1 University, 9 students. 5 schools, 3 buildings, 163 schools and hostels, 2 schools, 111 students, 24 Nursery Schools, 4 schools, 45 schools, 74 schools, 25 schools, 58 schools.	1418 Scholarships, 5 hostels, 2 centres, 1 University, 50 students, 10 schools 6 buildings, 1 school, 2 Technical Schools, 100 students, 23 Nursery Schools, 4 schools, 45 schools, 15 L.P. Schools, 18 schools, 15 schools, 50 schools.
	Scheduled Tribes (Plains)	•	£6,74,500	10,00,000	1204 Scholarships, 115 institutions, 3 hostels, 121 students, 21 schools, 41 Hostels, 173 schools, 6 Buildings (Hostel) & 5 Schools Buildings, 5 Schools, 16 Buildings, 45 centres & 44 libraries.	662 Scholarships, 15 Institutions, hostels, 33 hostels, 199 hostels, 6 Buildings 5 schools, 8 Buildings, 41 Centres.
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	•	£1,37,000	2,50,000	650 Scholarships, grant-in-aid to 100 P. Schools and 30 Secondary Schools, book grants to 400 students, 1 Engg. stipend, 20 Tech. Stipends, 3 Foreign Scholarships.	650 Scholarships, grant-in-aid to 80 P. Schools and 75 Secondary Schools book grants to 100 students, 1 Engg. stipend and 3 Foreign Scholarships.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Bombay.					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	• • •	12,83,988	23,48,537	4 Ashram Schools developed and 9 1 Ashram School developed and 20 maintained. 180 trainees, 2500 teachers, 600 pupils, 17 hostels started and 1 maintained. 15 Primary and 2 Middle Schools with 2 hostels. 1 School opened, 466 students, 6 hostels, 10 Kendras, 1 school, 120 pupils, 20 pupils, 1 school centres continued, 370 students, Scholarships to 10 pupils.	1 Ashram School developed and 20 maintained. 240 trainees, 2,500 teachers, 1 hostel maintained, 2 hostels maintained and grants for 1500 students. 45 Primary and 6 Middle Schools with 6 hostels continued. 1 School opened, 1 Building and 3 hostels to be given grants, 10 Kendras continued, 1 school continued, 1 School maintained, Cultural Centres : 2 to continue, 2 centres to start and 8 centres to continue, Scholarships to all students, Grants to Cosmopolitan Hostels : For 200 students.
(ii) Scheduled Castes	• • •	18,00,868	35,70,040	68 hostels functioned and 15 hostels aided. 3 buildings, 383 students. 2372 students. Scholarships 8238 12 Balwadies & 4 Balwadies continued. 5 Kendras.	2 New hostels to be started and 15 hostels to be aided. 10 buildings. Scholarships to all students. 26 Balwadies maintained and 12 new to be started. 15 Kendras to be maintained and 7 new to start.
				Special grants to Cosmopolitan Hostels : 2000 inmates. 1,015 inmates. 65 students. 2000 inmates	
				Sanskar Girhas :	
				266 students.	
				Aid to Sarvajani Chhatralyas :	
				480 students.	
				Building grants to Sarvajani Chhatralyas 40 students.	
				Social Education Centres :	
				19 centres continued with 239 students.	19 centres continued, 1 new started.
				Grants for Books and clothes :	IAS & IPS coaching classes: 5 classes,
				2450 students.	
(iii) Denotified Tribes	• • •	1,46,719	1,68,475	3 Ashram Schools maintained.	3 Maintained and 1 new.
				Free supply of books, slates etc. to students	5000
				7,574	

Hostel grants for students : 18.	45.	
Scholarships : 729.	1142	
Aid to schools and Hostels : 5	5	
Sanskar Kenders : 5 Maintained.	5	Maintained.
Tuition and Examination fee for students :	10	
	80.	
Sanskar Grihas for students :—	—	
Aid to Sarvajanic Chhatralyas : 13 students.	30	students.
Building aid to Sarvajanic Chhatralyas	2	New Hostels and 2 old to be extended.
2 Hostels.		
Primary Schools : 4 schools continued and	4	schools continued and 140 students.
114 students.		
(iv) Other Backward Classes	10,09,188	
	6,93,380	Ashram School : 1.
		Free supply of books slates etc. : 7500 pupils.
		Provision of Hostel facilities 442 pupils.
		Scholarships : 5260 . . . 4,986
		Balwadies : 12 Balwadies to be continued. 12 Balwadies maintained.
		Freeship etc. to 1795 pupils . 326 pupils.
		5 hostels paid grants and 2 maintained . 9 old hostels and 4 new hostels paid grants and 1 maintained.
		Hostel Buildings :
		2 private hostels aided . . . 3 hostels to be aided.
		Educational Cultural Centres : 7. 7 continued.
		Tuition and Examination fee : 247 114 students.
		Sanskar & Shrikhan Kindras :—
		Sanskar Grihas for 74 students 72 students.
		Aid to Sarvajanic Chhatralyas : 377 290 students.
		Building Aid to Sarvajanic Chhatralyas : . . for 40 students.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Bihar.					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	.	12,68,600	21,88,971	40 hostels maintained. 20 hostels opened.	21 hostels to be opened. 3 buildings to be constructed.
(ii) Scheduled Castes	.	17,06,892	23,55,115	7 hostels being constructed. 14 hostels being maintained.	Hostels already opened maintained and 13 hostels under construction.
(iii) De-notified Tribes	.	..	41,157	Not indicated	
(iv) Other Backward Classes	.	13,04,328	16,34,248	2 hostels maintained. 1 building under construction.	Not available.
5. Jammu and Kashmir.					
(i) Scheduled Castes	.	1,91,000	1,93,000	Not available.	Not available.
(ii) Other Backward Classes	.	22,000	1,25,000	Not available.	Not available.
6. Kerala.					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	.	3,33,353	2,89,000	Not available	
(ii) Scheduled Castes	.	25,77,224	26,37,400	15 hostels maintained and 10 hostels started. Construction of 2 Cosmopolitan hostels started.	29 hostels.
(iii) Other Backward Classes	.	9,35,340	11,60,000	..	..
7. Madhya Pradesh.					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	.	27,51,000	32,20,000	2 Ashram maintained.	2 Ashram to be maintained.
(ii) Scheduled Castes	.	8,56,000	9,65,000	Opening and maintenance of 20 hostels and construction of 2 buildings.	20 Boarding Houses.
(iii) De-notified Tribes	.	22,000	60,000	1 hostel.	..
(iv) Other Backward Classes	.	2,62,000	4,18,000	Maintenance of hostels already opened	Maintenance of hostels already opened.
8. Madras.					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	.	1,90,006	₹3,86,000	1 Ashram school 1 hostel with boarders. Boarding grants given to 43 students—1 hostel.	3 hostels to be maintained 85 boarders and 20 boarding grants.
(ii) Scheduled Castes	.	20,68,663	₹31,97,766	82 hostels maintained	Continuance of 115 hostels. Construction of hostel at Madurai to be continued and 4000 boarding grants to be given.

(iii) De-notified Tribes . . . 7,04,188 7,81,000 1 hostel. . . 1 hostel building and 60 pupils to be given grants.

(iv) Other Backward Classes . . . 13,63,370 11,36,370 -- 730 Boarding grants.

9. Mysore.

(i) Scheduled Tribes . . . 1,67,962 1,50,000 .. 3 Hostels.

(ii) Scheduled Castes . . . 4,23,982 14,60,000 .. 8 Hostel Buildings.

(iii) De-notified Tribes . . . 19,433 50,000 ----- Not available -----

(iv) Other Backward Classes . . . 2,07,091 3,10,000 20 hostels given grants . . . 80 Boarding grants.

10. Orissa.

(i) Scheduled Tribes . . . 20,92,000 26,78,000 2 Ashrams, 24 Seva Ashrams, 5 hostels Ashrams and Seva Ashrams started opened and 400 students taken on in previous year maintained, 5 hostels and 30 M.E. Schools and 400 students to be taken on excursions.

(ii) Scheduled Castes . . . 3,19,000 10,18,300 1 Ashram maintained, 6 Seva Ashrams. . 1 Ashram maintained, 6 Seva Ashrams.

(iii) De-notified Tribes . . . 19,000 9,000 7 Scholarships, 1 Basic School and 1 Adult Education Centre. 7 Scholarships, 1 Basic School and 1 Adult Education Centre.

11. Punjab.

(i) Scheduled Tribes . . . 1,03,000 2,92,000 .. Construction of 2 hostels in progress.

(ii) Scheduled Castes/Other Backward Classes . . . 33,57,000 39,84,000 ----- Not available -----

(iii) De-notified Tribes . . . 32,000 38,000 ----- Not available -----

12. Rajasthan.

(i) Scheduled Tribes . . . 1,64,288 6,04,000 10 Basic schools continued. 1 hostel maintained and two continued. 5 hostels continued and 4 new started 10 new added hostels.

(iii) Scheduled Castes . . . 5,58,619 5,41,400 4 hostels continued . . . 8 hostels continued 1 new started.

(iii) De-notified Tribes . . . 29,414 74,600 1 hostel continued. . . 1 continued and 1 new opened.

(iv) Other Backward Classes . . . 4,84,365 42,600 4 hostels continued and 1 building . . .

13. Uttar Pradesh.

(i) Scheduled Castes . . . 85,47,000 86,25,000 ----- Not available -----

(ii) De-notified Tribes . . . 28,000 28,000 ----- Not available -----

(iii) Other Backward Classes . . . 11,50,000 11,50,000 ----- Not available -----

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. West Bengal					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	.	8,36,985	[8,52,600	Completion of 1 hostel and continuance of 3 new hostels and 7 old maintained. 2 hostels constructed.	[1 basic opened 5 new hostels and maintenance of 7 hostels.
(ii) Scheduled Castes	.	2,47,625	[2,42,100	2 hostels expanded. 459 students given hostel charges and 1 hostel maintained.	4 hostels expanded. 480 students given hostel facilities. 1 hostel maintained.
(iii) De-notified Tribes
(iv) Other Backward Classes	.	[61,264	[63,100	—	—Not available —
15. Himachal Pradesh.					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	.	84,200	2,03,200	2 Ashram Schools continued and 1 more started.	4 Ashram Schools continued.
(ii) Scheduled Castes	.	75,500	1,35,000	—	—Not available. —
16. Manipur.					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	.	1,51,146	1,85,000	Aid given for the construction of a hostel. Purchase of equipment for hostels and Hindi Schools; 40 Hindi Schools continued; 150 Scholarships; 10 staff quarters; 2 Camps; 5 Community Centres; Grants given for the construction of 10 hostels and 10 Schools; 1 Girls' hostel extended.	Not available.
(ii) Scheduled Castes	.	14,674	15,000	3 Primary Schools; 3 School buildings; 3 Teacher's quarters; 3 Community Centres; 4 Camps; 7 Adult Literacy Centres; 28 stipends.	Not available.
17. Tripura.					
(i) Scheduled Tribes	.	1,00,500	1,17,000	8 hostels completed.	1 hostel
(ii) Scheduled Castes	.	13,000	18,000	—	—Not available —
18. Pondicherry.					
Scheduled Castes	.	23,483	40,083	100 Scholarships, 1000 students provided with cloths and 5 Adult Schools maintained.	304 Scholarships, 2000 students provided clothes, 25 students given hostel facilities and 3 Adult Schools maintained.

STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED IN RESPECT OF EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR; 1958-59 AND 1959-60 (ESTIMATED) UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Expenditure incurred during			Physical target achieved during	
		Category	1958-59	1959-60 (estimated)	1958-59	1959-60 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	N.A.	
	(i) Scheduled Tribes		39,000			
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	..	60,000	..	6 buildings and hostels.	
2	Assam					
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	..	5,00,000	Free education to 20,000 students.	N.A.	
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	..	..	..
3	Bihar					
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	..	3,15,000	3,81,000 136 new students admitted in Ranchi school and 75 new students in Dumka school, out of the target of 144 and 112 students respectively.	Institutes at Ranchi and Dumka were maintained.	
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	..	N.A.	N.A.	3 residential schools opened.	
4	Bombay					
	Scheduled Tribes	..	3,20,815	1,93,955 4 Ashram schools maintained and 3 Ashram schools started.	2 Ashram schools.	
5	Kerala					
	Scheduled Tribes	..	5,084	N.A.	One residential school set up at Attapaddy.	N.A.
6	Mysore					
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	16,000	..	4 schools buildings and equipment grant to 160 students.
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	..	..	42,000	..	Maintenance of school buildings and equipment grant to school children.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Orissa				
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	• • •	2,08,000	3,65,000	N.A.
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	• • •	4,34,000	4,93,000	4,290 students benefited.
	Madhya Pradesh				
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	• • •	6,26,000	12,00,000	1 worker's training Institute at Chhindwara, 1 Technical Institute at Korba.
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	• • •	..	9,00,000	N.A.
9	Madras				
	Scheduled Tribes	• • •	..	2,000	..
10	Punjab				
	Other Backward Classes	• • •	..	70,000	..
11	Rajasthan				
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	• • •	9,100	3,43,500	1 Ashram school.
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	• • •	..	1,25,000	..
12	Uttar Pradesh				
	(i) Denotified Tribes	• • •	1,02,000	2,00,000	N.A.
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	• • •	..	35,000	..
13	West Bengal				
	Scheduled Castes	• • •	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	Himachal Pradesh				
	Scheduled Tribes	• • •	19,000	10,000	3 schools started and 15 stipends awarded.
15	Delhi				
	(i) De-notified Tribes	• • •	7,887	20,300	N.A.
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	• • •	24,170	25,658	140 students.

3 Ashram schools, 1 to continue in Ajmer Region, Aid to voluntary Agencies for 3 Ashram schools, 4 hostel buildings and maintenance and opening of 1 rented hostel.

Construction of 10 hostel buildings.

2 Ashram schools.

33 Ashram schools.

The schools and the teachers continued.

APPENDIX XVI
STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON INSTITUTIONS SPECIALLY MEANT FOR PUPILS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES DURING 1957-58.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Expenditure Incurred (In Rs.)</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	37,37,032
2	Assam	20,075
3	Bihar	14,12,436
4	Bombay . . . . .	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..
6	Kerala	4,51,812
7	Madhya Pradesh	35,29,049
8	Madras	52,13,160
9	Mysore	6,93,759
10	Orissa	97,82,202
11	Punjab . . . . .	..
12	Rajasthan . . . . .	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	9,16,892
14	West Bengal . . . . .	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,48,678
16	Delhi . . . . .	..
17	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..
18	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	85,438
19	Manipur	8,40,460]
20	Tripura	44,216]
21	N.E.F.A.	9,17,406
TOTAL		2,79,98,115

STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS MEANT SPECIALLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES DURING 1957-58.

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Pre-Pri- mary Schools</i>	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Middle Schools</i>	<i>High/ Higher Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Tech. & Industrial Schools</i>	<i>Other Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra	2,321	3	3	..	62	2,389
Assam	2	2
Bihar	1,816	20	5	2	3	1,846
Bombay
Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala	85	17	..	..	..	102
Madhya Pradesh	1	1,188	124	2	1	12	1,328
Madras	1,777	14	1	..	153	1,945
Mysore	511	2	..	..	..	513
Orissa	4,276	137	39	5	1,426	5,883
Punjab
Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh	561	6	3	3	87	660
West Bengal
A. & N. Islands	44	2	1	..	..	..
Delhi
Himachal Pradesh
L. M. & A. Islands	10	..	..	..	17	27
Manipur	608	59	15	..	41	723
Tripura	1	..	..	..	1
N.E.F.A.	93	10	2	1	1	107
TOTAL	1	13,290	395	71	12	1,804	15,573

Figures are provisional.

STATEMENT No. 3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLMENT FIGURES OF CHILDREN BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES DURING THE YEAR 1957-58

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Universities Arts and Science Colleges	Pre-primary Schools	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High/Higher Secondary Schools	Schools for Professional and Special Education	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,083	370	13,38,900	64,579	1,48,019	41,998	16,00,949
2	Assam	4,756	774	3,40,295	76,332	68,827	20,425	5,11,409
3	Bihar	18,663	119	10,77,263	2,53,312	1,39,082	1,68,619	16,57,058
4	Bombay	6,825	3,179	9,57,586	2,66,125	69,000	1,29,350	14,32,065
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,528	..	1,943	1,222	1,369	64	6,126
6	Kerala	4,109	151	4,35,841	1,10,653	90,624	3,423	6,44,801
7	Madhy Pradesh	719	119	3,20,252	57,374	13,209	2,428	3,94,101
8	Madras	13,322	929	16,12,094	95,076	2,37,523	58,186	20,17,130
9	Mysore	1,065	..	1,26,044	21,851	10,750	1,781	1,61,491
10	Orissa	907	..	3,03,240	19,469	15,862	65,035	4,04,513
11	Punjab	3,342	..	1,51,356	30,735	46,059	1,355	2,32,847
12	Rajasthan	1,897	1	81,379	28,463	10,970	17,087	1,39,797
13	Uttar Pradesh	6,544	35	10,31,193	1,20,807	1,43,737	9,268	13,11,584
14	West Bengal	5,630	289	15,68,272	3,899	52,146	1,13,016	7,43,252
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	2,030	439	1,047	..	3,516
16	Delhi	973	4	18,195	8,137	20,159	213	47,681
17	Himachal Pradesh	58	..	2,875	1,691	714	..	5,338
18	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	2,324	..	..	132	2,456
19	Manipur	4	..	28,769	3,552	2,965	1,585	36,875
20	Tripura	255	5	29,002	4,095	1,738	12,261	47,356
21	N.E.F.A.	..	..	3,211	806	426	114	4,557
TOTAL		82,680	5,975	84,27,064	11,68,617	10,74,226	6,46,340	1,14,04,902

Figures are provisional.

APPENDIX XVII
STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND PAID TO STUDENTS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION ADMINISTRATIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEMES FOR AWARD OF POST-MATRIC INLAND SCHOLARSHIPS

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	1959-60			1958-59			Remarks			
		Number of applications received	Number of scholarships awarded	Number of students paid	Amount	Allocated by the Ministry of Education	Provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs	Total expenditure incurred by the State Government/Union Administration	Total expenditure incurred	Number of scholarships paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,074	1,813	1,764	7,14,700	2,10,000	9,24,700	9,10,523	7,14,783	1,595	Clarification regarding the difference between scholarships awarded and paid sought.
2.	Assam	944	805	805	3,61,800	50,000	4,11,800	4,42,815	3,61,802	762	Figures seem inflated—Clarification sought.
3.	Bihar	2,385	2,385	*	2,37,700	..	2,37,700	7,50,675	2,37,781	625	Figures seem inflated—Clarification sought.
4.	Bombay	6,967	5,899	5,899	17,98,600	..	17,98,600	20,70,418	18,08,614	4,632	
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	80	79	76	22,800	..	22,800	22,000	22,869	61	Clarification regarding the difference between scholarships awarded and paid sought for.
6.	Kerala	1,021	611	611	2,31,200	..	2,31,200	1,44,837	2,31,296	838	Clarification regarding the left out cases and the unspent balance sought.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	774	708	*	1,64,600	..	1,64,600	2,50,817	1,64,694	519	Number of scholarships paid called for.
8.	Madras	1,911	1,841	1,841	8,71,400	1,13,000	9,84,400	9,83,308	8,72,425	1,721	..
9.	Mysore	1,841	1,706	1,706	5,04,100	..	5,04,100	7,71,558	5,04,184	1,226	..
10.	Punjab	3,520	3,498	3,498	14,47,200	..	14,47,200	14,65,127	14,57,282	3,481	..

11. Orissa	236	223	236	78,300	..	78,300	76,387	78,308	166	Clarification regarding the difference between scholarships awarded and paid sought.
12. Rajasthan	421	397	*	1,11,900	41,000	1,52,900	1,56,164	1,11,944	331	Number of scholarships paid called for.
13. Uttar Pradesh	14,359	13,168	13,168	35,52,400	1,10,000	36,62,400	36,34,000	35,77,480	11,534	
14. West Bengal (including Sikkim)	5,386	5,227	5,227	23,29,700	2,64,000	25,93,700	25,83,037	23,44,784	4,787 (Sikkim Nil)	Clarification regarding the left out cases and unspent balance sought.
15. Delhi	225	211	211	60,400	29,000	89,400	88,515	60,461	153	..
16. Himachal Pradesh	51	43	43	18,000	..	18,000	21,931	18,006	33	..
17. Manipur	3	3	3	2,000	..	2,000	1,444	2,098	5	..
18. Tripura	40	39	39	16,300	..	16,300	13,802	16,359	42	..
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Pondicherry	1	1	1	**	**	**	580	960	1	**A sum of Rs. 900 was allocated to Pondicherry but the Administration did not utilise the allocation.
TOTAL	42,230	38,657	35,128	1,25,23,100	8,17,000	1,33,40,100	1,43,84,638	1,25,86,130	32,552	

*Number of scholarships paid not indicated, called for.

STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND PAID TO STUDENTS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED TRIBES AND AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS/ UNION ADMINISTRATIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEME FOR AWARD OF POST-MATRIC INLAND SCHOLARSHIPS

72

1958-59

1959-60

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of applications received	Number of scholarships awarded	Number of students paid	Amount		Total amount allocated	Total expenditure incurred by the State Government/ Union Administration		Total expenditure incurred	Number of Scholarships	Remarks				
					Allocated by the Ministry of Education	Provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs		Rs.	Rs.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	Andhra Pradesh	106	92	90	49,200	13,000	62,200	47,507	48,519	94	Clarification regarding the difference between scholarships awarded and paid sought.					
2	Assam	2,353	2,188	2,188	9,37,000	1,00,000	10,37,000	9,14,069	9,31,703	1,842	..					
3	Bihar	2,072	2,072	*	5,82,000	..	5,82,000	7,37,036	5,78,387	1,681	Figures seem inflated. Clarifications sought.					
4	Bombay	614	559	559	94,000	..	94,000	1,95,963	92,064	230	..					
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Scheduled Tribes in Jammu & Kashmir.
6	Kerala	29	29	29	11,000	..	11,000	4,140	10,682	18	..					
7	Madhya Pradesh	283	249	*	81,000	..	81,000	99,571	79,537	209	Number of scholarships paid called for.					
8	Madras	26	24	24	12,000	2,000	14,000	14,287	11,418	21	..					
9	Mysore	20	15	15	7,500	..	7,500	7,108	7,079	13	..					
10	Punjab	22	20	20	32,500	..	32,500	14,577	31,289	53	..					
11	Orissa	203	200	203	71,000	..	71,000	62,490	69,538	160	Clarification regarding the difference between scholarships awarded and paid sought.					

STATEMENT No. 3

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED, SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND PAID TO STUDENTS BELONGING TO THE BACKWARD CLASSES AND AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION ADMINISTRATIONS, UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHEME FOR AWARD OF POST-METRIC INLAND SCHOLARSHIPS

1959-60

1958-59

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of applications received	Number of scholarships awarded	Number of students paid	Total amount allocated by the Ministry of Education	Total expenditure incurred by the State Government/Union Administration	Total expenditure incurred	Number of scholarships paid	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	.	1,967	1,902	13,29,800	13,32,568	13,29,768	2,414	Clarification regarding the difference between scholarships awarded and paid sought.
2	Assam	.	391	391	2,16,000	2,86,842	2,15,991	386	..
3	Bihaar	.	11,752	*	8,45,000	13,99,820	8,45,032	1,185	Number of scholarships paid called for.
4	Bombay	.	3,641	1,343	7,05,800	7,18,541	7,05,808	1,193	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	.	490	386	1,20,400	1,22,000	1,20,383	174	Clarification regarding the difference between scholarships awarded and paid sought.
6	Kerala	.	2,807	353	1,46,700	2,36,874	1,46,700	255	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	.	1,918	1,145	6,02,000	5,97,047	6,02,029	1,321	Number of scholarships paid called for.
8	Madras	.	6,367	1,864	14,84,000	14,84,669	14,83,993	2,041	..
9	Mysore	.	6,094	827	7,03,100	6,99,455	7,03,123	840	Reason for not utilising the entire amount asked for.
10	Punjab	.	1,058	62	56,800	56,796	56,769	122	..

11 Orissa]	817	1,496	681	5,20,900	4,76,019	5,20,863	790	Clarification regarding the difference between scholarships awarded and paid and the reasons for not utilizing the entire amount asked for.
12 Rajasthan	512	908	*	2,05,000	2,05,723	2,04,867	557	Number of scholarships paid called for.
13 Uttar Pradesh	2,777	6,323	2,777	4,43,000	11,19,000	4,43,247	821	..
14 West Bengal (Including Sikkim)	223	665	223	1,26,000	1,23,665	1,25,762 Sikkim	228 + 7	Reason for not utilizing the entire amount asked for.
							235	
15 Delhi	50	377	50	35,400	36,279	35,358	69	..
16 Himachal Pradesh	128	545	128	90,200	78,431	90,171	157	Reason for not utilizing the entire amount asked for.
17 Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No other Backward Class in Manipur.
18 Tripura	15	42	15	6,400	5,744	6,444	14	Reason for not utilizing the entire amount called for.
19 Andaman & Nicobar Islands]	3	3	3	4,000	3,297	3,685	5	The total expenditure also includes Rs. 3,297 incurred by the Administration on 1958-59 left out cases.
20 Pondicherry	45	77	45	..	24,781	10,233	11	A sum of Rs. 10,000 - was allocated to Pondicherry, but the Administration did not utilise it.
Total	17,193	50,130	11,050	76,40,500	90,08,511	76,50,246	12,590	

*Number of scholarships paid not indicated, called for.

APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM AND SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBE AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS FOR PRE-METRIC STUDIES AND THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS, DURING THE YEARS 1956-57 TO 1959-60

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Year	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
			Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Expenditure incurred		Applications received	Scholarships awarded	Expenditure incurred	
					Out of Govt. of India funds	Out of State funds			Out of Govt. of India funds	Out of State funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1956-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1957-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1958-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Mysore	1956-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1957-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1958-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Punjab	1956-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1957-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1958-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Rajasthan	1956-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1957-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1958-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	West Bengal	1956-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

West Bengal—contd.

1957-58	.	.	N.A.	5,472	[96,277	2,75,260	N.A.	9,974	[2,53,808	2,72,480
1958-59	.	.	N.A.	9,013	1,06,611	3,41,853	N.A.	14,165	[3,36,255	3,65,608
1959-60 (Provisional)	.	.	N.A.	11,351	1,04,252	3,88,292	N.A.	21,620	3,45,490	3,80,448
6 Delhi	.	.	[7,098	[6,950	..	2,46,160	*	*	*	*
1957-58	.	.	8,931	[8,769	..	3,11,841	}	}	}	}
1958-59	.	.	10,163	10,051	..	3,60,410				
1959-60	.	.	10,512	[10,470	..	[3,81,380				
7 Manipur	.	.	N.A.	..	..	..	N.A.	32	2,208	..
1957-58	.	.	N.A.	16	960	..	N.A.	172	10,317	..
1958-59	.	.	N.A.	28	1,320	..	N.A.	360	22,609	..
1959-60	.	.	N.A.	40	[2,868	..	N.A.	360	24,834	..
8 Tripura	.	.	22	14	1,152	..	72	60	4,653	..
1957-58	.	.	31	22	1,818	..	73	52	4,696	..
1958-59	.	.	53	21	1,674	..	108	43	3,519	..
1959-60	.	.	92	36	2,835	..	250	50	4,284	..
9 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	.	.	}			Nil	24	24	9,158**	11,494
1956-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	49	..	19,439
1957-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	88	..	..
1958-59	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
10 Pondicherry	.	.	100	100	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	.	.	368	103	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	.	.	310	101	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	.	.	340	303	9,980	..	..	..	..	..

*Combined figures are given in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**This amount includes the grants sanctioned to scholarship holders.

APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM AND SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBE AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS FOR PRE-METRIC STUDIES AND THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS, DURING THE YEARS 1956-57 TO 1959-60.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Year	Other Backward Classes				Total Number of appli- cations (Cols. 4, 8 & 12)	Total number of ships awarded (Cols. 5, 9 & 13)	Expenditure incurred		Total
			Other Backward Classes		Scholar- ships				Expenditure incurred		
			Applica- tions re- ceived	Out of Govt. of India Funds	Out of Govt. of India Funds	Out of State funds			Govt. of India funds (Col. 6, 10 & 14)	Out of State funds (Cols. 7, 11 & 15)	
1		3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	988	738	..	1,47,600	18,435	16,075	..	12,01,450	12,01,450
2	Mysore	. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	..	536	..	27,587	3,537	4,415	..	88,455	88,455
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	..	773	..	48,202	7,213	3,691	..	1,06,555	1,06,555
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	988	1,799	..	88,330	8,829	5,676	..	1,60,244	1,60,244
3	Punjab	. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	2,527	3,536	..	2,03,913	12,214	11,064	..	2,94,560	2,94,560
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	43,75	4,375	..	2,65,566	15,270	15,270	..	8,22,866	8,22,668
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	52,79	5,279	..	3,77,748	17,681	17,681	..	12,28,037	12,28,037
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	45,89	4,589	..	3,15,220	18,357	18,357	..	12,60,480	12,60,480
4	Rajasthan	. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	63,20	6,320	..	2,75,389	18,808	18,808	..	11,00,389	11,00,389
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	86,17	5,260	49,675	99,350	36,269	25,097	1,56,644*	3,13,299	4,69,943
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	10,237	6,374	1,01,699	1,01,698	42,825	39,728	2,63,602*	2,63,599	5,27,201
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	21,165	13,631	2,05,434	2,05,433	59,222	48,153	4,91,420*	4,91,418	9,82,838
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	89,33	5,646	31,299	31,299	24,291	21,361	2,57,893	2,57,893	5,15,786
5	West Bengal	. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 (Provisional)	N.A.	1,385	..	57,175	N.A.	19,052	1,99,140	5,93,439	8,11,631
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 (Provisional)	N.A.	971	22,784	57,153	N.A.	16,417	3,72,869	6,04,893	9,94,179
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 (Provisional)	N.A.	1,556	19,998	61,061	N.A.	24,734	4,62,864	7,68,522	12,56,120
		. . . 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 (Provisional)	N.A.	1,990	21,139	3,259	N.A.	34,961	4,70,881	8,41,991	13,47,833

APPENDIX XIX

STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBE AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS WITH PRESCRIBED QUALIFICATIONS FOR AWARD OF OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS AND THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Category of Backward Classes	Number of applications received from students who possessed the prescribed qualifications for award of overseas scholarships.		Number of students who received overseas scholarships	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Scheduled Castes	15	13	4	4**
Scheduled Tribes	12	16	3	4
Other Backward Classes	68	69	*5	4
TOTAL	95	98	12	12

*The scholarship of an Other Backward Class candidate was cancelled as he declined the offer on personal ground.

**The scholarship to one Scheduled Caste candidate has not so far been offered.



STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF TOURIST/SECOND CLASS SEA PASSAGES (OUT-GOING AND RETURN) ALLOWED TO SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES STUDENTS GOING ABROAD FOR STUDIES, WHO WERE IN RECEIPT OF MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS EITHER FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR UNDER ANY OTHER SCHEME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (NOT COVERING THE COST OF PASSAGE).

Category of Backward Classes	No. of applications received for award of tourist/II class sea passage during 1959-60		No. of persons granted Tourist/II class sea passage during 1959-60		Total expenditure incurred for award of Tourist/II class passage during 1959-60	
	Outgoing	Return	Outgoing	Return	Outgoing	Return
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes	12	6	4	4	3,960	not available
TOTAL	12	6	4	4	3,960	..



APPENDIX XX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, STATE GOVERNMENTS, UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS DURING 1959-60.

(A) Government of India.

The Government of India, reserve 17½— scholarships in the ratio of 7½:2½:7½ for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class candidates, respectively in the scheme of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools instituted by them. During the year 1959-60 a total number of 2,396 applications were received for award of these scholarships which included 91 applications from Scheduled Caste, 55 from Scheduled Tribe and 123 from Other Backward Class students. Out of these, 4 Scheduled Caste, 3 Scheduled Tribe and 9 Other Backward Class students were awarded these scholarships. Out of these 16, 11 have, so far, joined; the other 5 were to join in July, 1960. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 21,000 is likely to be incurred on these 16 scholars.

(B) State Government Union Territory Administrations

The position in regard to some of the State Governments for the year 1959-60, is as follows :—

- Andhra State offered 8 scholarships; . . . One reserved for Scheduled Caste but no Scheduled Caste has been selected as none was up to the required standard.
- Kerala State offered 2 scholarships . . . No reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Classes, but one Other Backward Class candidate has been selected.
- Delhi Administration offered 2 scholarships; . . . No reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes.
- Tripura offered 4 scholarships; . . . One each for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes but none could be availed for want of suitable candidates.

Manipur Administration has stated that they have no separate allotment of funds on this account but students of Manipur take advantage of the Scheme of Government of India for award of scholarships in Public Schools. In 1959-60 out of 4 students selected under the scheme three were tribal students. Rajasthan Government has stated that there is no discrimination in awarding scholarships to the students studying in Public Schools and private schools at the rates approved by the Rajasthan Government for specific classes. Every student belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is entitled to scholarships, if he applied in time and through proper channel. Moreover, the Government is bearing full expenses of one student of Scheduled Castes reading in Sadul Public School, Bikaner, who is awarded Rs. 800/- per annum.

(C) Public Schools

- (i) Mayo College, Ajmer offered 4½ freeships.
- (ii) M.G.D. Girls Public Schools, Jaipur offered 1 scholarship.
- (iii) Daly College, Indore offered 1 Scholarship.

No reservation by any of these schools for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward Class candidates.

APPENDIX XXI

STATEMENT NO. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONTROLLED BY MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND NUMBER OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH RESERVATION AND OTHER CONCESSIONS ARE ALLOWED TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AS ON 31-12-1959.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry	Types of institutions	Total number of Institutions	Number of institutions in which reservation is made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		
				20%	Less than 20%	More than 20%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Law	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
2	Works, Housing and Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
3	Finance (Department of Expenditure)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
4	Community Development and Co-operation	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
5	Railways	.....	N.A.	All schools	..	..
6	Transport and Communications	Pre-Sea Training Estts. for Officers	2	..	2	..
		Training Establishments for Ratings	3	..	3	..
					(12½% in all the three institutions)	
7	Labour and Employment	Central Training Institute for Ins- tructors,	2	..	2*	..
		Industrial Training Centre	1	..	1*	..
		Industrial Training Institutions under Craftsmen Training Scheme	153	..	153*	..
8	Irrigation and Power]	Technical Training Centres (For imparting specialized training in operation maintenance and over- haul in Heavy Earth Moving Equipment).	2	..	..	(12½% for Sch. Caste and 5% for Sch. Tribe)

STATEMENT NO. 1—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of the Ministry	Types of institutions	In case maximum age-limit is prescribed for admission indicate the number of institutions in which relaxation in maximum age-limit is made in favour of SC/ST and the extent of relaxation made	Number of institution	Extent of relaxation in age	Number of institutions	Percentage of marks reduced
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	
1	Law						
2	Works, Housing and Supply						
3	Finance (Department of Expenditure)						
4	Community Development and Cooperation						
5	Railways		All Schools 3 years (Number not available)		All schools	5% provided the power percentage prescribed does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination.	
6	Transport and Communications	Pre-Sea Training Estts. for Officers Training Establishments for Ratings	.. ..	No relaxation in age is permitted in any of the institutions No relaxation in age is permitted in any of these three institutions	1	10	
7	Labour and Employment	Central Training Institute for Instructors Industrial Training Centre Industrial Training Institutions under Craftsman Training Scheme	.. 153	Age has been prescribed as between 16 to 25 but is relaxable in all deserving cases including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	..	No marks to admit candidates have been prescribed. Only interview is conducted by the selection committees.	
8	Irrigation and Power	Technical Training Centres (For imparting specialized training in operation maintenance and over-haul in Heavy Earth Moving Equipment).	..		..

*12½% for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT NO. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONTROLLED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND NUMBER OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH RESERVATION AND OTHER CONCESSIONS ARE ALLOWED TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
AS ON 31-12-59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bihar					
		Medical School	..	..	..	..
		Medical Colleges	2	..	2	..
		Technical Schools	6	1	5	..
		Engineering Colleges	4	..	3	..
		Polytechnics	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Industrial Institution	18	3	..	1
		Agricultural School	17	..	17	..
		Horticulture Training School	1	..	1	..
		Agriculture College	2	..	2	..
		Teachers' Training School	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
		Science Colleges	..	..	..	..
		Arts Colleges	112*	N.A.	..	..
		Commerce Colleges	..	..	..	..
		Fine Arts	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
		Law Colleges	4	N.A.	..	..
		Veterinary Colleges	1	1	..	..
		Mining School	1	1	..	..
2	Mysore					
		Engineering Colleges	6	5	1	..
		Polytechnics	19	15	4	..
		Industrial-cum-technical High Schools	4	4	..	..
		Technical Training Centre	4	1	..	..
		S. K. S. J. T. I. Bangalore (Textile) Degree and Diploma	1	1	..	..

6	West Beng	chical Degree)	Institutions (Diploma, Degree)	41	16	22	3
		Agriculture	Colleges/Schools	4	..	4	..
		Veterinary	Schools/Colleges	1	..	1	..
		Teachers' Training	Schools/ Colleges	108	..	72	..
				20	..	No reservation is made.	
		Science & Arts	Colleges	90	..	54	..
		Higher Secondary	Schools	1,584	..	1,295	..
		Junior High	Schools	3,981	..	3,083	..
		Basic Primary	Schools	35,047	..	34,610	..
6	West Beng	Medical	Schools/Colleges	6	..	3	..
		Engineering	Schools/Colleges	13	(In 12 institutions 12½% seat for Scheduled Castes, 5% for Scheduled Tribes are reserved).		
		Polytechnics		16	..	..	..
		Agricultural	Schools/Colleges	4	..	..	..
		Teachers' Training		5	..	..	..
		Science & Arts	Colleges	14	..	..	..
		Fine Arts		1	..	..	..
		Law		..	..	..	..
		Other* (Sericulture, Textile, Tailoring, Tanning, Veterinary, Commerce, Physical Education, Ceramic, Oriental Studies)		10	..	2	..
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Medical	Schools/Colleges Engineering Schools/Colleges Polytechnics	1	1	..	..
8	Manipur	Teachers' Training		1	1	..	..
		Science & Arts	College	1	1	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Tripura Administration	.	.	.	.	1
	Polytechnics**	.	.	.	.	..
	Engineering Schools/Colleges	.	.	.	.	..
	Agricultural Schools	.	.	.	.	..
	Law College	.	.	.	.	..
	Teachers' Training Institutes	.	3*	.	.	..
	Science & Arts College	.	1	.	.	1
	College of Fine Arts	.	.	.	.	..
	Others	.	1	.	.	..
	Industrial Institutes	.	(Janata College)	.	.	4

*The figure not up-to-date.

** In Polytechnic Institution in Tripura 25 % seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities. The Institute has been in existence since 1958, and during these years number of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates and Other Backward Communities candidates seeking admission has been less than 20% and seats had to be thrown open to candidates of other communities. As soon as sufficient number of candidates are available, 25% of the seats will be reserved for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students.

*/ The programme is to train up all the inservice teachers gradually—hence the question of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not arise.

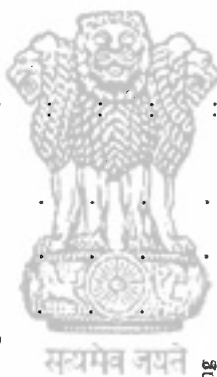
STATEMENT No. 2--*contd.*

S. No.	Name of State	Types Institutions	In case maximum age limit is prescribed for admission indicate the number of institutions in which relaxation in maximum age limit is made in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the extent of relaxation made	Number of institutions	Extent of relaxation	Number of institutions	Percentage marks reduced
1	Bihar	Medical School Medical Colleges	. . . Not prescribed . . . Not prescribed	8	9	10	11
		Technical Schools	6 Relaxation of 2 years in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.				A reduction of 10% marks in proportion to the marks obtained by the candidate admitted in general category has been allowed to Scheduled Castes/Tribes students.
		Engineering Colleges	. . . Not available		Not available	Not available	
		Polytechnics	. . . Not available		Not available	Not available	
		Industrial Institution	. . . Not available		Not available	Not available	
		Agricultural School	. . . 17		16 to 22 years for general and 30 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Not available	
		Horticulture Training School	. . . Do.		Do.	Not available	
		Agriculture College	. . . Do.		Do.	Not available	
		Teachers Training School	. . . N.A.		N.A.	Not available	
		Science Colleges	. . . N.A.		N.A.	Not available	
		Arts Colleges	. . .			Not available	

1	2	8	9	10	11
	Commerce Colleges	.	.		
	Fine Arts	.	.	N.A.	Not available
	Law Colleges	.	.	N.A.	Not available
	Veterinary Colleges	.	.	N.A.	Not available
	Mining School	.	.	N.A.	Not available
2	Mysore	.	.	.	40%
	Engineering Colleges	.	.	2	No age limit is fixed. In certain cases, relaxation of age upto three years (above the age limit) has been given.
	Polytechnics	.	.	1	35%
	Industrial-cum-technical High Schools	.	.	..	..
	Technical Training Centre	.	.	..	..
	S. K. S. J. T. I. Bangalore (Textile) Degree and Diploma	.	.	..	..
3	Punjab	.	.	2	5%
	Medical Schools/Colleges	.	.	..	..
	Others (Nursing and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centre)	.	.	..	..
	Engineering Colleges	.	.	1	5%
	Polytechnics	.	.	3	3 years
	Agricultural Colleges	.	.	..	..
	Veterinary Colleges	.	.	..	..
	Teachers' Training Colleges	.	.	..	..
	Government Industrial Schools/Institutions	.	.	76	3 years
4	Rajasthan	.	.	.	..
	Medical Schools/Colleges	.	.	No age limit	..
	Engineering Schools/Colleges	.	.	"	..
	Polytechnics/Colleges	.	.	"	..
	Industrial Schools/Colleges	.	.	"	..

5	Uttar Pradesh	Teachers' Training College/School	..	..	3	10% marks are reduced for the Scheduled Caste.
		Science & Arts College	..	..	..	..
		Fine Arts	..	..	..	..
		Law	..	..	..	..
		Others	..	..	..	..
		Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..
		Polytechnics	..	..	..	..
		Technical Institutions (Diploma, Degree)	..	..	..	..
		Agriculture Colleges/Schools	..	..	..	No reduction is allowed in the percentage of marks
		Veterinary Schools/Colleges	1	3 years	1	10%
		Teachers' Training Schools/Colleges	108	3 years	108	At the time of selection preference is given to the Scheduled Castes.
		Science & Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..
		Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..
		Junior High Schools	..	..	..	..
		Basic Primary Schools	..	..	..	..
6	West Bengal	Medical Schools/Colleges	..	..	..	..
		Engineering Schools/Colleges	1	2 years	..	..
		Polytechnics	16	3 years for Sch. Tribes	..	..
		Agricultural Schools/Colleges	..	..	..	..
		Teachers' Training	..	..	..	..
		Science & Arts College	..	..	..	..
		Fine Arts	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	8	9	10	11
		Law	..	..	..	..
		Others (Sericulture, Textile, Tailoring, Tanning, Veterinary, Commerce, Physical Education, Ceramic, Oriental Studies)	..	..	..	..
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Medical Schools/Colleges Engineering Schools/Colleges Polytechnics	1	No age limit for admission	1	Only at pass from standard VIII is required for admission
		Agricultural Schools/Colleges,				
		Teachers' Training	..	..	..	..
		Science & Arts College	..	..	..	..
		Fine Arts	..	..	..	..
		Law	..	..	..	..
		Others	..	..	..	..
8	Manipur	Teachers' Training	..	..	..	..
		Science & Arts College	..	..	..	..
9	Tripura Administration	Polytechnics **	1	..	..	..
		Engineering Schools/Colleges	..	..	..	..
		Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..
		Law college	..	..	..	..
		Teachers' Training Institutes	..	..	..	..
		Science & Arts College	..	..	..	..
		College of Fine Arts/	..	..	..	..
		Others	..	..	..	..
		Others	..	..	..	..



Industrial Institutes	.	.	4	5 years	4	Educational qualification is relaxed by 2 standards for non-Matric students only.
-----------------------	---	---	---	---------	---	---

** In Polytechnic Institution in Tripura 25% seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities. The institute has been in existence since 1958, and during these years number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste candidates and Other Backward Communities candidates seeking admission has been less than 20% and seats had to be thrown open to candidates of other communities. As soon as sufficient number of candidates are available, 25% of the seats will be reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students.

The programme is to train up all the inservice teachers gradually—hence the question of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not arise.



STATEMENT No. 3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONTROLLED BY THE UNIVERSITIES AND NUMBER OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH RESERVATION AND OTHER CONCESSIONS ARE ALLOWED TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AS ON 31-12-1959.

Name of the University.	Type of institutions	Total No. of Institutions.	No. of institutions in which reservation is made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	20%	Less than 20%	More than 20%	No. of Institutions	Extent of relaxation in age	No. of Institutions	Percentage of marks reduced			
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay	Arts Colleges	2	No seats are specially reserved for Scheduled Castes or Tribes students.	2	No age limit	2	No age limit	2	No percentage, only passing entitles a student for admission in a College.				
Visva-Bharati University	Teachers' Training	1	1	..	..	..	No age limit	1	5%	
	Science and Arts College	2	2	..	..	..	No age limit	2	5%	
	Fine Arts	1	1	..	..	..	No age limit	1	5%	
	Others	2	2	..	..	..	No age limit	2	5%	
Jadavpur University, Calcutta	Jadavpur University	1	No such reservation is made for Scheduled Castes/Tribes.	1	A student who has passed the Bachelor of Science Preliminary Examination of this University or the Intermediate in Science Examination of any other Indian University	1	A student who has passed the Bachelor of Science Preliminary Examination of this University or the Intermediate in Science Examination of any other Indian University	1	Admission criterion is not lowered in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.				

or an examination recognised for the purpose is eligible for admission to the First year Under Graduate Class of the Engineering Courses provided he/she is of not more than 20 years of age on the first of July of the year in which admission is sought provided that this age limit will be relaxed upto three years in case of a student who has passed or appeared at the B.Sc. Final Examination of this University or upto two years in case he has passed or appeared at the B.Sc. examination of any other Indian University. *the age restriction being relaxable in every case for a student belonging to the backward tribes and Scheduled Castes upto further three years.*



Osmania University	Medical Colleges	3	..	In the University and Constituent Colleges and Government Medical Colleges 16% of the total No. of seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students.	..	2 (For Pre-Medical course the upper age limit is 21 years and for M.B.B.S., it is 22 years)	3 years	2	10%
	Engineering Colleges	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	10%
	Agriculture Colleges	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10%
	Veterinary Science & A.H. College	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10%
	Law College	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Teachers Training College	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Commerce College	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Others (Physical Education).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arts & Science Colleges	24	..	..	..	..	..	1 (Under Technology)	10%
<hr/>									
Bihar University	Medical College	1	..	Scheduled Castes 8% Scheduled Tribes 7%	..	Maximum age limit for admission in Technical Colleges only and relaxation in age is given in all the Scheduled Tribes students.	Maximum age limit for admission in Technical Colleges only and relaxation in age is given in all the Scheduled Tribes students.	The admission criterion is lowered in favour of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe students.	
	Engineering Colleges	3	..	Scheduled Castes 8% Scheduled Tribes 7%	..	..	..	..	..
	Agricultural Colleges	2	..	Scheduled Castes 8% Scheduled Tribes 7%	..	..	..	..	..
	Veterinary College	1	..	Scheduled Castes 12½% Scheduled Tribes 10%	..	..	..	..	..
	Law Colleges	4	..	All who applied for admission were admitted.	..	..	..	..	..
	Science & Art Colleges	83	..	5% seats reserved but all were admitted who applied.	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine Arts.	N.A.	..	All students who applied for admission were admitted.	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>									
Aligarh Muslim University	Tibbiya College	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	College of Engineering and Technology	1	(Scheduled Castes 2 seats)	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	Medical College	1	..	1	..	..	3 years.	..	..
	Engineering Colleges*	2	..	1	..	..	3 years	..	..
	Veterinary College	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Teachers Training Colleges	2	..	2	..	..	Age limit is 35 years for admission to the training College. The Director of Public Instruction may relax the age limit.	..	..
Science and other Arts Colleges									
		10	3	3	1	..	..	..	..

*The University College of Engineering does not reserve any seats and does not allow any relaxation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to the Engineering Course.

Bombay University	Medical Colleges	3	..	3	..	No maximum age limit is prescribed for any course in this University.	..
	Dental Colleges	2	..	1	..		..
	Veterinary College	1	..	1	..		..
	College of Pharmacy	1	..	..	..		..
	Engineering College	1	..	1	..		..
	College of Architecture	1	..	1	..		..
	Law Colleges	4	..	..	..		..
	Training Colleges	2	..	..	..		..
	Arts and Science	16	..	..	1		..
	Commerce Colleges	3	..	..	..		..

Poona University	Medical Schools/Colleges	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering Schools/Colleges	1	..	7%	..	1	28 years	..	..

Science and Arts College .	1	..	..	..	..	1	Generally 5 to 10% of marks are reduced for admission in case of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class students.
Others (Commerce) .	1	..	..	..	..	..

Baroda University . Medical School/ College

Medical School/ College .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
(Pre-medical course)		..	..	..

Engineering College

(Faculty of Technology & Engineering)	1	1	Normally the age limit is 16 to 22 years but it is relaxed by 3 years.
---------------------------------------	---	----	----	---	--	----	----

Polytechnics .	1	..	1	..	Minimum age limits for admission to the diploma courses are 15 and 21 years.	..	Minimum and maximum age limits for admission to the diploma courses are 15 and 21 years.
----------------	---	----	---	----	--	----	--

Teachers' Training .

(Faculty of Education & Psychology)

Arts College .	1	Ordinarily there is no scarcity of seats for admission at this faculty and no reservations are made.		
----------------	---	----	----	----	--	--	--

Science College .	1	No special concessions are offered.		
-------------------	---	----	----	----	-------------------------------------	--	--



1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10
	Fine Arts	1 (Faculty of Fine Arts)					
	Others	1 (Faculty of Home Science)					
		1 (Faculty of Commerce)					
		1 (Faculty of Special Work)					
No Special concessions are offered.							
Sardar Vallabhabhai Vidyapeeth	V.P. Mahavidyalaya (Sc.)	..	No uniform percent of seats reserved for S.C. & S.T.	..	No age limit is prescribed.	..	No uniform basis regarding relaxation but criterion for admission to S.C. & S.T. students is 1 or 2%.
	B. V. Vidyakaya (Engg.)	..	71%	3 years	..	..	Nil
	B. J. Viniya Mahavidyalaya (Commerce)	..	No percentage has been fixed but generally admission was not refused to such students last year.	Not prescribed.	..	..	All such students had been admitted who applied for admission in the College last year.
Allahabad University	Agricultural Institute, Naini	1	No reservation is made but other things being equal, preference is given to candidates belonging to S.C. & S.T.	The question of relaxation of age limit has not arisen so far. The maximum age limit for S.C. & S.T. for admission to B. Sc. Agr. or B. Sc. Agr. Engineering courses is 22 years	No reduction in marks is allowed as such, but in the same division, S.C. & S.T. are given preference over others. For		

example, if amongst ten II division students a S. C. or S. T. applicant has less marks than others, the S. C. & S. T. applicant will be admitted in preference to the others.

C. M. P. Degree College	1	No reservation.	..	No age limit is prescribed.	..	No condition prescribed for admission.
Ewing Christian College	1	..	..	1	No age limit.	..
Agarwal Degree College	1	There is no restriction on the admission of students belonging to the S. C. & S. T. Every applicant qualified for admission is allowed to join.	..	..	..	..

Marathwada University, Aurangabad	1	..	..	..	..	..
Yogeshwari Arts & Science College	1	..	..	..	..	..
People's College	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shri Shivaji College	1	..	..	..	..	..
Milind Mahavidyalaya	1	..	..	..	..	..
Government College of Education	1	..	..	..	..	..
J. E. S. Arts & S.B.L. Commerce College	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shri S. V. S. Santha's College of Arts	1	..	..	..	..	..
Government Medical College	1	..	..	..	..	..

15% of the total seats reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe & Other Backward Class students. No separate reservation has been made.

The candidates only who have completed the age of 17 years are eligible for admission

Candidate coming in merit (Marks obtained in the qualifying examination) is admitted. The addition and deduction of marks are made as in the case of the students other than the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Separate merit list was prepared under report, and the student competed in between themselves.

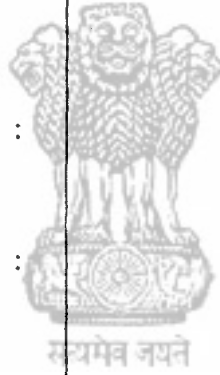
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marathwada University, Aurangabad (Contd.)	Government Arts and Science College	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government Agriculture College . .	1	..	15%	..	Age limit not prescribed.	..	Admission is made strictly in order of merit.	..
Kerala University . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi University . .	Medical Schools/Colleges . .	3	1	1	..	..	..	Relaxation to the extent of 5% marks for admission to M. A. course in case of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes was observed.	..
	Polytechnics College . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law College . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Teachers' Training . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Saugar University . .	Ayurvedic College	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering College	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Polytechnics . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agriculture College	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law Colleges . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Teachers' Training . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Science and Arts Colleges . .	33	2	1	..	1	3 years	..	..
Annamalai University . .	Engineering Schools/Colleges . .	1	..	1*	..	1	3 years	1	The minimum required for a pass in the qualifying examination.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE WORKING OF THE TECHNICAL TRAINING

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Location of the Institution	Date from which institute started functioning	Plan pro- vision	Expenditure incurred during.			
					1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Korba-Bilas- pur, District	March, 1959	Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Centrally sponsored)		Rs. 84,000	Rs. 6,01,748	Rs. 8.63.489
<p>*First batch of 108 trainees admitted in March, 1959 is already under training. The Second batch of similar number of trainees has been admitted in the institute in November, 1959.</p>								
2.	Manipur	Imphal	15th August 1956	Rs. 7.50 lakhs (Under State Sector)	1,19,606.50	1,65,815.41	2,78,686.90	4.60.000
3	Bihar	Ranchi	7th February, 1958	Rs. 14.76 (Centrally Sponsored)		59,141	1,22,388.75	N.A.
		Dumka	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Daltonganj— Palaman District	N.A.	Rs. 8.53 lakhs (Centrally Sponsored)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Arts & Science	56	19	27	10	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
The University had no educational or technical institute under its control.								
Kuruksetra University								
Roorkee University. Engineering	1	1	..	..	1	3 years	1	5%



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	College of Science	1	..	1 (15% for S. C. & 15% for S. T.)	..	..	No maximum age limit is prescribed.	..	..
	Science and Arts College (Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya)	1	..	1 (15% for S. T. & 15% for S. C.)	..	..	..	..	..
	University Department of Geology	..	..	Less than 20%	..	..	..	..	5% reduction than marks obtained by the last merit candidate. Minimum marks (Geology) 55%.
	Institution of Technology (Degree courses in Chemical Engineering) Laxminarayan Institute of Technical, Nagpur.	1	7% of the total 36 seats i.e. 3-3 candidates of S.C. & S.T. and if not availed allowed to O.B.C. and if not availed by O.B.C. treated as general seats.	..	1	1	No age limit is prescribed.	1	No relaxation in qualification, 50% marks in Science in group in Inter Sc. or pre-professional examination essential.
	Dhanawak National College	1	..	..	1	1	Age limit upto 35 years.	1	Reduced to 33% in the bare minimum.

University of Madras	Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agriculture Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31	2	23	6	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.

Polytechnics	1	..	1	..	1	3 years	1	..	1	The percents age of mark- is reduced below 45%.
Agriculture Schools/ Colleges	1	..	1	..	1	3 years	1	..	1	
Law	1	..	1	..	1	3 years	1	..	1	
Teachers' Training	1	..	1	..	1	3 years	1	..	1	
Science & Arts Col- lege	1	..	1	..	1	3 years	1	..	1	
Fine Arts	1	..	1	..	1	3 years	1	..	1	
Others	1	..	1	..	1	3 years	1	..	1	
Nagpur University	1	..	..	..	1	There is no maximum age limit.	1	..	1	
Medical College	1	..	..	..	1	There is no maximum age limit.	1	..	1	
Government Poly- technic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	3 years for Sch. Cas- tes & Sch. Tribes.	1	..	1	No reduc- tion in per- centage of marks.
College of Agricul- ture	1	..	1	..	1	No age limit.	..	..	1	5
Teachers' Training College Post-Gra- duate Basic Train- ing College	1	..	1	..	1	No age limit pre- scribed.	..	..	1	..
Teachers' Training-- Diploma Training Institute for men	1	..	1	..	1	No age limit prescribed.	..	..	1	..
Government B. T. Training College	1	..	1	..	1	No age limit prescribed.	..	..	1	..
Nagpur Veterinary College	1	1	1	..	1	5 years	1	..	1	..

*Reservation for S. C. & S. T. is 16%.

INSTITUTES FOR TRIBALS SANCTIONED DURING THE SECOND PLAN PERIOD

Courses of study	No. of seats in each courses			Duration of the courses	Facilitie provided to the trainees
	Provision	Actually filled during 1959-60]			
		Schedule Tribes	Non-Scheduled Tribes		
10	11	12	13	14	15
(i) Blacksmithy . . .	32	32	..	2 Years inclusive of 6 months in plant training	1. Free training.
ii) Carpentry . . .	32	32	..		2. Free workshop clothing.
iii) Electrician . . .	32	32	..		3. Free medical aid.
iv) Fitter . . .	32	32	..		4. Free hostel.
v) Lineman and Wireman .	32	32	..		5. Free recreation.
vi) Moulder . . .	32	32	..		6. Free library.
vii) Turner . . .	24	24	..		7. Stipend of Rs. 50/- per month to each trainee.
	216*	216*			
(i) Civil Engineering . }	90	I. 25	5	(1) Engineering course (NCC) has been adopted from 1957-58 of 3 years' duration in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	The students are not charged any tuition fee. Boarding and hostel accommodation is free. The necessary material like books, drawing instruments etc. are supplied free to the trainees for use.
		II. 27			
		III. 15			
(ii) Mechanical Engineering }		I. 17			
		II. ..			
		III. ..			
(iii) Electrical Engineering }		I. ..			
		II. ..			
		III. ..			
TOTAL	90				
(iv) Weaving . . .	20	I 27		(2) Two years certificate course in weaving adopted in the institute.	
	20	II. 14			
TOTAL	40				
(i) Draftsman Civil . . .	32	N.A.	N.A.	18 months for each course.	The trainees are not charged any fee. A stipend of Rs. 25/- per month is given to every student. Hostel accommodation of dormitory type is also provided.
(ii) Draftsman Mechanical]	32	N.A.	N.A.		
(iii) Motor Mechanic (Fitter)	32	N.A.	N.A.		
(iv) General Mechanic . .	32	N.A.	N.A.		
(v) Moulder . . .	32	N.A.	N.A.		
(vi) Blacksmith . . .	32	N.A.	N.A.		
(vii) Carpenter . . .	32	N.A.	N.A.		
(viii) Lineman and Wireman	32	N.A.	N.A.		
(ix) Electrician . . .	32	N.A.	N.A.		
TOTAL	288				
(In two batches.)					
N.A. . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A. . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Orissa . . .	Takatpur— Mayurbhanj District.	15th October, 1957	Rs. 12.60 Lakhs (Centrally Sponsored)	2,00,000	2,34,000	Rs. 72,000 (Upto De- cember, 1958)	N.A.



सत्यमेव जयते

	10	11	12	13	14	15
(i) Fitter . . .		32	N.A.	N.A.	2 years for each course including compulsory training for the last 6 months in factories.	The trainees are provided free accommodation and a stipend of Rs. 30/- each per month.
(ii) Electrician . . .		16	N.A.	N.A.		
(iii) Lineman . . .		16	N.A.	N.A.		
(iv) Turner . . .		12	N.A.	N.A.		
(v) Welder . . .		8	N.A.	N.A.		
(vi) Mechanic . . .		12	N.A.	N.A.		
Total		96				



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX XXIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN THE STATES/UNION TERRITORIES AS ON 31-3-1960.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Particulars of the Ashram School and its location	Whether run by State Govt. or non-official agency	No. of teachers in Ashram Schools			Total No. of inmates in the Ashram School		
				Trained	Untrained	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	• Ashram Schools Killoguda Paderu Taluk, Visakhapatnam District.	State Govt.	2	..	2	67	8	75
		Ashram Schools Hukumpeta, Paderu Taluk, Visakhapatnam	"	2	..	2	70	5	75
2	Bihar	• Scheduled Castes—Saran District :							
		1. Harijan Residential School, Hathwa	"	2	..	2	25	..	25
		Gaya District							
		2. Harijan Residential School, Mathihari	"	2	..	2	25	..	25
		Dhanbad District.							
		3. Harijan Residential School, Chas	"	2	..	2	25	..	25
		Bhagalpur District							
		4. Harijan Residential School at Companybagh	"	1	..	1	45	..	45
		Hazaribagh District							
		5. Harijan Residential School, Barhi	"	2	..	2	50	..	50
		Ranchi District							
		6. Harijan Residential School, Bundu	"	1	1	2	25	..	25
		Patna District							
		7. Harijan Residential School, Piplawan	"	2	..	2	25	..	25
		8. Harijan Residential School, Rajgir	"	2	..	2	25	..	25

Shahabad District

9. Harijan Residential School, Maulabagh . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 26

Champaran District

10. Harijan Residential School, Sugaon . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 26

Darbhanga District

11. Harijan Residential School, Naruar . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 25

12. Harijan Residential School, Rosera . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 25

Monghyr District

13. Harijan Residential School, Allawli . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 25

Santal Parganas District

14. Harijan Residential School, Larua . . . 1 1 2 38 4 42

Purnea District

15. Harijan Residential School, Forebaganj . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 25

Palamou District

16. Harijan Residential School, Pipra . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 25

Saharsa District

17. Harijan Residential School, Amarpur . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 25

Muzaffarpur District

18. Harijan Residential School, Pokhrata . . . 2 . . . 2 25 .. 25

(Information in respect of other Harijan Residential Schools has not been received).

Scheduled Tribes

Ranchi District

1. Adivasi Residential School, Jobhipat . Non-official organisation 1 1 2 41 .. 41

2. Adivasi Residential School, Sakhuapami . . . 1 1 2 35 5 40

3. Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya, Lohardaga . . . 10 6 16 231 231

Sahabad District

4. Adivasi Residential School, Budhwa . State Govt. 1 1 2 30 .. 30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Adivasi Residential School, Nagatoli	.	.	1	1	2	33	..	33
6.	Adivasi Residential School, Mansari	.	.	2	..	2	36	4	40
7.	Adivasi Residential School, Semra	.	.	1	1	2	32	2	34
8.	Adivasi Residential School, Burgaon Khurd	.	.	1	1	2	42	5	47
9.	Adivasi Residential School, Deori	.	.	1	1	2	43	2	45
10.	Adivasi Residential School, Kolutan	.	.	1	1	2	64	1	65
11.	Adivasi Residential School, Sadavi	.	.	1	1	2	31	2	33
12.	Adivasi Residential School, Athari	.	.	1	1	2	29	..	29
13.	Adivasi Residential School, Dumarla	.	.	2	..	2	30	..	30
<i>Santal Parganas District</i>									
14.	Adivasi Residential School, Dhammi	.	.	8	..	8	110	1	111
15.	Adivasi Residential School, Banjhi	.	.	6	2	8	114	3	117
16.	Adivasi Residential School, Hiranpur	.	.	7	1	8	206	20	226
17.	Adivasi Residential School, Gopikandar	.	.	8	..	8	98	14	112
18.	Adivasi Residential School, Brindaban	.	.	4	4	8	87	..	87
19.	Adivasi Residential School for girls at Barhait	.	.	6	2	8	..	78	78
<i>Palamau District</i>									
20.	Adivasi Residential High School, Mahuadaur	.	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
<i>Madurai District</i>									
3	Madras	.	.	1	..	1	40	..	40
	Residential School at Perumbarai village	.	.	(Secondary Grade)					
	Residential School at Kottakombu village	.	.	1	..	1	40	..	40
	Residential School at Vilothur village for Kovavars	.	.	1	..	1	35	..	35
		.	.	(Secondary Grade)					

Coinbatore District

Residential School at Hassanur	1+1 (Secondary Grade) (Higher Grade)	2	35	..	35
Residential School at Valparai	1 (Higher Grade)	1	40	..	40
Residential School at Manupatty	1 (Higher Grade)	1	45	..	45
Residential School at Thanmalai	1 (Higher Grade)	1	20	..	20
Residential School at Mauthampatty	1 (Secondary Grade)	1	25	..	25

Tiruchy District

Three Residential Schools at Pachamalai Hills

..	1 (Secondary Grade each)	1	40	..	40 each
----	-----------------------------	---	----	----	---------

Tirunelveli District

Residential School at (Ambasamudram Taluk)

Papanasam	2 (Higher Grade)	2	66	..	66
---------------------	---------------------	---	----	----	----

North Arcot District

Residential School at Kilnachirot (village)

..	1 (Higher Grade)	1	30	..	30
----	---------------------	---	----	----	----

Nilgiris District

Kargudy State Govt.

..	1+1 (Secondary & Higher)	2	40	20	60
----	-----------------------------	---	----	----	----

Bokkapuron

..	1 (Secondary Grade)	1	40	..	40
----	------------------------	---	----	----	----

Anaikatty

..	1 (Secondary Grade)	1	40	..	40
----	------------------------	---	----	----	----

Devala

..	1+1 (Secondary & Higher)	2	60	..	60
----	-----------------------------	---	----	----	----

Ayyankolli (Chengodo)

..	1+1 (Secondary & Higher)	2	50	..	50
----	-----------------------------	---	----	----	----

Coonoor (Boys)

..	2 (Secondary Grade)	2	80	..	80
----	------------------------	---	----	----	----

(Run under the Management of Sree Saraguru Sarava Samarasam Sangam)

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coonor (Girls)	"	"	1 (Secondary Grade)	1	51	..	51
Thoropalli	"	State Govt.	1+1 (Secondary & Higher)	2	50	..	50
Thelurmattam	"	"	1+1 (Secondary & Higher)	2	50	..	50
Kotagri	"	"	1+1 (Secondary & Higher)	2	45	..	45
Hallimoyar	"	"	1 (Secondary)	1	30	..	30
Kunjapparai	"	"	1+1 (Secondary & Higher)	2	70	..	70
Kottagritti	"	"	1+2 (Secondary & Higher)	3	100	..	100
Pounoni	"	"	2 (Secondary Grade)	2	41	..	41
<i>Koniakunari District</i>							
Poonipparai	"	"	1 (Higher Grade)	1	30	..	30
Vikas Vidyalaya Iswar Saran Ashram Allahabad.	Non-Official agency Iswar Saran Ashram Allahabad.	7		9	59	35	94
Pragat Ashram Balaganji, Lucknow	Non-Official agency, All India Crime Prevention Society, Lucknow.	2	3	5	60	..	60
Ashram School (Sch. Tribes) Bagla, District, Ajmer.	State Govt.	..	2 (1 male & 1 female)	2	15	10	25
Ashram School Nichalgarh, District Sirahi	"	..	2	2	N.A.	N.A.	29
Ashram School Sikrai (Sch. Tribes) District Jaipur.	"	..	2 (1 teacher 1 Instructor)	2	25	..	25

6	Mysore	Ashram School Badgama, District Durgapur	1	..	1	School will start from next session, i. e., from July 1960.				
						N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Mahila Siksha Sadan Hataundi, Ajmer	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Rajasthan Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Shahbad, Kotah.	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Rajasthan Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Rikhabdev, Udaipur.	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		*Hiremane, Shimoga District	1	..	1	..	1	20	5	25
		*Tribal Ashram School Basavanhalli Tribal Colony, Khushalnagar Hobli, Coorg District.	..	..	1	1	1	15	10	25
		*Ashram School for Scheduled Tribes Kere Village, Chicknagalur District.	..	..	1	1	1	16	9	25
		*Subramaniya, South Kanara District	1	..	..	1	1	19	7	26
		Ashram School, Hunagund, District Bijapur	1	..	..	1	1	30	..	30
		Ashram School, Bijapur	1	..	..	1	1	30	..	30
		Bagalkot	1	..	1	1	2	30	..	30
		*Bangalore District Boothanaballi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
		Mayurbhanj Nalgora	8	3	11	99	..	..	..	99
		Chandua	6	4	10	103	..	..	..	103
		Sarat	3	2	5	73	..	..	..	73
		Jamda	3	6	9	138	..	..	..	138
		Basipitha	5	3	8	97	..	..	..	97
		Kendunundi	5	4	9	123	..	..	..	123
		Pondupani	6	1	7	90	..	..	..	90
		Rairangpur Kanyashram	1	7	8	..	..	90	..	90
		Keonjhar, Suakati	8	4	12	84	..	..	..	84
		Jagannathpur	7	5	12	96	..	..	..	96

*Started during 1959-60.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Matkambedr	6	82	82
Trilochampur	7	73	73
Kanjipani Kanyashram	1	50	50
Sambalpur, Banjori	8	105	105
Bhojpur	7	93	93
Choradapalli	6	96	100
Padmapur, Kanyashram	1	21	21
Nursignath	2	41	41
Bolangir, Desi	1	25	25
Malpara	4	65	65
Chudupali	4	101	10
Charbhata	5	91	91
Dhenkanal, Kapilash	4	91	91
Malyagiri	1	79	79
Phulamba	6	68	68
Sundargarh, Deokorapur	7	97	97
Bhululata	7	81	81
Dengula	7	70	70
Deiki	3	48	49
Gopalpur	2	81	81
Gopna	1	45	45
Tadalaga	4	68	68

APPENDIX XXIII (contd.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN THE STATES/UNION TERRITORIES AS ON 31-3-1960

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Particulars of the Ashram School and its location	Whether run by State Govt. or non-official agencies	Category-wise break-up of inmates									Expenditure incurred during
				Sch. Tribes	Sch. Castes	De-notified Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)			
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Ashram Schools Killoguda Paderu Taluk , Visakhapatnam District.	State Govt.	75	..	..	..	75	..	25,590
		Ashram Schools Hukumpeta, Paderu Taluk , Visakhapatnam.	"	75	..	..	..	75	..	..	
2.	Bihar	Scheduled Castes											
		Saran District :											
		1. Harijan Residential School, Hathwa	"	..	25	..	..	25	11,560	19,209	
		Gaya District											
		2. Harijan Residential School, Matihari	"	..	25	..	..	25	9,369	94,621	
		Dhanbad District											
		3. Harijan Residential School, Chas	"	..	25	..	..	25	8,659	10,012	
		Bhagalpur District											
		4. Harijan Residential School at Companybagh	"	..	45	..	..	45	13,288	14,460	
		Hazaribagh District											
		5. Harijan Residential School, Barhi	"	..	41	..	9	50	11,705	9,683			
		Ranchi District											
		6. Harijan Residential School, Bundu	"	..	25	..	..	25	12,295	43,827	

1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Patna District</i>								
	7. Harijan Residential School, Piplawan	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	8. Harijan Residential School, Rajgir	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Sahabad District</i>								
	9. Harijan Residential School, Maulabagh	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Champan District</i>								
	10. Harijan Residential School, Sugaon	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Darbhanga District</i>								
	11. Harijan Residential School, Naruar	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	12. Harijan Residential School, Rosera	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Monghyr District</i>								
	13. Harijan Residential School, Allauli	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Santal Parganas District</i>								
	14. Harijan Residential School, Larua	"	"	"	39	"	42 (including 3 others)	12,250	12,115
	<i>Purnea District</i>								
	15. Harijan Residential School, Forebeganj	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Palamau District</i>								
	16. Harijan Residential School Pipra	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Saharsa District</i>								
	17. Harijan Residential School, Amarpur	"	"	"	25	"	25	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Muzaffarpur District</i>								
	18. Harijan Residential School, Pokhraita	"	"	"	25	"	25	33,352	33,958
	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>								
	<i>Ranchi District</i>								
	1. Adivasi Residential School, Jobhipat	Non-official organisation	41	"	"	"	41	9,381	9,565

2. Adivasi Residential School, Sakhuapani	..	40	..	..	..	40	9,381	9,565
3. Kasturba Balika, Vidyalaya, Lohardaga	..	138	26	..	56	231 (including 11 others)	40,014	36,698
<i>Shahabad District</i>								
4. Adivasi Residential School, Budhan	State Govt.	30	..	..	..	30	N.A.	N.A.
5. Adivasi Residential School, Nagatoli	..	30	..	..	..	33 (including 3 others)	13,151	19,199
6. Adivasi Residential School, Mansari	..	36	..	..	4	40	4,953	4,880
7. Adivasi Residential School, Semra	..	30	..	..	4	34	4,624	5,614
8. Adivasi Residential School, Burgaon Khurd	..	37	..	..	8 (including 2 others)	47	N.A.	N.A.
9. Adivasi Residential School, Deori	..	32	1	..	11	45 (including 1 other)	N.A.	N.A.
10. Adivasi Residential School, Kolutan	..	29	9	..	..	65	N.A.	N.A.
11. Adivasi Residential School, Sadavi	..	23	2	..	7	33 (including 1 other)	N.A.	N.A.
12. Adivasi Residential School, Athari	..	29	..	..	..	29	21,217	64,228
13. Adivasi Residential School, Dumaria	..	30	..	..	..	30	7,740	10,215
<i>Santal Parganas District</i>								
14. Adivasi Residential School, Dhammi	..	94	1	15	1	111	N.A.	N.A.
15. Adivasi Residential School, Banjhi	..	82	3	..	29	117 (including 3 others)	12,134	12,453
16. Adivasi Residential School, Hiranpur	..	122	104	..	..	226	24,343	23,411
17. Adivasi Residential School, Gopikandar	..	84	3	..	22	112 (including 3 others)	27,035	23,262
18. Adivasi Residential School, Brindaban	..	62	3	..	22	87	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19.	Adivasi Residential School for girls at Barhait	State Govt.		34	20	4	19	78 (including 1 other)	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Palanau District</i>									
20.	Adivasi Residential High School, Mahuad-anr.			50	..	..	..	50	N.A.	N.A.
	<i>Maduani District</i>									
	Residential School at Perumbarai village			40	..	..	..	40	6,422	6,700
	Residential School at Kuttakombu village			40	..	..	..	40	7,426	6,900
	Residential School at Vilothur village for Kovars.			..	..	35	..	35	6,200	6,000
	<i>Coimbatore District</i>									
	Residential School at Hassanur			35	..	..	..	35	5,377	8,600
	Residential School at Valparai			40	..	..	..	40	7,140	8,800
	Residential School at Manupatty			45	..	..	..	45	6,836	9,600
	Residential School at Thanmalai			20	..	..	..	20	3,528	5,100
	Residential School at Mavuthampatty			25	..	..	..	25	4,421	9,100
	<i>Tiruchy District</i>									
	Three Residential School at Pachamalai Hills			40 each	..	..	..	40 each	38,663	27,000
	<i>Tirunelveli District</i>									
	Residential School at (Ambasamadram Talak) Papanasam			..	..	..	..	66	6,514	7,200
	<i>North Arcot District</i>									
	Residential School at Kilnachirot (village)			30	..	..	..	30	..	8,300 (newly opened during 1959-60)
	<i>Nilgiris District</i>									
	Kargudy			60	..	..	..	60	113,402	15,600
	Bokkapuron			40	..	..	..	40	..	..

Anaikatty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	..	..	..	40	36,113	46,600
Devala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	20	..	..	60		
Ayyankolli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	..	..	..	60		
(Chengodo)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	..	..	..	50		
Coonoor (Boys)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	..	..	..	80		
(Run under the Management of Sree Saraguru Sararva Samarsa Sangam)														
Coonoor (Girls)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	..	..	..	51		
Thoropalli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	20	..	..	50	8,075	10,500
Thelurnattam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	..	..	..	50	11,941	15,200
Kotagi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	45	13,068	8,600
Hallimoyar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	30	7,359	8,200
Kunjapparai	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	..	..	..	70	17,863	19,000
Kottagirti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	..	..	..	100	..	35,500 (Newly opened during 1959-60)
Ponnoni	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	..	..	..	41	4,082	4,500
Kaniakumari District														
Poohipparai	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	..	..	..	30	3,172	8,900
Vikas Vidyalaya Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	94	..	94	..	71,718
Pragat Ashram Balaganj, Lucknow														
Non-Official agency, All India Crime Prevention Society, Lucknow.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	60	..	60	..	66,008

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5	Rajasthan	Ashram School (Sch. Tribes) Bogla, District Ajmer.	State Govt.	25	..	..	..	25	9,139	9,783
		Ashram School Nichalgarh, District Sirohi.	"	29	..	..	..	29	9,632	17,018
		Ashram School Sikrai (Sch. Tribes) District Jaipur.	"	25	..	..	..	25	..	12,516 (Approx.)
		Ashram School Badgama, District, Dungarpur	"	School will start from next session i. e. from July, 1960.						
		Mahila Siksha Sadan Hataundi, Ajmer	Voluntary Agencies	N.A.	..	..	..	N.A.	..	41,167 (Amount sanctioned)
		Rajasthan Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Shahbad, Kota.	"	N.A.	..	..	..	N.A.	..	33,000 (Amount Sanctioned)
		Rajasthan Adimjati sevak Sangh, Rikhabdev, Udaipur.	"	N.A.	..	..	..	N.A.	..	33,000 (Amount Sanctioned)
		Hiremane, Shimoga District	State Govt.	25	..	..	..	25	..	6,776
		Tribal Ashram School Basavanahalli Tribal Colony, Khushalnagar Hobli, Coorg, Dis- trict.	"	25	..	..	..	25	..	4,665
		Ashram School for Scheduled Tribes Kere Village, Chickmagalur, district.	"	25	..	..	..	25	..	7,150
		Subramaniya, South Kanara District	"	26	..	..	..	26	..	2,304
		Ashram School, Hunagund, District Bijapur	"	..	..	..	30	30	8,711	8,485
		Ashram School, Bijapur	"	..	..	..	30	30	4,571	8,890
		Bagalkot.	"	..	..	30	..	30	13,041	12,872
		Bangalore District Boothanaballi	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Mayurbhanj Nalgoza	"	99	..	..	..	99	37,693	46,103
		Chandua	"	98	2	..	2	103 (includ- ing 1 other)	43,366	34,868
7	Orissa	Sarat	"	69	2	..	2	73	13,810	26,708

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Malyagiri	.	.	.	.	..	..	13	79	16,876	22,495
	Phulamba	.	.	.	.	..	..	4	68	14,080	27,445
	Sundargarh, Deokorapur	.	.	.	.	..	..	3	97		
	Bhululata	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	81		
	Dengula	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	70		
	Delki	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	49	2,67,103	2,94,981
	Gopalpur	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	81		
	Gopna	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	45		
	Tudalaga	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	68		

* Started during 1959-60.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX XXIV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES AMONG BACKWARD CLASSES

Sl. No	Name of the State	Type of Co-operative Society	No. of Co-operative Societies	No. of Members	Areas of land held by the Society	Financial assistance given by the Government	
						Loans	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Co-operative Farming Society	..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Tenant Farming Societies	51	3,380	23,118	2,28,259	2,35,269
		(iii) Service Co-operatives	..	..	..	..	..
		(iv) Field Labourers Co-operative Farming Societies	978	97,034	54,456	..	..
		(v) Collective Farming Societies	12	1,565	3,595	63,165	80,350
		(vi) Joint Farming Societies	10	311	2,082	74,420	38,670
2.	Assam	Not available					
3.	Bihar	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies	34	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
		(ii) Sarvodaya Sahyog Samities	13	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
4.	Bombay	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies	189	6,282	24,050	3,56,692	3,62,308
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not available					
6.	Kerala	Not available					
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies	8	255	3,819	3,39,530	1,55,000
		(ii) Service Co-operative Societies	1,600	Not available			
8.	Madras	(i) Land Colonisation Societies	50	2,577	10,241	..	..
		(ii) Tenant Farming Societies	68	3,122	10,184	..	..
		(iii) Joint Farming Societies	3	398	802	..	..
		(iv) Collective Farming Societies	1*	25	50	..	..
		(v) Service Co-operative Farming Societies	1,373	81,124	..	..	..
9.	Mysore	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies	25	1,525	8,704.52	1,38,497	68,034
10.	Punjab	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies	61	2,890	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
		(ii) Collective Farming Societies	554	13,682	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
		(iii) Service Co-operative Societies	30	867	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
11.	Rajasthan	Not available					
12.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies	8	170	689	..	..
13.	West Bengal	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies	26†	1,003	1,282	..	..
14.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NIL					
15.	Delhi	Not available					
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Not available					
17.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	NIL					
18.	Manipur	(i) Co-operative Farming Societies	4	143	..	..	..
		(ii) Service Co-operative Societies	11	611	..	..	..
19.	Tripura	(i) Better Farming Societies	6	N. A.	..	..	..
		(ii) Collective Farming Societies	2	N. A.	..	..	..

* 1 more society has recently been organised but has not started functioning.

† These include 13 Better Farming Societies, 5 Collective Farming Societies, 2 Tenant Farming Societies, 2 Composite Farming Societies and 1 Joint Farming Society.

APPENDIX XXV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND THE PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED DURING THE YEAR 1958-59 AND THE EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED TO BE INCURRED AND TARGETS PROPOSED TO BE ACHIEVED DURING 1959-60 IN WEANING AWAY THE TRIBALS FROM THE PRACTICE OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION.

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	State Sector—Expenditure incurred and Physical Targets achieved during 1958-59.			Central Sector—Expenditure incurred and Physical Targets achieved during 1958-59.			State Sector—Estimated Expenditure and Physical Targets proposed to be achieved during 1959-60.			Central Sector—Estimated Expenditure and Physical Targets proposed to be achieved during 1959-60.		
		Expenditure	Physical Targets		Expenditure	Physical Targets		Expenditure (Estimated)	Physical targets achieved (proposed)		Expenditure (Estimated)	Physical targets achieved (proposed)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	2,47,443	64 persons under training as carpenters, brick layers, masons and in bee-keeping. 52 persons trained as brick layers.	..	..	6,61,000	320 tribal families in 15 colonies to be rehabilitated.				
2	Assam	10,52,100	288 Plantation Centres.	Nil	Nil	18,10,000	400 Plantation Centres.	10,50,000	10 centres (1000 families to be settled).				
3	Bihar	..	..	2,25,500	452 families given subsidy.	..	..	1,53,979	306 families to be given subsidy.				
4	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	50 families rehabilitated.				
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	2,29,195	3 pilot schemes and 1 Extension Scheme.	..	..	..	N.A.				
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,78,000	50 families.				
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,900	N.A.				
9	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	100 families, 4 colonies,				
10	Orissa	91,000	N.A.	..	..	1,57,000	N.A.	9,51,000	..				
11	Punjab	..	..	No	Scheme	..	..	No Scheme	..				
12	Rajasthan	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	No	Scheme	..	..	No Scheme	..				

14	West Bengal . . . . .	..	..	1,00,000	74 Toto families being settled.	..	..	85,000	The scheme of settling 74 Toto families and the partial settlement of 100 landless tribal families in operation.
<i>Union Territories</i>									
1	A. & N. Is. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	No Scheme		..	..	No Scheme	
4	L. M. & A. Is. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Manipur . . . . .	..	..	2,35,000	389 families given subsidy	..	..	7,00,000	N.A.
6	Tripura . . . . .	..	..	2,20,000	845 families benefitted.	..	..	5,97,600	N.A.
TOTAL		11,43,100	12,57,138	19,67,000	46,90,479				



APPENDIX XXVI

NOTE PREPARED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE ON SHIFTING CULTIVATION PROBLEM IN INDIA.

Shifting cultivation (Jhum or Podu as it is locally called) is a primitive system of cultivating the land, practised by tribals in most hilly areas. It consists of clearing forest lands, burning the cut material and raising crops for one to five years without terracing or adoption of soil conservation measures. The land is then left to natural forest fallow. The tribal afterwards shifts to other forest areas. This cycle continues. This is the most extravagant utilisation of rich forest soil leading ultimately to deterioration of natural resources of forest and soil and ever decreasing standard of living. Fertility stored in the soil for decades is soon squandered away without enriching any body. Being cut off from civilisation and steeped in ignorance the tribals stick to this system which is similar to Nomadism.

Soils vary considerably in how much cropping they could stand at one time and how long must be the period for revegetation under forest fallow. Generally two to three years of crop and 12 to 18 years of fallow on soils with low fertility and 3 to 5 years cropping with 10 to 12 years under forest fallow on soils with good fertility may be taken as the average. With continuous increase in population of tribals and consequent pressure on land the period under fallow has considerably shortened. This has made the soil recouperation of an area one under shifting cultivation difficult in many regions.

The effect of shifting cultivation on the retrogression of forest cover is very striking. In Orissa^a for instance, the dense Sal forest gives space to scrub jungle, then to sparse vegetative growth of shrubs like tilai (*Wendlandia exserta*), *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Randice dumatoram*, *Casearia* spp. etc. in that order ending with bare surface in worst cases. In Assam progressive decrease of soil fertility and consequent soil deterioration on account of accelerated erosion in areas opened to shifting cultivation, soil gets invaded by useless coarse grasses such as *Imperata cylindrica*, which is regarded as enemy No. 2 after No. 1 which is fire in the fallow. In fact in a few hilly areas the deterioration has reached the end and the gentle rolling hill tops are completely exposed naked. Continuous burning of the area makes it drier thereby affecting its vegetation.

The extent of the problem could be well appreciated when it is considered that there are about 109 tribes in 12 States including Union territories comprising a population of about 25,30,850 excluding the tribal population of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan that depend on shifting cultivation. According to 1956 estimates, total area of land utilised for shifting cultivation was 13,55,340 acres. In Orissa, the total area affected is about 4 lakh acres. In Assam 5 lakh acres are cut and brought under shifting cultivation annually.

Indiscriminate outcry to condemn all shifting cultivation may not be a correct approach to the problem. In fact it may be regarded as an agricultural practice evolved as reflux to physiographic and climatic conditions of the area and is, therefore, an inescapable evil. Although a way of life with tribals, it is not an ideally natural system to be left to work out unaided by scientific technique. The system can be improved, bettered and modified. It may not be proper to look at the problem of shifting cultivation only from the point of view of its physical effect of soil deterioration. Being a system of farming tied up with the socio-economic conditions of the people, it would be only proper that the problem should be tackled in its entirety with due consideration to social, economic and physical aspects of it.

Whatever the method of approach it should be practical and gradual without giving a feeling of imposition from outside. The ultimate object in solving the problem of shifting cultivation should be gradual development towards settled farming. There are various facts of improvement of the present system of shifting cultivation that could be considered.

1. *Rationalisation of shifting cultivation.*

(i) One, which is a well known method of regeneration and which will be useful in conserving soil resources is known as 'Taungya'. This system is applicable to areas in plains. Under this system agricultural crops and forest species are grown simultaneously — agricultural crop for 2 to 4 years and forest species for a rotation. Tree species are grown in lines 15' to 30' apart and in between agricultural crops are raised. The cultivator shifts to the next coupe after three or four years, during which interval young forest seedlings are sufficiently well established to hold their own. The cultivator returns to the area regenerated by this agri-silvi-cultural method after such period as the trees so raised may take to be fit for exploitation. This varies from 30 to 80 years depending upon the species.

(ii) Another important system is 'corridor system' which is very prevalent in Belgian Congo. It has been developed by research and technology from out of the old 'Bantu system'. Considering the cycle of five years, cropping with 12 years for revegetating the forest land is laid out in 17 corridors. Each year one goes back and one is cut and burnt. The area is so managed that the fertility does not fall so low to help scrub and grasses to appear instead of trees.

For cultivation in general, cash crops such as groundnut and cotton usually are followed by tall shade producing crops like banana and tapioca. Other practices like use of green manures and fertilisers are an integral part of this system.

2. *Mixed Culture with trees.*

Examples include mixed culture of cocoa under the canopy of good secondary or primary forest. Other good examples of such mixed cultures are coffee, banana, fruit or forest trees, pine apple, mixtures of pepper vine, palms, cardamom and cashew, etc. Some of these mixed croppings are normally prevalent in many parts of India.

3. *Soil Conservation on sloping land.*

Terracing-level or with outward or inward slope would be necessary on slopes upto 30%. For this demonstration would be necessary to tribals. On more permeable soil with mild grade contour bunds stabilised with grasses would serve very usefull purpose. This must be accompanied by improved farming practices, use of fertilizers, soil amendmets and green manures to augment organic matter supply in the soil.

4. In areas where soil deterioration under shifting cultivation has gone beyond the possibility of restoration the only alternative is rehabilitation of population and supplemental industries e.g. cottage industries.

To retard the pace of soil deterioration, following further suggestions made by Shri Sivaraman, Adviser (Planning), need consideration:—

- (i) Improvement of fertility of the jhumed land to produce more food ;
- (ii) To shorten Jhum cycle and thereby enable larger areas to be cultivated in a year ;
- (iii) To help to grow a pulse crop of arhar, cowpeas etc. which the land is allowed to recouperate.
- (iv) To minimise soil erosion.
- (v) To eliminate the cutting of trees and thereby enable raising of rabi crop and release more labour for developmental activities.
- (vi) To convert the jhumed lands in the areas into stabilised permanent cultivation.

Concomitant with the above recommendations there should be a programme of economic and ocial rehabilitation in tribal areas.

Though prima facie many of the above suggestions can be implemented even without conducting reliminary experiments, there are many aspects of the problem of shifting cultivation for which

information is not available and for which research is necessary. Research must start with close study of local practices that work well. Basically we need to know the dynamics of different kinds of soils under principal trees on fallow lands. Other problems that need investigation are :

- (i) To know the areas which are well adapted to mixed cultures of woody crop and forest trees.
- (ii) To determine simple terracing techniques that can be helpful.
- (iii) To determine the period of cultivation and the period of forest fallow for regeneration.

Such researches should be closely associated with soil survey, demonstration, training, introduction of new crop and their soundness for the region and above all a study of social and economic anti factors that prevent stabilised farming.

Knowing well that many social and economic pressures have been brought to bear upon shifting cultivators, it is necessary that these must be compensated for, to help them to maintain themselves and their changing way of life. The productivity from their land must increase.

Since the economic and social aspects as also the physiographic and climatic factors of different areas will vary from State to State, it is but appropriate that the research programmes on the above basis should be taken up as part of the States' Soil Conservation Programme.

In the Second Plan, Ministry of Food & Agriculture has sanctioned soil conservation research, demonstration and development schemes relating to tribal areas of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur Orissa and Tripura. Against the plan provision of Rs. 73.03 lakhs a sum of Rs. 38.97 lakhs has been spent so far. Further an outlay of Rs. 20.89 lakhs has been approved for these schemes for the year 1960-61. This means 92% utilisation of finances. During four years of the plan period 0.72 lakh acres benefited from soil conservation measures against the plan target of 1.64 lakh acres i.e. 44% achievement. [Another State scheme 'Establishment of Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration & Training Centres' (shifting cultivation) Nangpoh (Assam) at a cost of Rs. 12.64 lakhs is under the consideration of this Ministry].

Besides the above soil conservation programme in tribal areas under the Central Soil Conservation Board, several schemes for the tribal welfare areas of Assam, Tripura, Madras, Bihar, Manipur, Kerala, Bombay, Mysore and Orissa have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the Second Five Year Plan. In these schemes there is provision for soil conservation and Jhumia settlement.

APPENDIX XXVII

STATEMENT I

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS ON THE SCHEMES FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES UNDER STATE SECTOR DURING THE YEARS 1958-59 AND 1959-60 (ESTIMATED).

Serial No.	Name of the State	Category	Expenditure incurred during		Physical Targets Achieved during		
			1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Tribes	2,33,400	1,14,800	3 Centres and 47 persons trained	Maintenance of 6 centres, 45 persons to be trained.	
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	34,000	33,000	..	..
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	20,260	28,000	195 Artisans given aid	..	
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	25,525	800	120 Artisans given aid.	120 Artisans Co-operative Societies.	
					12 Artisans co-operative Societies started.		
2	Assam	(i) Scheduled Tribes	6,34,460	13,50,000	10 persons trained, 41 stipends, 299 persons given aid, 43 industrial schools, 6 emporia and 1 building, 307 Mulberry growers given subsidy, 4 weaving classes, 202 persons given aid for the purchase of looms and equipment, 1 Eri-seed grainage, 36 persons under training in Carpentry and black smithy.	40 persons trained in Cottage Industries, 48 stipends, 100 persons given grants, grants to 15 Industrial schools, 1 Demonstration farm, 5 Seri-Culture farms and grainage, 150 Mulberry growers given Subsidy, 35 Seri-culture stipends, 210 persons given aid for the purchase of looms and equipment, 2 weaving classes, 1 Eri-Seed grainage.	
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	27,800	60,300	30 stipends, 30 individual given grants, 25 stipends in sericulture, 30 persons given subsidies.	91 stipends & 100 individuals given grants and subsidies.	
3	Bihar	(i) Scheduled Tribes	4,49,000	3,10,551	54 Centres maintained.	54 Centres maintained.	
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	1,29,059	97,256	..	..
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	..	24,268	..	N.A.	
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	86,550	52,300	..	..
4	Bombay	(i) Scheduled Tribes	62,061	2,81,300	189 persons given loans/subsidies. 4 centres continued. 1 Centre started.	170 persons to be given loans/subsidies. 1 Technical Training Centre to be started. 5 Centres to continue, 1 Co-operative Store. 3 students to be given loans/subsidies.	
					1 co-operative store.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	97,024	2,34,250	29 Small Trades, 40 Artisans given loans/subsidies, 5 Artisans co-operative societies, 45 Ambar Charkhas distributed Industrial Home with 35 students, 183 Artisans given interest free loans.	20 small trades given subsidies, 364 persons to be given loans and subsidies, 5 New artisans co-operative societies to be opened, 100 Ambar Charkhas to be distributed, Industrial Home with 35 students to be maintained, 172 Artisans given interest free loans.
		(iii) Denotified	58,345	61,450	Industrial Training Centre with 25 students, 29 persons given loans/subsidies, 2 Artisans Co-operative Societies, Industrial Home with 10 students, 14 small Traders given subsidies, subsidy to 1 co-operative society, 1 student given interest free loans, 30 families.	Industrial Training Centre with 35 students, 40 persons to be given loans/subsidies, 2 Artisans Co-operative Societies, Industrial Home for 10 students, 10 small Traders to be given subsidies, Subsidy to 2 Co-operative Societies, 1 student given interest free loan, 18 families.
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	2,51,906	2,05,500	2 Centres continued, 228 Artisans given loans/subsidies, 220 persons to be given loans for Hawking business, 2 Tailoring Classes to continue, 2 Artisans Co-operatives, 61 persons, given vocational aid, Industrial Home with 40 students, 196 Ambar Charkhas.	2 Centres to continue, 70 Artisans to be given loans/subsidies, 60 persons to be given loans for Hawking Business, 2 training classes in Tailoring to continue, Industrial Home with 40 students.
5	Jammu & Kashmir				N. A.	
6	Kerala	(i) Scheduled Tribes	1,06,671	1,51,800	7 Centres Maintained and 4 New Started.	11 Centres.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes				
		(iii) Other Backward Classes				
7	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Tribes	1,21,000	1,57,000	10 Centres	Maintenance of 12 Centres.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	20,000	27,000	2 Centres	Maintenance of 2 Centres.
		(iii) Denotified Tribes				
		(iv) Other Backward Classes				
8	Madras	(i) Scheduled Tribes	65,293	84,000	16 Centres	Continuance of 11 Centres and opening of 4 New Centres
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	9,900	26,305	7 Centres	Training of 44 students.
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	47,780	3,05,000		180 families.
		(iv) Other Backward Classes				
9	Mysore	(i) Scheduled Tribes	7,835	5,000	88 families	500 families
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	1,05,129	1,00,000	306 families benefited	670 families
		(iii) Denotified Tribes		10,000		
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	70,022	20,000	402 Artisans given aid. Subsidy given to 649 persons for raw material.	200 persons to be given subsidies for development of Craft.
10	Orissa	(i) Scheduled Tribes	58,000	1,21,000		N.A.

	(ii) Scheduled Castes (iii) Denotified Tribes	2,500 9,000	6,000	N.A. N.A.	
11 Punjab	(i) Scheduled Tribes	40,000	50,000	Maintenance of Carpentry, Smithy, Carpentry, Tailoring, Baskets making Centres started in 4 Districts to be maintained.	15 students completed their training. 35 were under training. 126 persons to be trained.
	(ii) Scheduled Castes (including Other Backward Classes).	1,59,000	1,85,500	35 students under training. assistance given to 125 persons. 326 Youths under training.	
	(iii) Denotified Tribes	300	23,000	..	..
12 Rajasthan	(i) Scheduled Tribes	18,778	54,300	1 Centre maintained	Maintenance of 1 Centre and training to 40 persons.
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	42,126	1,02,000	4 Centres continued	9 Centres continued ; 2 New Centres started.
	(iii) Denotified Tribes	19,720	40,000	4 Centres continued	4 Centres continued ; 2 New Centres started.
	(iv) Other Backward Classes.	10,000	10,000	46 persons aided.	N.A.
13 Uttar Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Castes	1,77,000	2,34,000	5 Mistries and 7 Tracers trained. Aid given to 128 persons.	Improvement of existing 3 Centres. Training to 160 persons and aid to 50 persons.
	(ii) Denotified Tribes	50,300	51,800	Maintenance of the Centres	Development of existing 3 Centres.
	(iii) Other Backward Classes.	50,300	51,800	..	Improvement of existing 3 Centres.
14 West Bengal	(i) Scheduled Tribes	77,003	90,400	4 Centres, Aid given to 17 persons	Maintenance of 4 Centres. 1 New Centre started. Aid given to 56 persons.
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	93,253	80,600	Aid given to 96 persons	Aid given to 56 persons.
	(iii) Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..
15 Delhi	(i) Scheduled Castes	4,438	1,06,414	N.A.	113 individuals and 2 Co-operative Societies given aid.
16 Himachal Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Tribes	8,800	27,600	1 Centre Started	1 Centre Continued
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	29,800	32,400	..	..
17 Manipur	(i) Scheduled Tribes	35,000	N.A.	2 Carpentry & 3 weaving Centres maintained.	N.A.
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	6,700	N.A.	6 warping Drums & 60,000 Wire heads purchased.	N.A.
18 Tripura	(i) Scheduled Tribes	11,500	38,000	..	..
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	11,500	15,000	..	..
19 Pondicherry	(i) Scheduled Castes	16,306	12,483	50 families given subsidies for the purchase of shoe making implements, 20 persons given vocational aid and training.	29 families given subsidies for setting up Cottage Industries, 24 persons given vocational aid and training.

TOTAL 35,94,344 50,72,177

STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS ON THE SCHEMES FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME DURING THE YEARS 1958-59 AND 1959-60 (ESTIMATED).

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Category	Expenditure incurred during		Physical targets achieved during		
			1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	1958-59	1959-60 (Proposed)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Tribes (ii) Scheduled Castes	50,000 3,71,908	1,05,800 6,88,000	N.A. 4 Carpentry Centres continued ; 2 basket-making and 11 Dress-making centres maintained ; 110 students awarded stipends.	N.A. 4 Carpentry Centres to be continued; 2 Basket-making centres and 11 Dress-making Centres to be maintained. 156 students to be given stipends for stenography. 5 Cottage Industries Centres to be continued.	
		(iii) Denotified Tribes (iv) Other Backward Classes	No Scheme	No Scheme	400 trainees trained at Cottage Industries.	N.A.	
2	Assam	(i) Scheduled Tribes (ii) Scheduled Castes	1,65,100 30,000	3,50,000 50,000	Nil 2 Centres continued	1 school continued. 2 Centres continued.	
3	Bihar	(i) Scheduled Tribes (ii) Scheduled Castes (iii) Denotified Tribes (iv) Other Backward Classes	2,94,850 4,21,000 No Scheme	2,73,942 2,52,446 No Scheme	25 Centres were maintained and 230 persons trained. 92 persons trained.	25 centres maintained and 169 persons to be trained. 136 persons to be trained.	
4	Bombay	(i) Scheduled Tribes	1,54,334	2,27,800	(i) 96 persons trained and 51 under training. (ii) 13 trainees. (i) 3 centres have been opened ; 44 persons trained and 46 under training. (ii) 63 persons given economic aid.	2 Training Centres maintained. 1 centre and 100 trainees. (i) 30 trained and 101 under training.	
		(iii) Denotified Tribes (iv) Other Backward Classes	No Scheme	No Scheme	1500 persons benefited.		
5	Jammu & Kashmir	(i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Other Backward Classes					

6	Kerala	(i) Scheduled Tribes	30,395	N.A.	4 craft centres continued and started	25 craft centres, 1 co-operative society to be started and 100 persons to be given subsidy.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	6,550	20,000	20 persons were given subsidy for developing cottage industry.	N.A.
		(iii) Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Tribes	1,81,000	9,49,000	2 centres continued	Continuance of 4 Training Centres.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	1,25,000	4,18,000	1 Training-cum-Production Centre continued. 6 Centres maintained; 10 Leather units continued.	One Training-cum-Production Centre to be continued; 6 centres to be continued. 10 Leather work units to be maintained; one Training Centre in handloom to be established. 2 centres to be continued.
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	22,000	22,000	2 centres continued.	..
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	..	3,000	..	N.A.
8	Madras	(i) Scheduled Tribes	23,451	33,000	2 Industrial Schools started. 2 Industrial Schools continued; 35 youths trained.	N.A.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	4,33,065	7,20,000	572 persons	Not fixed.
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	59,121	1,10,000	4 centres in mat-weaving functioning and co-operative Metal factory continued.	Not fixed.
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	..	4,30,000	..	150 scholarships.
9	Mysore	(i) Scheduled Tribes	84,376	1,50,000	102 Trainees.	470 stipends and 1 Technical Hostel.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	(i) Scheduled Tribes	1,21,000	3,82,000	N.A.	N.A.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	13,000	16,000	N.A.	N.A.
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	No	Scheme	No Scheme	..
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	2,82,000	3,16,000	N.A.	N.A.
11	Punjab	(i) Scheduled Tribes	Nil	1,35,000	Nil	2 centres continued.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	N.A.	1,16,000	10 centres continued.	10 centres continued.
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	Nil	No Scheme	..	..
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	Nil	56,000	Nil	50 families and 100 weavers.
12	Rajasthan	(i) Scheduled Tribes	10,000	1,25,000	1 centre.	1 old and 1 new centre.
		(ii) Scheduled Castes	1,08,200	1,78,400	26 centres.	26 centres.
		(iii) Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..
		(iv) Other Backward Classes	..	1,10,000	..	1 centre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Denotified Tribes (iii) Other Backward Classes	N.A.	6,54,000	N.A.	Unit. 5 Centres.
14	West Bengal	(i) Scheduled Tribes (ii) Scheduled Castes (iii) Denotified Tribes (iv) Other Backward Classes	Nil 1,20,000 1,00,000 ..	87,000 1,84,000 2,84,000 41,000	Nil N.A. 5 centres continued 87 persons trained and another 30 admitted. No Scheme.	N.A. N.A. 5 centres continued. Construction of the building for one centre completed. 90 persons trained. 312 persons to be given financial assistance for developing cottage industry.
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1	Delhi	(i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Denotified Tribes	3,583 400	55,200 2,200	N.A. N.A.	30 students in tailoring and 45 students in stenography. 50 women.
2	Himachal Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Tribes (ii) Scheduled Castes	65,000 72,000	37,000 97,100	The centre was maintained. 59 sewing machines, 120 handlooms, 200 spinning wheels distributed and 4 trainees given stipends.	The centre maintained. N.A.
3	Manipur	(i) Scheduled Tribes	5,000	15,000	N.A.	N.A.
4	Tripura	(i) Scheduled Tribes	11,500	1,18,800	3 new centres started and the old 3 centres maintained.	N.A.
TOTAL			34,56,118	82,05,639		

APPENDIX XXVIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE TRAINING, TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION CENTRES OPENED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR PROMOTION OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES OUT OF THE FUNDS PROVIDED UNDER BACKWARD CLASSES SECTOR AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1960.

Name of State/ Union Territory	Type of Centres	Crafts taught	Facilities provided to trainees (stipends	Follow-up progra- mme (details of steps taken to help the ex-trainees of the centre in settling- p in trades, etc.)	Steps taken to pro- vide marketing fa- cilities for goods produced at the Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bihar	1. Training Centre.	Carpentry and Black- smithy	Trainees are paid stipends @ Rs. 25/- p.m.	N.A.	N.A.
	2. Production Centres.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3. Training-cum- Production Centres	1. Carpentry. 2. Basket-making. 3. Rope-making. 4. Bee-keeping. " 5. Handloom-Weaving. 6. Tailoring. 7. Blacksmithy 8. Soap-making. 9. Oil pressing 10. Tassar reeling and spinning, Knitting and embroidery. 11. Durri Weaving. 12. Wooden Toy making. 13. Tannery.	..	1. The trainees are given wages @ Rs. 50 nP. to Re. 1/- per day. 2. Subsidy as a follow-up mea- sure upto Rs. 500/- in each in- dividual case under Centrally Spon- sored Programme and loans under State Plan Schemes are also given.	
2. Kerala	1. Training Centres.	Cotton spinning and weaving, Rattan Works, Carpentry, poultry and bee- keeping, Coir Work, Kora grass mat-weaving, Sc- rewpine Mat Weav- ing, Bamboo and Evamat Weaving, and Basket mak- ing and Tailoring.	1. Stipends (lump sum grant @ Rs. 25/- p.m.). 2. Concessions in State Transport Bus fare.	Subsidy to techni- cally trained hands.	Steps are being taken to market the finished goods by local sale, for departmental use and sale through depots at the Industrial depart- ment and through Co-operative So- cieties.
3. Madhya Pradesh	1. Training Centres. 2. Training-cum- Production centres. 3. Production centres.	Fibre utilisation, Handloom, Weav- ing, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tin Smithy, Bamboo and cane works, Masonry, Lac industry, Tailor- ing, Lac quare-	1. Stipends. 2. Hostel facilities at some of the centres are pro- vided.	An amount of Rs. 400/- is paid to the trainees for settlement in the trade after they complete the train- ing.	A scheme of direc- tion and market- ing is being im- plemented through the Director of Industries. Under this scheme staff has been provided for supervision and

1	2	3	4	5	6
		ware, Training and Leather goods, brush making, wool, weaving, Bricks and tiles making, Pottery, Ambar charkha, Bee-keeping, Lac industry, Sericulture, Dari and carpet weaving, Embroidery, Aloe cultivation, Grass Mat, Cycle Seats, boots and leather goods, Rug dolls.			giving technical advice for the marketing of produced goods and purchasing of raw material.
4. Madras	1(a) Training Centres.	Training in Bamboo and Basket making.	Each trainee was paid Re. 1/- per day as stipend. Training period was 6 months.	..	This was the only training centre and all the articles produced have been sold at the centre itself. The centre was closed from 14-4-60.
	(b) Do.	Basket making, Mat Weaving, cane-work, basket making, bamboo work, making of toys and dolls.	The women are paid a daily wage of Rs. 0.75 nP each.	The ex-trainees are to form into an Industrial Co-operative on completion of their training.	The goods produced at the work centres are sold locally and with the help of the Industries Department.
	2. Training-cum-Production Centres.	Training in Carpentry, Black-smithy, machine shop and welding.	Each trainee is paid Re. 1/- per day as stipend. Amounts have been provided for construction of a Hostel for the benefit of trainees who are coming from various villages. The hostel has not yet been opened.	Training period is 6 months in each trade. Only one batch of trainees have completed their course on 31-3-60, and certificates issued to ex-trainees. Loan under State aid will be granted if applications are received from the trainees to start their own industry and to purchase implements and tools.	The main articles manufactured at the the Training-cum-Production centre are furniture, which are supplied to Government Institutions. Sales are also made at the centre itself and also at the Gramudyog sales Depot, Ootacumund.
5. Mysore	1. Training Centre.	Bamboo and Rattan Craft.	Free training.	Nil.	Nil.
	2. Training Centres for women.	21 different crafts including Tailoring, electrician, cutter, Fitter, Welder, etc. There are also Training Centres attached to Women Welfare Centre.	Stipend at Rs. 25/- p. m. In addition tuition fee of Rs. 11/- p.m. for technical trades and Rs. 5/- for other trades.	Scheme was started in 1959-60. There is a proposal to give one sewing machine to each trainee after training period.	Nil.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Orissa	1. Training-cum-Production Centres	1. Carpentry 2. Blacksmithy 3. Soil conservation 4. I.C. Engine 5. Turning and Drilling 6. Weaving 7. Brick and Tile making 8. Tailoring	1 Trainees are paid stipends @ Rs. 30 p.m. 2. Hostel facilities are provided in P.C. I.I. Baripada, steps are being taken to provide hostel accommodation to trainees in other centres also.	No follow-up programme has been adopted to help the trainees in setting up in their trades, absorbing them against suitable post etc. The Superintendent of the centres at Juna-gargh had paid subsidy to the ex-trainees @ Rs. 400 per trainee during 1959-60.	No facilities are provided for the sale of articles prepared by the trainees.
7. Punjab	1. Training Centre	Sheet metal, Tailoring and cutting, handloom, weaving, shoe making, carpentry, Cycle repair, type and shorthand, Smithy, Leather, Carpentry.	Rs. 25/- p. m. to each student.	Provision has been made for the payment of Rs. 375/- as subsidy to every person after passing out of the training course for the purchase of tools, equipment, material etc. under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.	In case of difficulty in the marketing the goods produced, it is proposed to sell the same through the agencies of State.
	2. Training-cum-Production Centres.	Hosiery.	Do.	..	Through open auction
8. Rajasthan	Training-cum-Production Centres	Tailoring, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Shoe making, Leather tanning, Tin sheet Metal work, Chickmudda, Bamboo and cane work, Masonry, Bee keeping, Katha-making, weaving.	Stipend @ Rs. 15/- p.m. per trainee of centres in Rajasthan region, @ Rs. 30/- and Rs. 25/- p.m. per trainee of Centres in Ajmer Region.	Lumpsum aid is given to ex-trainees ranging from Rs. 100/- to 250/- per trainee after completion of training course.	No steps taken.
9. Uttar Pradesh	Training Centres	1. Motor Mechanic. 2. General Mechanic. 3. Electrician. 4. Turner. 5. Moulding. 6. Tailoring. 7. Carpentry. 8. Galico printing. 9. Filter. 10. Tube well work.	(1) Lucknow Centre Stipend @Rs. 25/- p.m. and training grant of Rs. 5/- p.m., free lodging and medical treatment. (2) Gorkhapur Centre Rs. 30/- p.m. and free lodging and medical treatment. (3) Nainital. Rs. 35/- p.m., free lodging and medical treatment.	A register is maintained in each district by the District Harijan Welfare officer who records the qualifications of each trainee who passes from the centres in his District. He tries to contact the big employers in his district and efforts are made to get them employed in the industrial concerns. Grant-in-aid is also sanctioned to the trainees who want to start small cottage industries of their own.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. West Bengal	1. Training-cum- Production Centres.	Jute spinning-weav- ing, Steel Metal, Wool Spinning— Weaving, Cotton Textiles, Decora- ted wood-cum- metal craft, Seri- culture, manufac- ture of leather goods.	Stipends varying from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 30/- p.m.	(1) Grant of Rs. 250/- to each ex- trainee who may start business in- dividually or through co-ope- ratives. 3 such societies have been formed in respect of Jute-spinning centre and a grant of Rs. 250/-awar- ded per indivi- dual. In respect of cotton Textiles, a trainee received Rs. 250/- each individually. (2) Ex-trainees are employed in pro- duction centre on wage basis.	Finished goods are sold in local market and through Go- vernment Sales Emporium.
	2. Production Centres.	Fibre and rope in- dustry.	Wage basis.	(1) As in (2) above. (2) Financial [assis- tance of Rs. 250/- each.	Do.
11. Delhi.	Training Cen- tres.	Training in tailoring to Harijan women	--	--	--
12. Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands.	1. Training-cum- Production Centres.	1. Coir industry. 2. Oil pressing.	Stipends @ Rs. 18/- p.m. to each trainee.	Trainees who have completed train- ing in coir in- dustry are being given Charkhas, roap making ma- chines, willowing machines and other equipments free for organising production cen- tres on co-ope- rative basis.	Goods produced are sold in local market.
13. Manipur	1. Training Centres.	Weaving, Carpen- try and cane works	Stipends @ Rs. 20/- p.m.	Subsidy is given to trainees for starting trades.	
14. Tripura	1. Training Centre (Mobile training institute)	Weaving and spin- ning.	Stipend @ Rs. 15/- in weaving and Rs. 10/-in Spinning	After completion of training, trainees are brought under Co-operative fold for taking up production. Tools and equipments are given to them as grants under various schemes. Work- ing capital is also provided.	The products are sold through the Sales Emporium.
	2. Training-cum- Production Centres.	1. Weaving. 2. Carpentry. 3. Oil ghani. 4. Basketry. 5. Blacksmithy.	Stipend @ Rs. 30/-	After completion of training the train- ees are brought under Co-ope- rative fold and	

1	2	3	4	5	6
				the tools and equipments along with other assets are handed over to the co-operative Societies formed by the ex-trainees.	
15. Pondicherry Training Centres	Mat Weaving.		Stipend @ Rs. 30/- p.m. per trainee.	On completion of training loom sets were distributed to all the trained candidates free of cost.	
				A mat-Weavers Co-operative Society was also started at Karikal for the benefit of trained candidates. A reserve fund subsidy was given to this society during 1959-60.	
Training-cum-Production Centres.	Cutting and Tailoring.		1. Stipends. 2. From the 3rd month onward wages are given for the clothes produced by them in addition to stipends.	On completion of training each successful trainee was given a sewing machine with necessary tools costing Rs. 250/- each free of cost to set up the industry independently.	
				The ex-trainees are also allowed to take job works in the Centres. A cooperative Society is under formation for the benefit of these trained candidates.	

APPENDIX XXIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STEPS (OTHER THAN TRAINING, TRAINING-cum-PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION CENTRES) TAKEN BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF COTTAGE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AMONGST SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Financial assistance	Steps to aid marketing of goods produced by cottage workers	Technical assistance rendered to cottage workers	Other measures
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh .	Amount sanctioned for giving financial assistance to Scheduled Castes in Vindhya Pradesh region has been placed at the disposal of Director, Industries, Madhya Pradesh.	There are no schemes for cottage workers privately. Arrangements for marketing of goods produced at different industrial centres run by the department are made. For this purpose there is a separate scheme namely 'Direction and Marketing' under which following posts are provided :— 1. Assistant Director 1 2. Marketing Officer 1 3. Salesman . . . 2	30 cottage industry instructors were provided at 3 selected Tribal Welfare Centres at Mahakoshal for imparting training in cottage industries to adivasi craftsmen as well as other students deserving such training. 23 Community Welfare centres. 13 Vocational Training Centres attached to hostels (Madhya Bharat region).	Nil.
	Orissa . . .	Loans and grants.	The productions are locally marketed. When necessary, surplus marketable articles are arranged to be sold through cottage industries emporia in the State.	An experienced departmental cane-instructor has been attached to the Co-operative Society to look after the work and render technical assistance to the members of the Society.	
3.	Punjab . . .	Free supply of hand-loom and a grant of Rs. 200/- in cash to each of the ex-trainee of Government Spinning and Weaving Demonstration Party at Keylong and the persons fully conversant with art of weaving.	Marketing facilities for the sale of articles produced by cottage workers are available at Government Emporia at Delhi, Chandigarh, Patiala, Malerkotla and Phagwara.	This assistance is given to workers.	A carding unit was installed at Keylong.
4.	Rajasthan . . .	(i) Loans } for development of industries. (ii) Subsidy }	(i) Goods are being sold through Government Sales Depots and emporia. (ii) Participation in exhibition and fairs.	Training is being given in modern methods and for using improved appliances.	Giving of hand loom accessories etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. West Bengal	<p>(i) Mat industry in Midnapur and 24 Parganas—(interest free loan is being provided.)</p> <p>(ii) Leather work (Loan to co-operatives).</p> <p>(iii) Artisans in backward areas—(Rs. 250 maximum, each either individually or through cooperative).</p>	<p>(i) Officers of the Director of Industries help them to find market.</p> <p>(ii) Sales emporium started by the Government for marketing.</p>	<p>Technical guidance and mechanical help offered.</p> <p>Peripetatic training parties, mobile demonstration parties and common servicing facilities. The District industries officer also gives the necessary assistance.</p>	Nil.	..
6. Andaman Nicobar Islands.	No steps taken to promote cottage and village industries among Scheduled Tribes. There are no Scheduled Castes.				
7. Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	Materials have been given to two individuals who have undergone training in soap making to start soap making in two Islands.	Soap making units have not yet been started.	Nil.	Nil.	
8. Manipur	No centres established, only training centres for weaving, carpentry, etc. established.				
9. Tripura	<p>(i) Successful trainees are provided with grant so that they can purchase tools and equipments and pursue the trades taught.</p> <p>(ii) Loans as working capital to individuals and also co-operatives are provided under normal industries programme.</p>	<p>(i) Government Sales Emporia have been opened at different places by the Directorate of Industries through which products may be marketed.</p> <p>(ii) Products are purchased by this Directorate under a separate scheme "Purchase of Tribal Handicrafts" for marketing through Sales Emporia and also for popularising the products.</p> <p>(iii) There is also a Central Marketing Organisation through which products are procured from different centres and sold through Sales Depots.</p>	<p>(i) Technical staff is made available from this Directorate for rendering required technical guidance to individual artisans and also to the co-operatives.</p> <p>(ii) Financial assistance in the shape of grant is provided to production centres working under co-operative fold for engagement of expert under Community Development Programme.</p> <p>(iii) Mobile Training Institute and Training cum-Production Centres have been set up by the Directorate to impart training to the artisans in improved method of production.</p>	<p>(i) Similar schemes have been launched under Community Development Programme.</p> <p>(ii) Adequate stipend is also given to intending trainees.</p>	
10. Pondicherry	<p>(i) Sewing machines were distributed to enable the Harijans to undertake garments making.</p> <p>(ii) Industrial Machines were distributed to the centres for cobblers to enable them to get their products well stitched free of cost.</p>				

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(iii) Shoe-making tools were distributed to deserving cobblers so as to enable them to set-up the industry independently.	Nil.	The cobblers have been advised to visit the local Leather Goods Manufacturing Centres to learn how to use the improved tools and produce new leather varieties.	Nil.
		(iv) Kisan Charkhas were distributed to harijan families.	Arrangements have been made for selling the yarn produced in the local Khadi Unit.		
		(v) Ambar Charkhas were purchased for the opening of Ambar Charkha Centres for harijans. 75% of the cost will be borne by the Government and 25% by the beneficiary. It is proposed to start a few centres both in Pondicherry and Marikal regions.			



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX XXX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT BY VARIOUS AGENCIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

I. Other Industries

Besides village leather industry under which Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are benefited directly, other industries of the Commission like non-edible oils and soap industry, ambar charkha programme, fibre, palmgur and in certain areas the handpounding of paddy industry also benefit the members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by way of giving them employment in villages.

Under non-edible oils and soap industry, employment is provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly the latter. During the year 1959-60, 50,838 persons earned Rs 1.76 lakhs under this scheme, the largest number of those employed was from Bombay State where 28,860 persons found employment. Other States where employment in this industry was found are Madras, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

During the year 1959-60, the Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) sanctioned Rs. 87,000 (Rs. 6,000 subsidy for charkhas plus Rs. 2,000 grant for wastage during training plus Rs. 25,000 for stipends to 1000 trainees) to the Commission for introducing the use of ambar charkhas amongs tribals of Sarguja area in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat Area of Bombay State. As the scheme could not be implemented during that year, the same amount has again been sanctioned in the current year (1960-61) for implementation of the scheme.

Under Intensive Areas Scheme of the Commission under operation in nearly all the States there were 69 full-fledged and 15 pre-intensive areas on 31st March, 1960. During the year 1959-60, 267 artisans were trained in khadi industry, 51 in fibre work, 10 in palmgur, 6 in village oil and 9 in other industries and allied work in these areas. The Commission have informed that it is difficult for them to indicate the actual number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes employed and/or benefited by the programme under their purview. However, information collected from 38 areas shows that 16,537 persons on a part-time basis and 769 persons on a full-time basis found employment in the industries under the purview of the Commission. The khadi industry provided the largest full-time employment followed by palmgur industry. Out of total wages of Rs. 2.07 lakhs paid in the first ten months of the year, nearly half, Rs. 1.03 lakhs, were paid under khadi programme.

Besides the above programmes, programmes undertaken by the Local Area Committees are also important. During the year, 273 houses for Harijans were built in various areas and 382 families benefited from this construction. A women's club exclusively managed and run by Adivasi women is running in Koraput with a membership of 20 women and 50 children. The benefits of organising social and cultural institutions and introducing social services in the villages cannot be measured for one community or the other but it can definitely be said that the beginning has been made for a fuller integration of the social life in the countryside.

II. Leather Industry :

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission have a two-fold programme for the village leather industry, namely, creation of wealth from what goes waste today and training the artisans in better methods and techniques of production. The training programme includes improved methods of flaying and utilisation of carcases and tanning and setting up centres of production, model tanneries and marketing depots. During the year, 169 candidates completed training in flaying at four centres in Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Virudhanagar and 98 more were under training. The total

number of artisans trained so far is 788. The Commission disbursed Rs. 2.75 lakhs as grants and Rs. 3.44 lakhs as loans for setting up 63 flaying centres in various States. Upto the end of 1959-60, the Commission allotted funds for setting up 621 flaying centres. Upto the end of 1959-60, 154 bone crushing units were set up and the Commission disbursed during the year 1959-60 Rs. 34,900 as grants and Rs. 74,500 as loans. Out of 12 Training-cum-production centres for tanning sanctioned by the Commission, 10 centres started work by the end of 1959-60 and at these centres, 106 candidates completed training and 157 candidates were under training at the end of the year. The total number of candidates trained so far is 407. The trainees are given stipends and travelling expenses to and from the training centres. It is presumed that most of the trainees who have completed the training have found gainful employment in this industry. During the year, 50 Model Tanneries were set up and for this purpose the Commission disbursed Rs. 6.12 lakhs as grants and Rs. 10.27 lakhs as loans. The total number of tanneries sanctioned so far is 300. The Commission also disbursed during the year Rs. 3.3 lakhs for constructing 1,068 new pits and for repairing 909 old ones. So far aid has been provided for construction of 5,755 new pits and repairs to 6,187 old pits. Besides these schemes, the Commission gives aid to individual cobblers. 450 cobblers in Andhra, Assam, Madras and Punjab received during 1959-60, Rs. 22,500 for the purchase of tools and equipment. With a view to encouraging the formation of co-operatives, the Commission provided Rs. 4.80 lakhs for loans to artisans to purchase shares in co-operatives. The Commission has also envisaged the formation of co-operative tanneries in Madras, Punjab and Andhra for which about Rs. 1.94 lakhs were disbursed during the year. For setting up marketing depots of suitable sizes, the Commission sanctioned during 1959-60 Rs. 2.23 lakhs as grants and Rs. 6.13 lakhs as loans for 4 large and 19 small marketing depots. During the year, 2 additional glue manufacturing centres were also sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 18,000. Total number of marketing depots set up upto March, 1960 was 79.

During 1959-60, the Commission disbursed a total amount of Rs. 17.66 lakhs as grants and Rs. 26.99 lakhs as loans for the development of village leather industry, bringing the total amount disbursed by the end of March, 1960 for this industry to Rs. 86.67 lakhs as grants and Rs. 78.87 lakhs as loans. The value of production under this industry from various centres during the current year is expected to be about Rs. 20 lakhs or nearly double of what it was in 1957-58. It is expected that employment under this industry will show an improvement over last year when it was reported that 796 persons on full-time basis and 515 persons on part-time basis were provided employment.

All India Handicraft Board

The Board is at present running three pilot centres in Nilgiris for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. The centres are situated at Nirmachimund, Kotagiri and Barliar. The Nirmachimund Centre is a production centre and has 20 wage earners. The remaining two centres at Kotagiri and Barliar are Training Centres with 30 and 22 seats respectively.

The Central Silk Board

Though the Central Silk Board has not sponsored any scheme exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, quite a large number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes are engaged in the sericulture industry. On a rough estimate 6 to 7 lakhs of these backward classes are engaged in sericulture both mulberry and non-mulberry. Tasar silk rearing is practised mainly by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

The Tea Board

Under Tea Board Scheme, though there is no scope for specific work for improving the economic condition of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, the members of these Castes/Tribes, of whom a large number work in tea estates, have derived and will derive benefits from various labour welfare measures carried out by the Board.

The Coir Board

The Coir development schemes are contemplated for the development of the coir industry in general wherever it exists and the persons including Scheduled Castes/Tribes who are engaged in the industry derive necessary benefits.

All India Handloom Board

The information available with the Board indicates that 27,27,327 handlooms have been registered in different States and there were 12,03,890 handlooms and 11,97,388 weavers in the co-operative fold as on 30th September, 1959. The number of looms operated by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes weavers is, however, not available.

The Board contemplates achieving an additional target of 700 million yards in the annual production of the handloom cloth during the Second Five Year Plan period. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 7.09 crores and Rs. 12.00 crores has been sanctioned as loans and grants respectively during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan. The progress achieved so far in physical terms may be judged from the fact that the production of handloom cloth has reached a record level of 1880 million yards in 1959-60 (provisional) as against 1599 million yards at the beginning of the Plan in 1956-57. Nearly 1600 sales depots, 31 hawkers are carrying out the sales of handloom cloth in various States. Of the mobile vans carrying out publicity and sales of handloom cloth in the rural areas, one van in Bihar has been sanctioned for Adivasi Areas. A number of 19 different types of improved appliances have been distributed to weavers co-operatives. 540 dye-houses and 22 finishing and calendering plants have also been sanctioned for processing the handloom cloth. 26 Industrial co-operatives and 38 housing colonies for weavers consisting of 3030 houses have also been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 3,57,687 has so far been sanctioned from the Cess Fund, particularly, for the development of the handloom industry in tribal areas.



APPENDIX XXXI

STATEMENT SHOWING CONCESSIONS GIVEN BY THE VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION ADMINISTRATIONS TO THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FORMED FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Forest Coupe Societies

1. Sanction of interest free loans at the rate of Rs. 25/- per member to pay share capital repayable within two years.
2. Sanction of Government guarantee in respect of loans taken from central banks as occasion arises considering the merits of each case.
3. Government instructed the Director of Industries and Commerce to issue necessary instructions to the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry to purchase their requirements of bamboos from forest coupe cooperative societies.
4. Government agreed to make available the services of a Forester free of cost to work as secretary in cases where the financial position of the society is not strong enough for it to bear the expenditure on account of the staff. The concession was restricted in such cases to a maximum period of two years.
5. Government have agreed to the appointment of Inspectors to render necessary help in the working of the societies free of cost and also to place a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to be advanced to the forest coupe societies whenever necessary.
6. Government ordered that forest coupe societies be given forest coupes on concessional terms to be fixed in each individual case on the merits of each case on the basis of the level of auction sales during the preceding year without calling for tender.

Labour Contract Societies

1. Government are standing guarantee in respect of loans taken from the district central banks by the labour contract societies also as in the case of forest coupe societies.
2. The concessions No. 3 and 4 referred to above (under forest coupe societies) are applicable to labour contract societies also provided they have provision in their bye-laws to undertake the lease of forest coupes.
3. Government ordered that only 1% should be obtained as earnest money deposit from the labour contract societies and Harijan cooperative societies.
4. The labour contract societies and Harijan cooperative societies should be entrusted with unskilled work on nomination wherever such societies exist in preference to others.
5. Government permitted the Executive Engineers to give preference to the labour contract cooperative societies and Harijan cooperative societies in regard to entrustment of works upto Rs. 10,000/- on nomination without calling for tenders.
(The concessions No. 3 to 5 were given for a period of three years from 27-2-1958).
6. Government ordered that in cases where Public Works Department itself takes up works and executes them by employing labour, they should indent on the labour available with the societies, if any, working in the area.
7. Government issued instructions to the Chief Engineer (General and Buildings) and Additional Chief Engineer to issue instructions to the Departmental Officers to the effect that when works

are taken up on contract by cooperative societies, check measurements may be made once in a month and bills paid promptly.

8. Government are sanctioning free services of four Senior Inspectors, year after year, for organisation and supervision of labour contract and forest coupe societies in the Districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Guntur and East Godavari.

In addition to the above concessions, Government are also sanctioning interest free loans and subsidies to the forest coupe and labour contract societies in deserving cases.

Co-operative Societies of Harijans:

Government are sanctioning every year scriptory grants to the good working societies not exceeding Rs. 30/- per month per society in deserving cases. Free services of five Junior Inspectors are being sanctioned year after year for the organisation and supervision of Harijan societies and Scheduled Caste societies. These societies have been exempted from the payment of fees for registration of documents, obtaining encumbrance certificates and Andhra court fees and suits valuation Act, 1956 in certain cases.

Co-operative Societies of Scheduled Tribes:

Formation of marketing societies are encouraged for the tribals in the Agency areas which will grant loans to the tribesmen both for productive and non-productive purposes on personal security. In this State, Government in their G.O. No. 1059 Education dated 2-4-1960, relaxed the existing rules in the matter of issue of loans to the tribal people and ordered that they may be granted loans to the extent of Rs. 50/- for each share of Rs. 5/- held by them on personal security and in exceptional cases upto Rs. 100/-.

MADRAS

Grants and concessions given by Government to Scheduled Castes Societies:

1. Scriptorial grants not exceeding Rs. 30/- per month per society were sanctioned to these societies. The total grants disbursed during the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 14,317/-.
2. The Harijan societies and the Harijan members in other societies started for the general public continued to have the exemptions from the payment of registration fees on documents and the fees chargeable for obtaining encumbrance certificates.
3. These societies were exempted from making contributions to the audit fund out of their net profits and also from the payment of audit fees; and
4. Government lease out waste lands to these societies at favourable rentals through field labourers' and tenant farming societies.

MADHYA PRADESH

Cooperative societies in this State are also free from registration fee payable on documents to be registered by them. Audit fee is not exempted in this State from any society. The forest cooperative societies in this State also enjoy the following concessions in the matter of forest contracts:

1. Forest coupes are sold to them on the upset price.
2. Payment of upset price is permissible in instalments.
3. They are not required to pay 25% earnest money against auction of coupes. But instead, they have to deposit an advance of Rs. 200/- as per contract.
4. Payment of the contracted price of coupe is made by them from time to time as and when stocks are sold, without any time limit.
5. The old Madhya Bharat Government guaranteed 25% of the Cooperative Bank's loan advanced to these societies against the various contracts.
6. The officers of the Forest Department are expected to watch and guide these societies, etc.

APPENDIX XXXII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP, WORKING AND SHARE CAPITAL OF FOREST LABOURERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES WORKING IN THE STATES/UNION TERRITORIES TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN AND ALSO THE LOANS/SUBSIDIES ADVANCED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION ADMINISTRATIONS DURING THE YEARS 1958-59 AND 1959-60.

S. No.	State and Year	Total No. of Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies	Total No. of members in all these Societies taken together			Total No. of workers employed			Total working capital	Total share capital
			Total	Tribals	Non-tribals	Total	Tribals	Non-tribals		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh									
	1958-59	37	4,703	1,994	2,709	2,179	364	1,815	2,32,297.41	80,503.50
	1959-60	†55	8,056	4,306	3,750	3,339	1,512	1,828	4,69,035	1,21,512
2	Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not available	.	.
3	Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not available	.	.
4	Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not available	.	.
5	Jammu and Kashmir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1958-59	1	801	..	801	250	..	250	1,51,786	10,117
	1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not available	.	.
6	Madhya Pradesh									
	1958-59	25	2,511	2,492	19	1,644	1,560	84	5,05,949	16,940
	1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	Not available	.	.	.
7	Madras									
	1958-59	*2	298	298	..	198	198	..	9,357.77	2,235
	1959-60	*4	690	690	..	438	247	91	46,685	6,210
8	Mysore									
	1958-59	27	2,269	637	1,632	4,168	585	3,573	5,99,039.56	42,602
	1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	Not available	.	.	.

9 Orissa

1958-59	.	.	.	.	.	20	2,842	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,80,000	60,000
1959-60	.	.	.	.	.			N.A.	N.A.	Not available				
10 Rajasthan														
1958-59	.	.	.	.	.	15	914	N.A.	N.A.	914	N.A.	N.A.	1,14,614	20,693
1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	29	1,936	N.A.	N.A.	1,936	N.A.	N.A.	2,58,938	39,002
11 Tripura														
1958-59	.	.	.	.	.	3	153	153	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,857	1,220
1959-60	.	.	.	.	.	3	170	170	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,733	2,049

*These Societies are actually Cooperative Marketing Societies engaged in the collection and marketing of forest produce.

†This also includes Forest Coupe Societies.



Sl. No.	State and Year	Grant-in-aid if any, received from Government				Value of forest contracts allotted to		Total amount of profits earned by the Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies	Total amount of loss sustained by these societies	Remarks
		Total	Subsidies	Loans		Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies	Others			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Andhra Pradesh									
	1958-59	• • 25,796.00	796.00	25,000	1,01,881.90	910	3,168.30	23,051.35		
	1959-60	• • 1,02,942.00	44,882.00	18,000	1,14,970.00	27,139	18,175.00*	94,467.00		*As 2 societies could not be audited for co-operative year the 1959-60 (30-6-60) the profit of 1958-59 is shown.
2	Assam	• • •					Not available			
3	Bihar	• • •					Not available			
4	Bombay	• • •					Not available			
5	Jammu & Kashmir									
	1958-59	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	35,360.00		
	1959-60	• • •					Not available			
6	Madhya Pradesh									
	1958-59	• • • 500	500	• • •	97,500	N.A.	£ 51,800	• • •		
	1959-60	• • •					Not available			
7	Madras									
	1958-59	• • •	• • •	• • •	8,013.54	• • •	597.47	• • •		
	1959-60	• • • 23,000	7,000	6,000	18,007.10	• • •	£ 5,000.00	• • •		
8	Mysore									
	1958-59	• • • 13,400	• • •	• • •	1,09,184	£ 64,249	N.A.	N.A.		
	1959-60	• • •					Not available			

APPENDIX XXXIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME OF OPENING GRAIN GOLAS IN VARIOUS STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andhra Pradesh There are no separate grain banks working exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are, however, nearly 3,400 grain banks with a total membership of 3,09,800 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 33·76 lakhs working in nine districts of Telangana area of the State, but most of them are dormant. The State Government propose to liquidate the existing dormant banks which are beyond revival and convert the good working grain banks into large size cooperative societies and multi-purpose cooperative societies. No grain banks are working in other areas of the State but multi-purpose cooperative societies and Agency Cooperative Marketing Societies are working there for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. These societies purchase minor forest produce of tribals, supply domestic requirements and provide necessary loans to them.

2. Bihar The number of grain golas has further increased during the year 1959-60. The following table gives information regarding the number of grain golas and provision that was made for their maintenance as well as for construction of buildings for them during that year.

Category for which grain golas were opened	No. of grain golas	Provision for main-tenance	No. of grain gola buildings sanctioned for con-struction	Amount sanctioned for con-struction of grain gola build-ings
1	2	3	4	5
Adivasis	644	10,00,000	71	1,08,500
Harijans	150	3,24,000	4	36,000
Other Backward Classes	32	30,000	4	38,000

3. Madhya Pradesh It is proposed to open 40 grain golas during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, but the progress made during 1959-60 is not known. Each grain gola will serve the needs of 25 to 30 Adivasi villages. The tribal farmers being very poor, Government proposed to provide a working capital of Rs. 5,000/- for purchase of paddy or other grains and a grant of Rs. 4,800/- for building godown to each grain gola.

4. Mysore There are 13 grain banks in the Belgaum District, and three of them have made provision in their bye-laws for undertaking grain activities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is examining the suggestion of extending the scheme to other regions where grain golas have not yet been opened.
5. Orissa A few grain golas are sanctioned every year but the exact number of grain golas working in 1959-60 is not known. Buildings for most of the grain golas have, however, not yet been completed and due to the difficulty of storage some of them are not functioning at present.
6. Rajasthan Five grain golas have been sanctioned in the four districts of Kotah, Pali, Dungarpur and Udaipur. However, it was learnt that they had not started functioning till June, 1960.
7. West Bengal In sixty-one grain golas started in West Bengal upto March, 1960, under the Second Five Year Plan, the total membership was 7,172 inclusive of 6,282 Scheduled Tribes. The scheme has been very popular among the Scheduled Tribes because the rate of interest which is usually 25% on paddy loans, is lower as compared to the exorbitant interest which they have to pay to local moneylenders.
8. Manipur The scheme of grain golas had not worked satisfactorily in the past but it is now proposed to open some grain golas at convenient places so that proper supervision can be affected. It should help the Scheduled Tribes in surmounting their difficulties of purchasing paddy, the price of which is reported to have shot up recently.
9. Tripura The Administration of Tripura propose to establish 10 Co-operative Grain Banks through the existing Co-operative Purchase and Sales Societies and Service Co-operatives proposed to be organised. Each of the societies taking up this work will be provided a godown costing Rs. 6,000/- and cash grant of Rs 1,000/- to enable it to purchase paddy in the beginning.

APPENDIX XXXIV

STATEMENT SHOWING REGULATIONS, ACTS OR RULES IN FORCE FOR CHECK ON MONEYLENDERS AND DEBT REDEMPTION IN VARIOUS STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Regulation or Act in-force for control of moneylending	Regulation, Act or Rules in-force for debt redemption
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Region Scheduled Areas) Moneylenders Regulation, 1960, provides relief to the Scheduled Areas of Andhra Region only. This will minimise the Moneylenders in the State and regulate moneylending.	The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Areas Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation, 1960, provides that all interest outstanding on the 1st January, 1957, in favour of any creditor shall be discharged. The rate of interest payable on debts incurred after this date has also been regularised.
2	Assam	Under the Assam Moneylenders Act, 1934, which regulates moneylending in the Plains Districts and the Naga Hills, the general public including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes derive benefit. So far as Autonomous Districts are concerned, para 10 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution empowers the District Councils of those Districts to make regulations for the Control of moneylending or trading within those districts by the persons other than Scheduled Tribe residents in those districts. The Mizo District Council and the Mikir Hills District Council have already made the regulations namely, the Lushai Hills District (Moneylending by Non-Tribals) Regulations, 1953, and the Mikir Hills District (Moneylending by Non-Tribals) regulation, 1953. Issue of similar regulations is under the consideration of other District Councils.	Under the provisions of Assam Debt conciliation Act, 1936, the general public including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are protected.
3	Bihar	The Bihar Moneylenders Act, 1938 and the Bihar Moneylenders (Regulation of Transactions) Act, 1939, give relief to all public in general including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Nil.
4	Bombay	Under the Bombay Moneylenders, Act, of 1946, as amended in 1955, the accounts of moneylenders are inspected and action is taken against illicit moneylending and contraventions of the provisions of the Act. In Vidarbha and Marathwada regions the previous laws enforced i. e., the Madhya Pradesh Moneylenders Act, and Usurious Loans Act, and the Hyderabad Moneylenders Act, 1938, are still in force.	Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947, provides relief to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil.	The Distressed Debtors Relief Act provides relief.

1	2	3	4
6	Kerala . . .	Nil	Debt Relief Act is applicable to all including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
7	Madhya Pradesh . . .	There is the Moneylenders Act and the Usurious Loans Act which apply to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also. The question of extending the provisions of Madhya Bharat Moneylenders Act to entire State is under consideration.	The former Madhya Pradesh Government had enacted the Debt Conciliation and Relief of Indebtedness Act and the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of propriety Rights Act for debt redemption. The Madhya Bharat Tribes Debt Regulation, which has not yet been approved is being considered for extending it to the entire Scheduled Areas of the State.
8	Madras . . .	The Madras Moneylenders Act, 1957, and the Madras Pawn Brokers Act, 1954, are in force to regulate the business of money-lending.	The Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, and the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Re-payment of Debts) Act, 1955, give relief to the agriculturists.
9	Mysore . . .	The following Acts are in-force in the five integrated units of Mysore State : the Bombay Money Lender's Act, 1946 in Districts which formerly were in the old Bombay State before the re-organisation of the States in 1956, the Coorg Money Lender's Act, 1939, in Coorg region, the Madras Pawn Broker's Act, 1943, in the area which was included in the old Madras State before reorganisation in 1956, the Mysore Money Lender's Act, 1939, in old Mysore State area and Hyderabad Money Lender's Act, of fasli 1349 in the area which was formerly included in the old Hyderabad State.	The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1928, and the Mysore Debt Conciliation Act, 1937, make provisions from which the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get relief.
10	Orissa . . .	The Orissa Moneylenders (Amendment) Regulation, 1949, provides some relief to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	The Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation 1948, and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 (amended in 1937) give some benefit to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members.
11	Punjab . . .	The Punjab Registration of Moneylenders' Act, 1932, and the Punjab Reconstitution of Mortgaged Land Act, 1938, provide benefits to all people in general.	The Punjab Debtor's Protection Act, 1936 and Punjab Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act, provide relief. The latter is intended specifically for Backward Classes.
12	Rajasthan . . .	Nil	The Tenancy Act of 1955 provides some relief to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Debt Redemption Boards on the lines of the Marwar Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1942, have been formed at four places viz., Jodhpur, Bali, Merta and Bheenmal. In Ajmer, the Bombay Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1947, as amended by Bombay Act XIX of 1948, is in force.
13	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Nil	The Uttar Pradesh Debt Redemption Act 1940, Dudhi—Robertsganj (District Mirzapur) Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1951, and the Jaunsar-Bawar Parganas (District Dehradun) Debt Control Regulation Act, 1948, and Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Agricultural Credit Act, 1940 provide relief.
14	West Bengal . . .	The West Bengal Moneylender's Act, 1940, is in force to cater the needs of all including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	The Bengal Agriculture Debtor's Act, (Act VII of 1936) provides necessary relief.

1	2	3	4
15	Delhi.	Relief is afforded by the Usurious Loans Act, 1918 (Central) the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930, and the Punjab Registration of Moneylender's Act, 1938.	The Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1930 and Punjab Debtors Protection Act, 1936 are in force. There is a Debt Redemption Board in Delhi, which gives assistance to the indebted people.
16	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	The Himachal Pradesh Debt Redemption Act, 1953, provides relief.
17	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Nil	Nil
18	Manipur	Nil	Nil
19	Tripura	There were local laws known as "Mahajanganer Lagni Karbarer License Fees Dharjya Sambandhiya Niyamabali" and another law known as 'Kushid Nayamak Bidhi' applicable to all people. Recently the Bombay moneylenders Act has been extended to this territory.	Nil
20	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Moneylenders' Regulation, 1956, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Moneylenders' Rules, 1957, have been framed to protect the Islanders.	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Rules, 1957, protect the interests of tribals inland etc.



APPENDIX XXXV

STATEMENT SHOWING REHABILITATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE FAMILIES DISPLACED DUE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, FACTORIES AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ETC. IN VARIOUS STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of the Project	No. of families displaced			No. of families Rehabilitated		
			Total including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bihar	(i) Maithon (ii) Tilaiya (iii) Konar (iv) Panchet (Dhanbad) (v) Kosi (Upto 31st March, 1959)	4,602 2,691 1,218 2,757 24,500	1,645 203 36 1,807 4,575	1,222 .. 52 950 20	4,602 2,691 1,218 2,757 3,302	1,645 203 36 1,807 703	1,222 .. 52 950 ..
2	Mysore* (31st March, 1959)	(i) Tungabhadra Project Dam (ii) Tunga Anicut, Shimoga (iii) Ambligola Project, Shikaripur Taluk (iv) Bhadra Reservoir Project, Lakavali	4,281 78 2 18	572 18 2 2	.. .. .. N.A.	4,281 44 2 18	572 8 .. N.A.	.. .. .. N.A.
3	Orissa (31st March, 1959)	(i) Mandira Dam Project (ii) Machkund Hydro Electric Project	1,193 2,938	81 300	817 1,500	639 600	44 ..	447 450
4	Punjab	Bhakra Dam	4,407	274	132	2,242	246	122
5	Rajasthan (31st March, 1959).	(i) Meja Dam (ii) Khari Bund (iii) Patan Talab	332 86 11	135 29 3	38 57 8	287....	......	......

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of the Project	Areas of land from which displaced				Areas of land allotted			
			Total including lands of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (acres)	Scheduled Castes (acres)	Scheduled Tribes (acres)	Total including land allotted to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (acres)	Scheduled Castes (acres)	Scheduled Tribes (acres)		
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Bihar	(i) Maithon	21,621.98	129.62	8,227.56	1,359.25	46.08	1,281.61		
		(ii) Tilaiya	16,107	354.17	..	3,336	197.09	..		
		(iii) Konar	6,672	49.15	150.04	1,292	32.63	N.A.		
		(iv) Panchet (Dhanbad)	8,362	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
		(v) Kosi (Upto 31st March, 1959)	2,846	275	2	1,189.24	137.07	0.65		
2	Mysore* (31st March, 1959)	(i) Tungbhadra Project Dam	48,623	..	..	6,200	998	..
		(ii) Tunga Anicut, Shimoga	4,151.15	120.00	..	4,151.07	80.00	..		
		(iii) Ambligola Project, Shikaripur Taluk	3.7	..	..	7.35	7.35	..
		(iv) Bhadra Reservoir Project, Lak-kavali	26.01	N.A.	N.A.	67.26	N.A.	N.A.		
3	Orissa (31st March, 1959)	(i) Mandira Dam Project	11,968.44	217.30	4,225.63	1,839.18	62.00	1,696.62		
		(ii) Machkund Hydro Electric Project	20,704.62	1,000	13,704.62	4,800	Nil	3,600		
4	Punjab	Bhakra Dam	13,586.94	86.29	3.97	11,524	867	335		
5	Rajasthan (31st March, 1959)	(i) Meja Dam	2,590	301	83	2,220	296	79		
		(ii) Khari Bund	513	169	347	785	263	526		
		(iii) Patan Talab	97	35	62	N.A.	N.A.	..		

1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
		(iv) Jagar Dam	.	.	N.A.	N.A.	..	144
		(v) Haro	.	.	449.12	N.A.	264.20	N.A.
6	Uttar Pradesh (31st March, 1959)	(i) Ohen Dam	.	.	282	282	182	..
		(ii) Ahraura Dam	.	.	2,633	996	..	..
		(iii) Sirsi Dam	.	.	11,236	1,000	660	300
		(iv) Rangwan Dam	.	.	6,952.42	312	4,084.12	215
		(v) Balui Tank	.	.	50	50	..	..
		(vi) Matatila Dam	.	.	88.67	88.67	..	..
		(vii) Matatila Dam in old Madhya Pradesh region	.	.	388	..	..	..
		(viii) Matatila Dam in Vindhya Pradesh region	.	.	63.29	63.29	..	..
		(ix) Saprar Dam	.	.	4,586	600	3,695	250
		(x) Naugarh Dam	.	.	547	282	..	..
		(xi) Chandra Prabha Dam	.	.	71	30	..	..
		(xii) Jirgo Dam and Reservoir	.	.	8,425.39	469.31	..	..
		(xiii) Sarda Sager Stage I	.	.	7,299.92	N.A.	1,300.7	N.A.
		(xiv) Sarda Sager Stage II	.	.	5,023.534	N.A.	849.0	N.A.
		(xv) Baghel Khand Bund	.	.	46	46	30	30
7	West Bengal	(i) Maithon (Burdwan)	.	.	1,569.27	201.67	625.13	24.94
		(ii) Panchet	.	.	8,719	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	Delhi	Shahdara Bund	.	.	N.A.	N.A.	42 Bighas	42
9	Himachal Pradesh	Bhakra Dam	.	.	10,515	3,324.12	901.70	1,599.9
			.	.		Bighas Bis.,	Bighas Bis	..
TOTAL			.	.	2,27,244.454	7,157.92 & 3,324 Bighas	50,110.765 & 42 Bighas	7,702.81

APPENDIX XXXVI

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY COMMISSIONER REGARDING THE REHABILITATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE PERSONS DISPLACED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Recommendation

Action taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments

1957-58

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Project authorities should always draw up suitable schemes for resettling families displaced on account of the construction of Dams etc. The cost of these schemes may, in the initial stages, be appropriately met out of the Project funds and adjusted later on against their cash compensation and free grants admissible to them.
- There are no such schemes under the Agency Development Programme. This suggestion will however be kept in view when such schemes will be taken up.

ASSAM

So far, in the projects areas no Dams and similar major projects resulting in the large scale displacement of tribal families have been constructed. The recommendation will however be borne in mind in the event of displacement of such tribal families in future.

BIHAR

Irrigation Department of the State Government have adopted the recommendation of the Commissioner for settling families to be displaced by the construction of any scheme. The implementation of the scheme in every case will however depend upon the response that they received from the displaced persons.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State Government will take up the matter with the project authorities like:—

- (i) Bhilai Steel Project, Durg;
- (ii) Chambal Project, Chambal;
- (iii) Heavy Electricals, Bhopal; and
- (iv) Dandakaranya Project;

for settling families, displaced on account of construction works and arrange cultivable lands for these families through Government in Revenue Department. There is no objection to the pooling of funds from various development departments for their settlement in well planned colonies.

MADRAS

In the case of families displaced on account of construction of irrigation projects, rehabilitation and relief measures are undertaken by way of free grant of alternative house sites at the rate of 5 cents for each affected family and cash grant of Rs. 100 for each family and also grant of cultivable lands (different extents in different areas). The expenditure on account of such rehabilitation is debited to the project funds.

*Recommendations**Action taken or proposed to be taken by the States Governments*

ORISSA

Persons displaced on account of construction of dams etc. are always given due compensation for their lands and steps are taken to provide employment to them.

PUNJAB

Bhakra Dam Administration prepared a comprehensive plan and agency for the settlement of displaced oustees. The cost of resettlement schemes has generally been met in the initial stages by the Administration and is being adjusted against cash compensation of oustees.

UTTAR PRADESH

This is done.

WEST BENGAL

There being no multi-purpose blocks in this State, the question does not arise.

MANIPUR

No body has been displaced on account of construction of Dams.

ANDHRA PRADESH

As far as possible this is kept in view.

2. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe displaced persons may be rehabilitated on land by drawing up proper schemes in consultation with their representative.

ASSAM

In cases where persons are displaced from their lands due to construction of projects like Dams, Bunds or natural calamities, preference is always given to such persons. In addition, the deserving sufferers are also granted rehabilitation loans. No discrimination is made between castes and communities.

Settlement of land is made generally in consultation with Local Land Settlement Advisory Committee composed of leading persons of the localities who take active interest in agricultural and land development. In almost all these committees there are members from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government do not consider it desirable to segregate the Scheduled Caste and the Tribal people from the general communities lest it may defeat the aim of a classless society. Constant association of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people with the other communities will gradually remove the existing social and economic difference between them. It may however be noted that no major industrial or irrigation scheme involving displacement of large number of families in any particular area has so far been taken up in the State.

BIHAR

This is being done.

BOMBAY

A bill has been framed regarding irrigation projects and its purpose is to resettle all such displaced persons and not merely Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

*Recommendation**Action taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments.***MADHYA PRADESH**

The State Government will take up the matter with the project authorities like:—

- (i) Bhilai Steel Project, Durg;
- (ii) Chambal Project, Chambal;
- (iii) Heavy Electricals, Bhopal; and
- (iv) Dandakaranya Project;

for settling families, displaced on account of construction work and arrange cultivable lands for these families through Government in Revenue Department. There is no objection to the pooling of funds from various development departments for their settlement in well planned colonies.

MADRAS

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are displaced on account of the construction of dams, etc., are rehabilitated and they are given necessary compensation facilities in this State.

MYSORE

Agricultural colonies are started wherever land is available and when persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes come forward to settle on such land. They are given all facilities.

PUNJAB

No separate scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was specially evolved as the scope of resettlement was comprehensive and was drawn up in consultation with the Legislators of the area. One M.L.A. and one member of the Territorial Council represent Scheduled Castes. Land has been given to landless tenants in Hissar district on easy instalments basis and most of the tenants benefited belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

UTTAR PRADESH

Proper schemes have been and are being drawn and displaced persons are consulted about them.

WEST BENGAL

An investigation has recently been undertaken about this problem.

MANIPUR

No body has been displaced on account of construction of Dams.

UTTAR PRADESH

3. It is desirable that the Forest Department makes available even the reserved forests for settlement of persons of Pargana Singrauli, which is being submerged, as these people do not want to settle at distant places.

The matter has been settled and the vested as well as reserved forests are being clear-felled to accommodate persons from Rihand Dam submergence area.

UTTAR PRADESH

Reply not received.

4. The financial assistance allowed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the welfare of people in Rihand Dam areas and the money to be given to the displaced persons by the Dam authorities may be pooled and small well-planned colonies set up for rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

Recommendation

Action taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Ministry of Home Affairs have recently allocated a sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs for the development of under-developed areas in Uttar Pradesh. This includes an *ad hoc* allocation of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for implementation of the schemes in respect of (i) drinking water supply; (ii) permanent improvement of agriculture and (iii) development of cottage industries, in the Dudhi and Robertsganj tehsils of Mirzapur district. It is for the State Government to decide how much is to be spent out of this on the rehabilitation of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the Rihand Dam Area.

BIHAR

5. The land acquisition proceedings which have been undertaken in the interest of the Iron and Steel Company Limited, Burnpur in the District Singhbhum, without making alternative lands available to the evacuee tribals or giving them written assurances to that effect, may be cancelled forthwith.

Reply not received.

ANDHRA PRADESH

6. Displaced Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families may not be given cash compensation even when they desire to be paid in cash. They may be rehabilitated in well-planned colonies to be set up for this purpose.

This will be borne in mind when working new proposals.

ASSAM

In cases where persons are displaced from their lands due to construction of projects like Dams, Bunds or natural calamities, preference is always given to such persons. In addition, the deserving sufferers are also granted rehabilitation loans. No discrimination is made between castes and communities.

Settlement of land is made generally in consultation with Local Land Settlement Advisory Committee composed of leading persons of the localities who take active interest in agricultural and land development. In almost all these committees there are members from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government do not consider it desirable to segregate the Scheduled Caste and the Tribal people from the general communities lest it may defeat the aim of a classless society. Constant association of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people with the other communities will gradually remove the existing social and economic difference between them. It may however be noted that no major industrial or irrigation scheme involving displacement of large number of families in any particular area has so far been taken up in the State.

The problem will arise in the near future with the implementation of the major projects, like Assam Refinery, Barapani Hydel Projects etc. But even in such cases the State Government are taking adequate care to see that the minimum number of families is displaced and recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Tribes will be borne in mind in taking up any rehabilitation scheme for the displaced families.

BIHAR

This is always kept in view.

*Recommendation.**Action taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments.***BOMBAY**

A bill has been framed regarding irrigation projects and provision has been made that compensation for lands acquired, should be utilised for payment of occupancy price by displaced persons.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State Government will take up the matter with the project authorities like:—

- (i) Bhilai Steel Project, Durg;
- (ii) Chambal Project, Chambal;
- (iii) Heavy Electricals, Bhopal; and
- (iv) Dandakaranya Project;

for settling families, displaced on account of construction works and arrange cultivable lands for these families through Government in Revenue Department. There is no objection to the pooling of funds from various development departments for their settlement in well-planned colonies.

MADRAS

If the recommendation is that even the compensation under Land Acquisition Act need not be paid in cash, then it will run counter to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act only if they agree to rehabilitation in colonies to be set up out of the amount of compensation to be paid, it can be done.

In the case of the poor families displaced on account of the construction of irrigation projects, a cash grant of Rs. 100/- to each family is sanctioned in addition to the free grant of alternative house sites and cultivable lands. The cash grant is meant for meeting expenditure in purchasing the building materials for their new habitation. In the circumstances no action is called for on the recommendation.

MYSORE

Land is granted in lieu of land lost in and all other facilities and also given to the extent possible. Cash grants are discourag and materials etc. are supplied by Government.

PUNJAB

Immovable property in the reservoir area is acquired under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The value of the property is assessed by the Land Acquisition Collector and offered to the interest holder. The law however, does not authorise the Land Acquisition Collector to withhold cash payment and offer property in lieu by compulsion. Option is given to the interest holders either to accept cash or to get allotment of land.

UTTAR PRADESH

The State Government will resettle displaced persons in the most suitable manner.

WEST BENGAL

An investigation has recently been undertaken about this problem.

Recommendation.

Action taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments.

ANDHRA PRADESH

7. Funds at the disposal of the State Governments for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for the general development of the areas concerned may be pooled with the money to be given to displaced persons as compensation for their rehabilitation.

This will also be borne in mind.

ASSAM

In cases where persons are displaced from their lands due to construction of projects like Dams, Bunds or natural calamities, preference is always given to such persons. In addition, the deserving sufferers are also granted rehabilitation loans. No discrimination is made between castes and communities.

Settlement of land is made generally in consultation with Local Land Settlement Advisory Committee composed of leading persons of the localities who take active interest in agricultural and land development. In almost all these committees there are members from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government do not consider it desirable to segregate the Schedule Caste and the Tribal people from the general communities lest it may defeat the aim of a classless society. Constant association of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people with the other communities will gradually remove the existing social and economic difference between them. It may however be noted that no major industrial or irrigation scheme involving displacement of large number of families in any particular area has so far been taken up in the State.

The problem will arise in the near future with the implementation of the major projects, like Assam Refinery, Barapani Hydel Projects etc. But even in such cases the State Governments are taking adequate care to see that the minimum number of families is displaced and recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Tribes will be borne in mind in taking up any rehabilitation scheme for the displaced families.

BIHAR

Consequent upon the opening of blocks and community projects all the funds for the development of the areas concerned are pooled.

BOMBAY

A Bill has been framed regarding irrigation projects and provision has been made that compensation for lands acquired, should be utilised for payment of occupancy price by displaced persons.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State Government will take up the matter with the project authorities like:—

- (i) Bhilai Steel Project; Durg;
- (ii) Chambal Project, Chambal;
- (iii) Heavy Electricals, Bhopal; and
- (iv) Dandakaranya Project;

for settling families, displaced on account of construction works and arrange cultivable lands for these families through Government in Revenue Department. There is no objection to the pooling of funds from various Development Departments for their settlement in well-planned colonies.

Recommendation

Action taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments

MADRAS

In order to afford relief and provide rehabilitation to the families (both Harijans and Caste Hindus) affected by seepage from Irrigation projects, the Government have made necessary provisions for the (1) grant of alternative house sites (2) grant of cash subsidy of Rs. 100/- for purchasing building materials (3) grant of palmyrah trees at a concessional rate and (4) grant of loans in deserving cases. The expenditure on account of the above concession has been ordered to be debited to the Project Budget. There will be no objection to providing further facilities if necessary to the displaced persons from the Harijan Welfare funds if they belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As funds for the welfare of these classes are not apportioned to such displaced persons for areas concerned the question of pooling the funds does not arise.

PUNJAB

The Bhakra Oustees including members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are already being compensated under the Bhakra Oustees Compensation Scheme. Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

UTTAR PRADESH

This recommendation is being kept in view

WEST BENGAL

An investigation has recently been undertaken about this problem.

MANIPUR

1958-59

Does not arise.

Only the Government of West Bengal have furnished replies on some of the recommendations made in the 1958-59 Report which are as follows:

1. The State Governments should take early steps to resettle all displaced families, as the progress of resettling displaced families in many big projects has not been satisfactory. The displaced families must be allotted at least that amount of land, keeping in view the quality of land, from which they have been uprooted and should also be provided with other facilities. To find alternative land in different areas with the money paid in a particular area towards compensation is not always a practicable proposition, specially, in West Bengal, where the availability of agricultural land is very very limited. When ever there is a demand for land from a considerable number of displaced persons the prices soar up disproportionately. The only course is to give emphasis on reclamation of waste lands and resettlement of displaced persons on them but experience shows that the tribal people like to stick to certain atmosphere and, so, land at any and every place may not be suitable for their habitation. The matter is, however, receiving attention in the appropriate department of this Government.
2. The State Governments should change their policy of paying cash compensation and no pains should be spared in educating and persuading the displaced persons to settle on land. The Collector is bound to make cash payment except in the case of persons "with limited interest" in land e.g. minors, lunatics and others. The appropriate department of this Government has been moved with a view to bringing the Scheduled Tribes also within the purview of the term "persons with limited interest". [Vide Sec. 31, Sub-Section (3) of Land Acquisition Act].
3. The State Departments concerned with the welfare of the Backward Classes should take active interest in the programme of rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribe displaced families. The Welfare Departments should persuade the displaced persons to settle on lands and cooperate with the Resettlement Authorities in drawing up and implementing well-planned colonisation schemes. In view of the fact that about 25% of the displaced families will be Santhals, it has been proposed to nominate the Director, Tribal Welfare, as a member of the Kangsabati Reservoir Project—Resettlement Committee and also to appoint a Santhal or Santhali knowing person as an assistant to the Resettlement Officer. That officer will ensure the rehabilitation of the displaced Santhals in areas with more or less familiar surroundings.

APPENDIX XXXVII

STATEMENT SHOWING SCHEME-WISE PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF EACH OF THE SPECIAL MULTIPURPOSE TRIBAL BLOCKS DURING THE FIRST FOUR YEARS OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Project Headquarters				Animal Husbandry and Agriculture Extension			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Andhra Pradesh :									
1	1. Araku	83,133.00	1,25,873.00	1,10,912.00	1,45,993.00	7,111.00	25,283.00	28,279.00	26,305.00
	2. Hukumpeta	46,443.62	1,29,290.04	1,91,828.00	1,85,007.00	618.82	45,018.52	37,905.87	43,008.00
	3. Marlavai, Utnur Tehsil	..	78,441.88	1,03,111.35	1,02,413.10	..	21,172.46	24,006.81	15,761.43
	4. Narsimpet	..	1,05,778.36	2,21,963.65	1,37,392.05	..	20,294.72	26,173.68	13,954.75
	TOTAL	1,29,576.62	4,39,383.28	6,27,815.00	5,70,805.15	7,729.82	1,11,768.70	1,16,365.36	99,029.18
II. Assam :									
	1. Dombuk	..	1,02,143.00	1,58,147.00	1,33,763.00	..	19,210.00	58,810.00	62,810.00
	2. Mairang	..	83,799.00	1,08,567.00	97,993.00	..	23,021.00	52,966.00	61,621.00
	3. Saipang-Darrang	..	83,688.00	1,12,604.00	1,30,980.00	..	9,175.00	71,896.00	68,128.00
	4. Ronakhong	..	75,507.00	1,41,416.00	1,16,323.00	..	2,785.00	67,473.00	60,575.00
	5. Diyung	4,720.00	81,809.00	1,22,584.00	94,390.00	814.00	4,199.00	23,925.00	69,539.00
	6. Lungleh	1,03,836.00	1,18,589.00	1,52,986.00	1,56,764.00	41,209.00	7,089.00	94,280.00	90,958.00
	7. Murkong-Selek	..	12,282.00	1,02,068.00	N.A.	..	..	13,848.00	N.A.
	TOTAL	1,08,556.00	5,57,837.00	8,98,372.00	7,30,213.00	42,023.00	65,479.00	3,83,198.00	4,13,631.00
	1. Bishunpur	17,000.00	1,25,000.00	2,14,000.00	1,35,700.00	29,000.00	28,900.00	88,000.00	36,400.00
	2. Mahuadamar	1,02,500.00	96,300.00	1,18,700.00	1,09,800.00	41,000.00	200.00	6,500.00	21,900.00

3. Simdega	.	.	36,508.00	71,600.00	1,27,800.00	1,37,100.00	..	46,200.00	68,000.00	57,600.00
4. Borio	.	.	39,500.00	1,15,900.00	1,32,000.00	1,39,000.00	13,000.00	7,000.00	47,400.00	66,600.00
5. Kundahit	.	.	2,37,400.00	76,500.00	1,01,300.00	2,60,400.00	22,200.00	5,500.00	19,200.00	18,400.00
6. Adhaura	.	.	21,900.00	61,800.00	1,23,100.00	1,48,700.00	20,600.00	100.00	4,500.00	1,21,000.00
7. Nawhatia	.	.	6,200.00	66,300.00	1,31,600.00	1,03,600.00	20,600.00	6,000.00	39,900.00	29,600.00
8. Manharpur	.	.	23,900.00	72,800.00	1,11,700.00	1,58,000.00	20,600.00	11,200.00	39,300.00	37,300.00
Total	.	.	4,84,900.00	6,86,200.00	10,60,200.00	11,92,300.00	1,67,000.00	1,05,100.00	3,12,800.00	3,88,800.00

IV. BOMBAY

1. Akrani Mahal	.	.	903.43	65,045.59	1,11,792.19	1,14,330.74	..	15,775.63	42,868.18	83,428.82
2. Point	.	.	..	37,192.50	1,06,394.17	1,29,267.97	..	5,455.25	65,028.42	1,11,574.30
3. Sukhsar	.	.	1,933.56	48,546.06	85,291.50	1,03,225.04	..	5,793.99	14,556.59	54,495.31
4. Khedbrahma	.	.	11,200.25	90,372.75	1,75,307.00	1,65,939.79	..	6,319.63	16,942.00	50,081.96
5. Aheri, Sironcha	.	.	2,157.06	60,466.05	1,19,170.26	1,77,144.13	..	5,921.59	24,544.78	37,210.29
6. Mokhada	.	.	7,643.56	89,417.07	2,34,349.31	1,04,445.00	..	23,675.67	41,468.21	5,331.00
7. Dharampur	.	.	..	49,932.30	88,351.00	1,17,385.00	..	38,787.77	71,359.00	37,041.00
Total	.	.	23,837.86	4,40,972.32	9,20,555.43	9,11,737.67	..	1,01,729.53	2,76,767.18	3,79,162.68

V. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Dandewada	.	.	8,000.00	75,000.00	1,68,299.00	1,08,000.00	..	9,000.00	86,363.00	49,000.00
2. Narayanpur	.	.	11,000.00	89,000.00	1,32,000.00	99,000.00	..	25,000.00	35,000.00	44,000.00
3. Bagicha, Jashpur	.	.	..	31,000.00	91,674.00	31,000.00	..	..	79,393.00	37,000.00
4. Bharatpur	.	.	2,000.00	49,000.00	60,393.00	1,05,000.00	..	15,000.00	34,156.00	36,000.00
5. Pondi-Uptora	.	.	..	9,000.00	73,304.00	96,000.00	..	94,000.00	21,870.00	50,000.00
6. Bimpur	.	.	10,000.00	73,000.00	90,466.00	2,28,000.00	..	91,000.00	25,483.00	56,000.00
7. Tania	.	.	10,000.00	69,000.00	1,27,731.00	95,000.00	..	13,000.00	1,31,565.00	47,000.00
8. Alirajpur	.	.	22,000.00	1,12,000.00	87,991.00	1,02,000.00	1,000.00	31,000.00	86,490.00	26,000.00
9. Barwani	.	.	..	89,000.00	88,959.00	1,77,000.00	..	29,000.00	45,330.00	55,000.00
10. Pushparaigath	.	.	11,000.00	51,000.00	66,009.00	78,000.00	..	9,000.00	15,889.00	55,000.00
Total	.	.	74,000.00	6,47,000.00	9,86,826.00	11,19,000.00	1,000.00	3,16,000.00	5,61,489.00	4,55,000.00

Serial No.	Name of the Block	Irrigation, Reclamation etc.					Health and Rural Sanitation				
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
I. ANDHRA PRADESH											
	1. Araku	..	601.00	49,401.00	75,133.00	18,261.00	31,445.00	40,037.00	54,015.00		
	2. Hukumpeta	..	..	55,550.68	1,62,814.68	7,521.06	39,034.97	40,649.88	52,888.97		
	3. Marlavai, Utnur Tehsil	..	23,334.00	59,488.00	81,826.36	..	9,677.38	13,478.28	11,008.95		
	4. Narsampet	..	17,701.38	77,922.00	38,657.67	..	20,035.11	19,447.51	10,542.00		
	TOTAL	..	41,636.38	2,42,361.68	3,58,431.71	25,782.06	1,00,192.46	1,13,612.67	1,28,454.92		
II. ASSAM											
	1. Dambuk	..	3,406.00	21,368.00	5,937.00	..	36,214.00	22,380.00	67,177.00		
	2. Mairang	..	..	2,447.00	13,766.00	..	5,200.00	20,286.00	56,314.00		
	3. Saipang-Darrang	..	..	10,792.00	363.00	..	1,311.00	29,797.00	56,718.00		
	4. Ronakhong	..	..	..	..	..	3,867.00	21,168.00	1,02,185.00		
	5. Diyang	..	37.00	15,000.00	..	..	2,858.00	16,377.00	47,347.00		
	6. Lungleh	..	1,054.00	25,328.00	21,570.00	43,816.00	43,278.00	49,256.00	47,699.00		
	7. Murkong-Selek	..	..	..	N.A.	..	2,000.00	6,023.00	N.A.		
	TOTAL	..	4,497.00	74,935.00	41,636.00	43,816.00	94,728.00	1,65,287.00	3,77,440.00		
III. BIHAR											
	1. Bishunpur	..	64,000.00	86,000.00	50,000.00	8,000.00	6,000.00	46,000.00	36,500.00		
	2. Mahuadaur	..	40,000.00	37,500.00	20,000.00	13,500.00	1,79,360.00	9,300.00	10,200.00		
	3. Simdega	..	23,800.00	49,300.00	75,000.00	56,900.00	3,600.00	17,500.00	39,700.00		
	4. Boro	..	7,900.00	48,000.00	49,600.00	74,500.00	2,100.00	23,200.00	31,800.00		
	5. Kundahit	..	45,000.00	54,700.00	75,000.00	40,600.00	16,300.00	15,100.00	21,600.00		

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6. Adhaura	1,400.00	7,000.00	..	2,000.00	7,700.00	11,700.00
7. Nawhatta	.	..	44,800.00	74,200.00	62,000.00	3,100.00	17,700.00	29,600.00	26,800.00
8. Manharpur	.	14,000.00	10,000.00	46,000.00	1,00,500.00	2,000.00	21,400.00	32,000.00	64,000.00
TOTAL	.	1,94,700.00	2,96,800.00	4,44,700.00	4,11,800.00	1,28,300.00	2,83,500.00	2,20,500.00	2,39,500.00
IV. BOMBAY									
1. Akrani Mahal	.	..	1,12,838.39	1,59,592.02	92,910.74	..	45,406.85	75,388.59	80,273.41
2. Peint	.	..	84,346.00	2,05,673.00	92,624.00	..	23,428.37	56,059.67	48,511.63
3. Sukhsar	1,84,230.53	1,49,909.12	..	2,242.74	4,729.75	70,900.46
4. Khedbrahma	.	..	80,175.00	84,525.00	1,09,326.19	..	10,781.17	95,362.00	96,293.93
5. Aheri Sironcha	.	..	18,726.00	69,106.00	28,686.00	..	1,649.33	13,562.92	23,913.72
6. Mothada	.	..	18,600.00	90,613.54	15,000.00	5,396.00	15,226.25	30,070.00	35,626.00
7. Dharampur	.	..	57,647.36	1,85,499.00	1,08,576.00	..	20,675.29	38,556.00	14,052.00
TOTAL	.	..	3,72,332.75	9,79,239.09	5,97,032.05	5,396.00	1,19,410.00	3,14,189.53	3,09,561.15

V. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Dandewada	.	..	56,000.00	49,992.00	63,000.00	..	9,000.00	10,976.00	14,000.00
2. Narayanpur	.	..	5,000.00	10,000.00	69,000.00	1,000.00	19,000.00	72,000.00	50,000.00
3. Bagicha, Jashpur	.	..	50,000.00	72,141.00	20,000.00	..	6,000.00	36,852.00	55,000.00
4. Bharatpur	.	..	..	35,427.00	4,000.00	..	9,000.00	22,976.00	30,000.00
5. Pondi Uprora	.	..	39,000.00	39,337.00	14,000.00	..	29,000.00	18,782.00	10,000.00
6. Bhimpur	.	..	1,000.00	3,416.00	5,000.00	..	9,000.00	7,684.00	55,000.00
7. Tamia	.	..	5,000.00	99,316.00	14,000.00	..	1,000.00	37,359.00	41,000.00
8. Alirajpur	.	40,000.00	49,000.00	73,918.00	73,000.00	..	91,000.00	38,380.00	22,000.00
9. Barwani	.	..	3,000.00	97,539.00	29,000.00	8,000.00	33,000.00	23,306.00	46,000.00

10. Pushpalgarh . . . 4,000.00 5,000.00 1,37,150.00 6,000.00 .. 38,000.00 8,685.00 22,000.00

Total . . [44,000.00 2,13,000.00 6,18,236.00 2,97,000.00 9,000.00 2,44,000.00 2,77,000.00 3,45,000.00

VI. ORISSA

1. Bhuyanpirh. . . . 27,974.00 43,560.00 48,765.00 .. 47,907.00 23,659.00 31,024.00
 2. Kshipur 1,000.00 30,500.00 27,046.00 26,254.00 5,15,777.00 60,510.40 40,249.00
 3. Narayanapatna . . 15,000.00 25,000.00 11,429.00 77,026.00 20,350.00 55,490.00 25,376.00 36,990.00
 4. Ruruan . . . 1,500.00 .. 13,223.56 1,04,999.53 4,800.00 42,406.12 63,850.92 69,629.46

Total . . 16,500.00 53,974.00 98,712.56 2,57,836.53 51,404.00 1,50,960.89 1,73,396.32 1,77,892.46

VII. RAJASTHAN

Kushalgarh 8,112.00 1,41,163.00 1,55,456.00 1,138.00 66,681.00 43,770.00 23,103.00

VIII. MANIPUR

Tamenlong 78,000.00 79,000.00 1,42,000.00 .. 49,000.00 63,000.00 34,000.00

IX. TRIPURA

Amarpur 19,400.00 53,090.00 N.A. .. 3,602.00 22,137.00 N.A.

Grand Total . . 2,55,200.00 10,87,752.13 27,31,437.33 22,61,192.29 2,64,836.06 11,12,374.35 13,92,892.52 19,94,951.83

Serial No.	Name of the Block	Education					Social Education				
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
1. ANDHRA PRADESH											
1.	Araku	3,146.00	4,765.00	45,001.00	19,948.00	7,125.00	14,050.00	14,800.00	14,768.00		
2.	Hukumpeta	693.12	19,345.49	17,327.94	38,631.74	5,979.52	19,184.39	15,935.59	23,475.62		
3.	Marlavai, Utnur Tehsil	..	7,595.51	18,206.04	9,860.30	..	6,463.55	9,974.65	8,639.37		
4.	Narsampot	..	7,976.87	7,719.20	14,498.28	..	23,963.07	5,401.56	14,639.41		
Total		3,839.12	39,682.97	88,254.18	82,938.32	13,104.52	63,661.01	46,111.80	61,522.60		
2. ASSAM											
1.	Dambuk	..	29,670.00	25,860.00	16,820.00	..	19,444.00	19,319.00	8,342.00		
2.	Mairang	..	10,195.00	14,193.00	14,501.00	..	9,305.00	2,047.00	8,127.00		
3.	Saipang, Darrang	..	5,580.00	15,256.00	15,102.00	..	10,262.00	12,920.00	6,713.00		
4.	Ronakhong	..	1,400.00	9,306.00	21,590.00	..	2,725.00	17,019.00	22,623.00		
5.	Diyung	..	6,787.00	6,725.00	30,524.00	..	12,605.00	7,419.00	34,459.00		
6.	Lungleh	35,047.00	16,738.00	4,926.00	29.00	18,814.00	21,409.00	48,806.00	9,125.00		
7.	Murkong-Selek	..	2,000.00	10,496.00	N.A.	..	1,063.00	4,819.00	N.A.		
Total		35,047.00	72,370.00	86,762.00	98,566.00	18,814.00	76,813.00	1,12,349.00	89,389.00		
3. BIHAR											
1.	Bishunpur	5,100.00	1,000.00	36,000.00	5,300.00	8,100.00	10,200.00	16,000.00	16,600.00		
2.	Mahuadanr	2,000.00	..	2,200.00	12,500.00	13,700.00	1,500.00	13,200.00	18,000.00		
3.	Simdega	13,600.00	6,700.00	23,800.00	15,500.00	5,500.00	11,200.00	21,600.00	9,200.00		
4.	Borio	1,800.00	5,900.00	500.00	4,400.00	11,600.00	5,500.00	7,500.00	17,800.00		
5.	Kundahit	62,500.00	1,600.00	8,900.00	400.00	30,600.00	5,000.00	5,900.00	8,700.00		
6.	Adhaura	2,000.00	200.00	3,900.00	7,400.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	9,900.00	9,600.00		

7. Nawhatta . . .	1,400.00	5,700.00	5,600.00	13,900.00	4,000.00	3,300.00	15,700.00	16,300.00
8. Manharpur . . .	4,000.00	4,000.00	19,300.00	45,000.00	..	16,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00
TOTAL	92,400.00	25,100.00	1,00,200.00	1,04,400.00	77,500.00	58,700.00	1,04,800.00	1,16,200.00

4. BOMBAY

1. Akrani Mahal . . .	..	50,102.97	51,178.48	44,812.33	..	19,193.87	25,116.81	22,225.97
2. Peint . . .	..	10,500.00	32,911.91	21,777.73	..	5,483.66	38,152.94	16,512.85
3. Sukhsar . . .	..	41,405.00	86,408.03	92,464.31	..	3,667.77	30,700.09	27,747.50
4. Khedbrahma . . .	..	23,222.00	66,038.00	12,133.73	..	14,814.73	48,261.00	51,067.02
5. Aheri-Sironcha . . .	..	..	332.50	95,329.81	..	2,095.05	18,356.17	18,140.02
6. Mokhada . . .	7,096.00	16,658.00	25,021.50	42,000.00	812.88	16,157.81	26,786.60	16,500.00
7. Dharampur . . .	..	74,077.99	67,439.00	36,150.00	..	3,326.38	21,343.00	13,013.00

TOTAL

	7,096.00	2,15,965.96	3,29,239.42	3,45,467.91	812.88	64,739.27	2,08,716.61	1,65,206.36
--	----------	-------------	-------------	-------------	--------	-----------	-------------	-------------

5. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Dandewada . . .	..	21,000.00	36,438.00	19,000.00	..	8,000.00	10,304.00	14,000.00
2. Narayanpur . . .	3,000.00	54,000.00	35,000.00	3,000.00	..	4,000.00	30,000.00	7,000.00
3. Bagicha, Jashpur . . .	..	2,000.00	3,190.00	17,000.00	..	15,000.00	13,599.00	6,000.00
4. Bharatpur . . .	..	5,000.00	15,750.00	13,000.00	..	8,000.00	39,778.00	14,000.00
5. Pondi Uprora . . .	..	3,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	..	17,000.00	3,986.00	4,000.00
6. Bhimpur . . .	..	4,000.00	3,918.00	10,000.00	..	3,000.00	12,743.00	6,000.00
7. Tarnia . . .	..	..	5,904.00	18,000.00	..	1,000.00	37,076.00	8,000.00
8. Alirajpur . . .	2,000.00	32,000.00	16,107.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	23,000.00	18,300.00	13,000.00
9. Barwani . . .	..	22,000.00	24,091.00	14,000.00	..	22,000.00	20,314.00	16,000.00
10. Pushparaigari . . .	5,000.00	15,000.00	11,810.00	18,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00	16,161.00	5,000.00

TOTAL

	10,000.00	1,58,000.00	1,55,208.00	1,34,000.00	7,000.00	1,08,000.00	2,02,261.00	93,000.00
--	-----------	-------------	-------------	-------------	----------	-------------	-------------	-----------

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
6. ORISSA								
1. Bhubaneswar	..	24,558.00	11,290.00	33,695.00	..	17,496.00	17,906.00	20,014.00
2. Cuttack	..	13,970.72	30,100.00	31,027.00	13,200.00	11,845.00	20,000.00	17,191.00
3. Nayagarh	3,500.00	24,000.00	15,040.00	12,963.00	10,500.00	15,836.00	12,569.00	12,713.00
4. Puri	3,600.00	5,264.66	15,498.90	19,996.40	2,335.19	24,506.50	26,002.81	30,087.06
Total	7,100.00	67,793.38	71,928.90	97,687.40	26,035.19	69,683.50	76,477.81	80,005.06
7. RAJASTHAN								
Kushalnagar	8,000.00	8,750.00	11,577.00	8,693.00	268.00	19,127.00	16,850.00	13,738.00
MANIPUR								
Tamenglong	..	22,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	..	3,000.00	13,000.00	19,000.00
9. TRIPURA								
Amarpur	..	22,500.00	10,000.00	N.A.	..	27,345.00	39,047.00	N.A.
GRAND TOTAL	1,63,482.12	63,216.31	8,59,259.50	8,81,746.63	1,43,534.59	4,91,068.78	8,19,613.22	6,38,061.02

Serial No.	Name of the Block	Communications				Rural Arts & Crafts			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1 ANDHRA PRADESH									
	1. Araku	16,134.00	1,07,031.00	2,25,637.00	84,571.00	1,075.00	23,396.00	61,117.00	56,084.00
	2. Hukumpeta	864.30	49,888.92	1,11,055.26	1,59,759.26	72.12	2,410.99	35,663.94	84,284.28
	3. Marlavai, Utnur Tehsil	..	1,674.07	3,109.10	6,411.16	..	1,990.61	30,525.71	40,298.01
	4. Narsampet	..	4,458.29	4,299.00	27,835.31	..	9,557.64	25,110.29	39,214.21
	TOTAL	16,998.00	1,63,052.28	3,44,100.36	2,78,576.73	1,147.12	37,355.24	1,52,416.95	2,19,880.50
2 ASSAM									
	1. Dembuk	..	73,403.00	39,769.00	27,931.00	..	13,185.00	13,663.00	15,259.00
	2. Mairang	..	36,973.00	31,256.00	29,343.00	..	1,340.00	10,300.00	2,074.00
	3. Saipang Darrang	..	20,263.00	77,742.00	82,215.00	..	..	2,219.00	45,313.00
	4. Ronakhong	..	94.00	28,741.00	14,886.00	..	..	..	1,274.00
	5. Diyung	..	30,459.00	45,198.00	94,765.00	..	412.00	4,932.00	19,034.00
	6. Lungleh	8,669.00	64,208.00	40,088.00	1,28,062.00	9,832.00	4,332.00	26,645.00	38,987.00
	7. Murkong-Selek	..	..	4,450.00	N.A.	..	500.00	1,145.00	N.A.
	TOTAL	8,669.00	2,25,400.00	2,67,244.00	3,77,202.00	9,832.00	19,769.00	58,904.00	1,21,941.00
3 BIHAR									
	1. Bishunpur	..	35,500.00	51,000.00	73,400.00	..	10,000.00	38,000.00	42,300.00
	2. Mahuadanr	1,000.00	..	35,400.00	2,000.00	..	1,400.00	200.00	43,100.00
	3. Simdega	..	49,900.00	40,600.00	1,14,700.00	..	1,500.00	56,900.00	39,200.00
	4. Borio	..	8,300.00	5,500.00	57,800.00	..	4,400.00	30,900.00	52,300.00
	5. Kundahit	..	21,000.00	13,90.00	1,800.00	..	3,800.00	40,600.00	31,500.00

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
6. Adhaura	.	.	5,500.00	90,900.00	55,400.00	..	1,000.00	21,000.00	45,000.00
7. Nawhatta	.	.	4,500.00	50,800.00	46,800.00	..	3,600.00	70,800.00	36,000.00
8. Manharpur	.	.	2,300.00	55,100.00	1,72,000.00	..	17,200.00	63,700.00	49,100.00
Total	.	1,000.00	1,27,000.00	3,43,200.00	5,23,900.00	..	32,900.00	3,22,100.00	3,38,500.00
4 BOMBAY									
1. Akrani Mahal	.	..	1,60,471.36	2,47,191.97	10,490.21	..	..	5,000.00	5,000.00
2. Peint	.	..	3,978.22	1,38,865.29	54,158.43	..	..	40,628.00	35,773.59
3. Sukhsar	.	2,079.00	24,170.74	29,684.11	1,19,649.75	..	4,952.85	28,891.84	88,531.51
4. Khedbrahma	.	..	9,677.84	55,962.00	36,721.46	..	11,026.24	32,727.00	39,345.46
5. Aheri Sironcha	.	..	322.64	16,081.85	21,479.39	..	8,507.59	33,534.03	36,309.71
6. Mokhada	.	69.44	54,101.40	47,992.03	35,000.00	..	4,530.00	40,854.47	29,000.00
7. Dharampur	.	..	9,677.77	22,370.00	21,802.00	..	1,630.00	6,210.00	66,383.00
Total	.	2,148.44	2,62,399.97	5,58,147.25	2,99,301.24	..	30,646.68	1,87,845.34	3,00,343.27
5 MADHYA PRADESH									
1. Dandewada	.	..	39,000.00	99,434.00	41,000.00	..	1,000.00	1,635.00	33,000.00
2. Narayanpur	.	..	66,000.00	1,61,000.00	38,000.00	..	..	39,000.00	44,000.00
3. Bagicha, Jashpur	.	..	6,000.00	32,236.00	9,000.00	..	..	21,381.00	35,000.00
4. Bharatpur	9,440.00	8,000.00	..	4,000.00	36,296.00	32,000.00
5. Pondi Uprora	.	..	8,000.00	11,772.00	15,000.00	..	6,000.00	11,300.00	23,000.00
6. Bhimpur	.	..	4,000.00	13,898.00	3,000.00	..	..	6,118.00	12,000.00
7. Tamia	.	..	24,000.00	65,786.00	48,000.00	..	..	13,765.00	50,000.00
8. Alirajpur	.	9,000.00	1,34,000.00	11,095.00	5,000.00	..	12,000.00	25,775.00	37,000.00
9. Barwani	.	..	22,000.00	1,20,711.00	72,000.00	..	90,000.00	25,641.00	35,000.00
10. Puspaprajgarh	.	4,000.00	8,000.00	25,346.00	41,000.00	..	..	13,947.00	30,000.00
Total	.	13,000.00	3,11,000.00	5,50,718.00	2,80,000.00	..	1,13,000.00	1,94,858.00	3,31,000.00

6 ORISSA

1. Bhuyampith	.	.	69,930.00	47,275.00	79,909.00	..	16,991.00	17,365.00	19,716.00
2. Kashipur	.	.	5,000.00	3,484.00	67,992.00	..	..	13,900.00	2,500.00
3. Narayanpatna	.	.	40,000.00	32,088.00	46,000.00	..	..	1,680.00	28,070.00
4. Ruruan	.	.	1,300.00	68,419.92	1,62,099.18	..	..	2,249.18	27,595.99

Total . 46,300.00 1,81,833.92 3,09,454.18 3,04,546.00 .. 16,991.00 35,194.18 77,881.99

RAJASTHAN

Kushalgarh	.	.	904.00	17,963.00	32,137.00	62,817.00	..	49,100.00	65,025.00	22,400.00
8 MANIPUR										
Tamenlong	.	.	..	76,000.00	1,21,000.00	44,000.00	..	22,000.00	27,000.00	20,000.00
9 TRIPURA										
Amarpur	.	.	..	20,260.00	21,611.00	N.A.	..	3,000.00	13,981.00	N.A.

Grand Total . 89,019.44 13,84,909.17 25,47,611.79 21,70,342.97 10,979.12 3,24,761.92 10,57,324.47 14,31,946.76

Serial No.	Name of the Block	Co-operation					Rural Housing				
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
1 ANDHRA PRADESH											
	1. Araku	..	52,712.00	48,001.00	39,993.00	..	..	24,995.00	40,262.00		
	2. Hukumpeta	..	62,357.00	34,839.49	21,227.24	..	..	50,000.00	1,00,000.00		
	3. Marlavai, Utnur Tehsil.	..	15,000.00	55,803.15	70,803.15	..	19,198.85	15,316.33	14,515.18		
	4. Narsampet	..	..	..	31,997.27	..	..	..	25,100.00		
	TOTAL	..	1,30,069.00	1,38,643.64	1,64,020.66	..	19,198.85	90,311.33	1,99,877.18		
2 ASSAM											
	1. Dambuk	..	..	..	24,400.00	..	63,589.00	58,600.00	14,130.00		
	2. Mairang	..	..	..	867.00	..	10,584.00	38,796.00	78,366.00		
	3. Saipang-Darrang	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	26,292.00	1,11,211.00	20,333.00		
	4. Ronakhong	..	..	..	..	..	26,042.00*	66,482.00**	37,756.00**		
	5. Diyung	..	..	..	..	..	34,047.00	77,048.00	59,671.00		
	6. Lungleh	..	..	..	7,000.00	1,218.00	92,186.00	78,044.00	12,078.00		
	7. Murkong-Selek	..	..	1,000.00	N.A.	..	..	..	N.A.		
	TOTAL	..	..	1,000.00	32,267.00	1,218.00	2,52,740.00	4,30,181.00	1,22,334.00		
3. BIHAR											
	1. Bishunpur	..	..	..	27,800.00	..	..	..	45,000.00		
	2. Mahuadanr	..	1,93,300.00	..	31,400.00	..	..	..	..
	3. Simdega	..	..	..	20,200.00	..	..	..	41,200.00		
	4. Borio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Kundahit	..	..	..	7,100.00	..	..	20,000.00	20,000.00		
	6. Adhaura	..	..	..	5,000.00	..	..	..	10,000.00		
	7. Nawhatta	..	..	..	8,400.00	..	..	20,400.00	44,000.00		

2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
3. Narayanpatna	.	.	Expenditure included with Agriculture. Separate amounts not available.		23,625.00	64,000.00	19,581.00	20,893.00
4. Ruruan	40,068.89	64,398.84	29,624.53	..	1,19,999.91
TOTAL	.	..	65,761.89	88,809.84	1,01,354.53	23,625.00	93,941.00	1,78,640.91
7 RAJASTHAN								
Kushalgarh	5,487.00	6,770.00	12,136.00	..	6,650.00
8 MANIPUR								
Tamenlong	2,000.00	..	..	..
9 TRIPURA								
Amarpur	33,000.00	13,149.00	N.A.	..	N.A.
GRAND TOTAL	.	..	3,27,617.89	4,68,237.48	11,57,852.19	29,843.00	5,87,710.04	16,07,678.31

* Included with 'Agriculture'.

** For Housing scheme other than Rural Housing.

Serial No.	Name of the Block	Miscellaneous								Total				Total Expenditure incurred during last 4 years
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (Estimated)					
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51				
I. ANDHRA														
	1. Araku	..	..	..	..	1,35,985.00	3,85,156.00	6,48,180.00	5,57,072.00	17,26,393.00	
	2. Hukumpeta	..	..	..	..	62,192.26	3,66,530.32	5,90,756.66	8,71,096.79	18,90,576.03	
	3. Marlavai, Utnur Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	1,84,548.31	3,33,019.42	3,81,537.21	8,99,104.94	
	4. Narsampet	..	..	..	..	..	2,09,765.54	3,88,036.89	3,53,830.95	9,51,633.38	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	1,98,177.26	11,46,000.17	19,59,992.97	21,63,536.95	54,67,707.35	
II. ASSAM														
	1. Dambuk	..	..	..	..	..	3,60,284.00	4,17,916.00	3,76,569.00	11,54,769.00	
	2. Mairang	@	@	@	@	..	1,80,417.00	2,80,858.00	3,62,972.00	8,24,247.00				
	3. Saipang Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	1,56,571.00	4,44,347.00	4,25,865.00	10,26,873.00	
	4. Ronakhong	..	..	..	..	..	1,12,420.00	3,51,605.00	3,77,212.00	8,41,237.00	
	5. Diyung	..	..	..	..	5,534.00	1,73,213.00	3,19,208.00	4,49,729.00	9,47,684.00	
	6. Lungleh	..	..	..	..	2,62,441.00	3,68,883.00	5,20,359.00	5,12,272.00	16,63,955.00	
	7. Murkong-Selek	..	..	..	N.A.	..	17,845.00	1,43,849.00	..	1,61,694.00	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	/	2,67,975.00	13,69,633.00	24,78,232.00	25,04,619.00	66,20,459.00	
III. BIHAR														
	1. Bishunpur	..	1,500.00	..	..	1,31,200.00	2,55,100.00	5,75,000.00	4,69,400.00	14,30,700.00		
	2. Mahuadanr	..	3,87,000.00	13,600.00	34,500.00	2,13,700.00	9,12,000.00	2,36,600.00	3,03,400.00	16,65,700.00				
	3. Simdega	..	15,100.00	..	..	98,100.00	2,68,500.00	4,62,700.00	5,31,300.00	13,60,600.00		
	4. Borio	..	3,600.00	9,900.00	16,300.00	79,500.00	2,25,300.00	3,15,100.00	4,57,300.00	10,77,200.00				

1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
5. Kundahit	.	.	5,000.00	..	..	4,93,700.00	1,89,400.00	2,99,900.00	4,10,500.00	13,93,500.00
6. Ahdaura	.	..	3,900.00	9,800.00	9,700.00	48,500.00	80,500.00	2,72,200.00	4,30,500.00	8,31,700.00
7. Nawhatta	.	..	9,600.00	49,300.00	68,400.00	35,300.00	1,61,500.00	4,87,900.00	4,55,800.00	11,40,500.00
8. Manharpur	3,400.00	14,500.00	64,500.00	1,53,900.00	3,85,500.00	9,00,400.00	15,04,300.00
TOTAL	.	18,700.00	4,28,300.00	86,000.00	1,43,400.00	11,64,500.00	22,46,200.00	30,34,900.00	39,58,600.00	1,04,04,200.00

IV. BOMBAY

1. Akrani Mahal	.	..	12,730.26*	19,070.08*	32,611.86*	903.43	5,26,419.84	8,69,447.44	5,55,663.87	19,52,434.58
2. Peint	.	..	..	..	..	..	1,70,384.00	7,63,483.65	5,77,427.61	15,11,295.26
3. Sukhsar	.	..	..	..	..	4,012.56	1,36,754.42	5,41,707.04	8,54,129.32	15,36,603.34
4. Khedbrahma	.	..	..	..	8,372.00	11,200.25	2,46,389.36	5,81,124.00	6,08,827.54	14,47,541.15
5. Aheri, Sironcha	.	..	..	21,657.83	13,350.09	2,157.06	97,688.25	3,16,966.34	4,51,713.16	8,68,524.81
6. Mokhadad	.	1,350.00	53,990.44	7,561.88	25,000.00	22,367.88	2,92,356.64	5,61,287.24	3,45,177.00	12,21,188.76
7. Dharampur	.	..	10,592.47	..	..	..	2,66,347.33	5,20,632.00	5,43,658.00	13,30,637.33

TOTAL . 1,350.00 77,313.17 48,289.79 79,333.95 40,641.18 17,36,339.84 41,54,647.71 39,36,596.50 98,68,225.23

V. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Dundewada	.	..	6,000.00	..	1,000.00	8,000.00	2,24,000.00	4,63,441.00	4,13,000.00	11,08,441.00
2. Narayanpur	.	..	43,000.00	..	..	20,000.00	3,88,000.00	5,44,000.00	4,94,000.00	14,46,000.00
3. Bagicha, Jashpur	.	..	..	500.00	..	..	1,10,000.00	3,63,966.00	3,43,000.00	8,16,966.00
4. Bharatpur	.	..	16,000.00	..	..	2,000.00	1,06,000.00	2,72,416.00	3,83,000.00	7,63,416.00
5. Pondi Uprora	.	..	..	..	..	..	2,23,000.00	1,95,301.00	2,74,000.00	6,92,301.00
6. Bhimpur	.	..	13,000.00	..	..	10,000.00	1,98,000.00	1,76,186.00	4,20,000.00	8,04,186.00
7. Tamia	.	..	..	..	2,000.00	10,000.00	1,13,000.00	5,81,502.00	3,64,000.00	10,68,502.00

. Alirajpur	10,000·00	1,000·00	100·00	..	90,000·00	5,20,000·00	4,48,856·00	3,42,000·00	14,00,856·00
9. Barwani . . . . .	..	..	..	..	8,000·00	3,16,000·00	4,65,891·00	5,33,000·00	13,22,891·00
10. Pushparaigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25,000·00	1,43,000·00	2,94,997·00	3,50,000·00	8,12,997·00

TOTAL 10,000·00 79,000·00 600·00 3,000·00 1,73,000·00 23,41,000·00 38,06,556·00 39,16,000·00 1,02,36,556·00

VI. ORISSA

1. Bhyuanpirh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3,57,115·00	3,34,862·00	4,26,026·00	11,18,003·60·00
2. Kashipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	86,184·00	1,88,416·86	3,94,836·40	5,76,369·00	12,45,806·26
3. Narayanpatna . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30,100·00	2,13,000·00	2,57,718·00	4,42,036·00	12,55,305·00
4. Ruruan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	34,639·37	3,52,443·58	4,99,067·37	6,53,496·66	15,39,646·98

TOTAL .. 30,100·00 3,33,823·37 12,40,526·44 14,86,483·77 20,97,927·66 51,58,761·24

VII. RAJASTHAN

Kushalgarh	1,60,000·00	1,40,000·00	42,500·00	17,435·00	4,49,910·00	6,20,948·00	4,74,723·00	15,63,016·00
----------------------	----	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

VIII. MANIPUR

Tamenlong	4,22,000·00	4,79,000·00	4,55,000·00**	13,56,000·00
---------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-------------	-------------	---------------	--------------

IX. TRIPURA

Amarpur	N.A.	42,585·00	2,00,860·00	3,15,656·00	..	5,59,101·00
-------------------	----	----	----	------	-----------	-------------	-------------	----	-------------

GRAND TOTAL 30,050·00 7,44,613·17 2,74,889·79 2,98,333·95 22,38,136·81 1,11,52,469·45 1,83,36,416·45 1,95,07,003·11 5,12,34,0258·2

@Housing for Project Staff.

*Suspense.

†Includes Rs. 19,000/- as loans and advances.

**The figures for the year 1959-60 are actual expenditure.

APPENDIX XXXVIII

STATEMENT SHOWING COMMON DISEASES IN THE TRIBAL AND BACKWARD AREAS AND PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED IN VARIOUS STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES TO CONTROL THEM

Sl. No.	Name of the disease	Areas where it is prevalent	Preventive and curative measures undertaken to control	
			From the funds allotted under the backward class sector	From the funds allotted under the normal medical and public health programme
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY				
1.	Malaria	N.A.	<p>The Malaria Control Programme has been switched over to Malaria Eradication Programme since July 1958. Under the Programme every village in the State will be tackled whether it is malarious or non-malarious areas.</p> <p>In Dangs District, two Mobile Hygiene Units have been sanctioned from 1950. Each Unit is incharge of an Epidemic Medical Officer who is assisted by Sanitary staff. The Units render medical aid and look to the improvement of the environmental sanitation during non-epidemic times. During epidemic times they adopt anti-epidemic measures. They also carry out D.D.T. spraying work during D.D.T. spraying season.</p>	
2.	Yaws	Rajura and Kinwat Talukas of Nanded District and in Chanda, Sinoroncha and part of Godchiroli Talukas of Chanda District.	<p>Yaws is mainly known to be prevalent in Rajura and Kinwat Talukas of Nanded District and in Chanda, Sinoroncha and part of Godchiroli Talukas of Chanda District. It is proposed to organise an anti-Yaws Campaign in these areas with the aid of India and the W.H.O. It is proposed to form 3 teams each consisting of one Medical Officer, 2 Sanitary Inspectors, 2 Technicians and 1 Peon for carrying out initial survey in the above areas and thereafter institute control measures. Each team will be supplied by the W.H.O. one vehicle and other material, medicines and equipment required.</p>	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Leprosy . Dangs, Nanded, Broach, East Khandesh and Thana Districts.		During the year 1959-60, 4 Survey, Education and Treatment Units have been established in the Scheduled & Backward areas at the places mentioned below:—	
			1. Armori—District Chanda.	
			2. Sironcha—District Chanda.	
			3. Rajur—District Nanded.	
			4. Godhra—District Panchmahal.	
			The object of S.E.T. Units is to control the spread of Leprosy in a given area by mass treatment of all Leprosy cases by modern methods. The following activities are undertaken by the S.E.T. Units:—	
			(1) a case finding programme through Leprosy Survey.	
			(2) treatment of all cases of leprosy.	
			(3) follow-up of healthy contacts of leprosy patients.	
			(4) publicity and Health education regarding leprosy.	
			(5) welfare activities for the patients and their dependants.	
4.	Other prevalent diseases.	..	The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, have approved some Schemes for the development of under-developed rural areas of Bombay State from the supplementary allocation made under centrally sponsored programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 27 lakhs for the last two years of the Plan period. The Labour and Social Welfare Department of the State directed this Department to formulate necessary scheme for organising 2 Mobile-cum-Stationary Units for rendering medical aid in the under-developed areas. It has been proposed to establish these units one for Zalawad and Kutch and the other one for Chanda District of the State. Two vans have already been purchased. The following staff will be attached to each of the Units.	
			Medical officer 1	
			Assistant Health Officer 1	

1	2	3	4	5
			Compounders . . .	2
			Sanitary Inspector . .	1
			Lady health visitor . .	1
			Midwives	6
			Driver	1
			Ward Boy	1
			Sweepers	2
			Peons	2

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Malaria	Jammu Province :	Nil	District of Kathua, Jammu, Poonch and Rajouri are under NMEP control. The eradication programme in the district of Doda and Udhampur are under the consideration of the Government.
	1. Kathua. 2. Jammu. 3. Udhampur. 4. Doda. 5. Poonch-Rajouri.		
2. T.B.]	Jammu City :	Nil.	C.D. Hospital at Srinagar. C.D. Hospital at Jammu Sanatoriums at Tangmarg and Batote. One Hospital clinic duly equipped, one clinic at Sopore and one in the city of Srinagar. Funds are entirely provided by the State Government to run all the Units.
	Jammu District. Kathua District. Udhampur District. Poonch District. Doda District.		
	Kashmir Province : Tuberculosis is most prevalent in Jammu.		
3. Leprosy	Ganderbal, Badgam, Handwara, Baramulla, Anantnag in Kashmir Province, Kishtwar, Doda, Bhaderwah, Ramnagar, Basohli, Reasi and Mander Tehsil in Jammu Province.	Nil	Only two Hospitals one at Jammu and one at Srinagar are functioning at present.
4. Venereal Diseases.	Whole State : and more so in hilly areas of Ramnagar, Reasi and Udhampur Tehsils of Udhampur, Ramban, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Doda and Basohli in Kathua District.	Nil.	Mass V.D. Campaign done in these areas and 3 clinics one at S.M.G.S. Hospital, Jammu another at Reasi and Udhampur are working. The amount allotted is from 2nd Five Year Plan.

MADRAS

1. Malaria	Whole State :	No separate scheme on Malaria has been taken up in this State exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The National Malaria Control Programme has been switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958-59 and has been extended throughout the State inclusive of all the backward class areas during 1959-60.
------------	---------------	---

1	2	3	4	5
2. Tuberculosis	Whole State		A mass B.C.G. vaccination Campaign has been under taken in this State since 1954 with a view to protect susceptible population inclusive of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	
3. Yaws	Palladam, Avanashi, Coimbatore and Erode Taluks of Coimbatore District.		In 1958, a survey of the prevalence of Yaws carried out in Palladam taluk of Coimbatore District revealed the existence of the disease in epidemic form mainly among the Harijans. This was prevalent in 65 hamlets affecting a total estimated population of 19628. A special staff consisting of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, eight Health Inspectors, eight Health Assistants was sanctioned for treating Yaws cases. 4457 resident families with the population of 16,155 were examined. Out of 968 cases of Yaws detected, 711 were active cases and 257 inactive cases. Among the active cases, 84 were infectious and 627 non-infectious. Out of 16,155 persons examined, 15770 were treated and the rest were left over on account of either prematurity, illness or pregnancy. The treatment covered 97 per cent of the population.	
4. Guineaworm	South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur and Chingleput Districts.		An intensive treatment campaign of Yaws cases among the Harijans in Avanashi taluk was undertaken during the period 1956 to 1958. With a view to stabilise the results achieved, a maintenance programme was established in order to detect cases of Yaws for treatment. 3,409 houses in 344 villages were surveyed for this purpose and 19,885 persons were examined and 362 cases were treated.	
			Guineaworm Eradication Programme was implemented in 1959-60 in the districts endemic for the disease under the general scheme.	

PUNJAB

1. Tuberculosis	T.B. is equally prevalent in all the Districts of the Punjab. No survey regarding the incidence of T.B. in the different districts has been done. From the attendance in the T.B. Clinics of the districts, it has been gathered that all the districts have quite large number of T.B. cases.	Nil.	There are 18 T.B. Clinics in different districts of the Punjab and there are 10 T.B. Hospitals/Sanatoria/Centres. Out of these 4 T.B. Clinics and 6 T.B. Hospital/Sanatoria/Centres are run by the Government and the remaining by the non-official bodies
-----------------	--	------	--

1	2	3	4	5
				such as T.B. Association of India, Municipal Committee Red Cross, Trust and Local T.B. Associations. The Government gives an annual grant -in-aid of Rs. 1,45,000/ to the non-Government T.B. institutions.
2.	Leprosy	The disease is endemic in sub-mountainous areas of Punjab District Kangra and Hoshiarpur.	Nil.	Leprosy subsidiary Centres for survey and treatment at Kandbari and Bhuntar and two Leprosy Units at Hamirpur and Banjar are maintained by the Punjab Government.
3.	Venereal Diseases.	Kulu Sub-division, [†] District Kangra. NOTE:—The team has not visited the areas of Lahaul and Spiti so far to assess the incidence of V.D. there.	Nil.	V.D. Control Programme has been carried out during the year 1958-59 with the State provided normal medical and public health programme. Both preventive and curative measures have been undertaken to control this disease during the year 1959-60, a mass anti-V.D. campaign with the WHO assistance was started in the month of September, 1959 and whole of the sub-division (excluding Lahaul and Spiti) was covered with this campaign.
4.	Malnutrition	Kanpra District, February, March 1958 survey Gilore area : Number examined 785	Nil.	To supervise the work of nutritional survey in this State there is Nutrition Officer.
5.	Other prevalent diseases.	Pallagra cases Malnutrition Goitre Kotla Area Number examined Pellagra cases Goitre Bhuntar areas-Kulu Number examined Pellagra Malnutrition Goitre	 447 One case 67(15 %) 55(12 %) 943 16 (1·7 %) 119 (12·6 %) 313 (33 %)	Iodized salt is being distributed as curative and preventive measures in many parts of Kangra District. In Bhuntar area where the incidence of Malnutrition was high, skim milk powder was distributed after conducting the survey. 2 dispensaries are at Sainsha and another at Kaza are functioning in the State. Some addition of laboratory facilities have been made in the Civil Dispensary at Keylong. One dispensary at village Gundla has also been sanctioned. One primary health centre is also expected to be opened at Keylong. 5 Medical touring teams toured the valleys from June to September, 1960.

1

2

3

4

5

UTTAR PRADESH

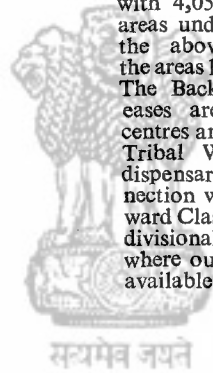
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|------|
| 1. Malaria . . . | These diseases are prevalent in lesser or greater measure in all districts. Leprosy and Venereal diseases are however very common among Koltas of Jaunsar Bawar of Dehradun district and other Backward Categories living in Rawaian and Jaunpur Tehsils of Tehri-Garhwal. | Monetary assistance is given by Harijan Sahayak Department to T.B. patients belonging to Scheduled Castes for treatment and after care. A sum of Rs. 24,000 was spent for this purpose during 1958-59 and during 1959-60 this sum was Rs. 14,400/-. | N.A. |
| 2. T.B. . . . | | | |
| 3. Leprosy . . . | | | |
| 4. Venereal diseases . . . | | | |
| 5. Yaws . . . | | | |
| 6. Malnutrition . . . | | | |

WEST BENGAL

- | | | | |
|------------|--|---|--|
| 1. Malaria | Whole of West Bengal | 1958-59—1959-60: | 1958-59—1959-60 |
| | | Under the Backward Class Sector there is no scheme for the prevention of Malaria in the backward class area of the State. | Under the normal programmes there are 23 Malaria Control Units. These units also serve backward areas whenever required. Number of units formed during the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 remains the same. |
| 2. T.B. | Whole of West Bengal | 1958-59 : | 1958-59 : |
| | | Besides the facilities under the normal programme out of the funds under the Backward Class Sector, the Tribal Welfare Department maintained 12 beds for the Scheduled Tribe patients in the sanatoriums at : | Under the normal programme, 16 B.C.G. vaccination centre were started and those have been functioning in the different areas of the State. The State Government maintains a 925 bedded hospital at Kanchrapara, 24 Parganas, and a 202 bedded T.B. Sanatorium at Digri, Midnapore, for general T.B. patients including those of the Backward Classes |
| | | Kurseong, Darjeeling 2 beds | |
| | | Kanchrapara, 24-Parganas 4 beds | |
| | | Digri, Midnapore 6 beds | |
| | | 1959-60 : | 1959-60 : |
| | | 12 T.B. beds reserved upto 1958-59 are being maintained out of the funds allotted under the Backward Class Sector. During the year 1959-60 10 more beds have been reserved at the T.B. hospital at Dhubulia, Nadia. | The T.B. hospitals and sanatoriums started upto 1958-59 under the normal scheme are being maintained. Construction of a 1,000 bedded T.B. hospital at Dhubulia, Nadia, is nearing completion. The hospital has already started functioning with 250 beds. |
| 3. Leprosy | Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore, Burdwan, Birbhum, Malda, Hooghly. | 1958-59 : | 1958-59 : |
| | | Under the Backward Class Sector fund 6 Leprosy clinics started from the First Five Year Plan in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura, Malda and Birbhum were maintained. | 124 Leprosy clinics were functioning in the State. 96 of those were in the areas having concentration of Backward Classes population. 500 Leprosy beds also maintained at Gouripur Leprosy Colony in Bankura. |

1	2	3	4	5
		1959-60 :		1959-60 :
		Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the 2nd Plan, 2 more clinics are under construction in the district of Hooghly and Midnapore. There is also a proposal to establish one such at Malda.		The above schemes are maintained. Besides, a 50 bed Leprosy hospital at Gouripur, Bankura, is under consideration.
4. Venereal diseases.	dis- Siliguri, Darjeeling, Madarihat, Jalpaiguri.	1958-59—1959-60 :		1958-59 — 1959-60 :
		A mobile V.D. Unit has been functioning at Siliguri in the district of Darjeeling and also a mobile dispensary unit at Madarihat in the District of Jalpaiguri.		Altogether 21 V.D. clinics have been functioning in the State. Two sub-division V.D. clinics were opened at Asansol and Serampore. The Backward Class people derive benefit from these clinics along with the others.

For the treatment of all common diseases, 472 Health centres with 4,056 beds have so far been established in the rural areas under the normal programme of the State. Of the above, 146 Health centres have been functioning in the areas having concentration of Backward Class population. The Backward Class people suffering from all such diseases are treated from all such hospitals and health centres and in cases of special treatment, when required, the Tribal Welfare Department grants financial assistance to dispensaries for the purchase of costly medicines in connection with the treatment of all such diseases of the Backward Class people. There are Sadar hospitals and sub-divisional hospitals in each district and sub-divisional town where out-door treatment facilities and maternity beds are available to all classes of people.



HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. T.B.	Pangi and Chini	3 T.B. Units started in the Tribal areas.	..
2. Leprosy	Pangi, Chini and Bharmaur	3 V.D. Units have been started in the Tribal areas.	..
3. Venereal diseases	Pangi, Chini and Bharmaur	5 Leprosy Units have been started in Tribal areas.	..
4. Malnutrition	Pangi, Chini and Bharmaur	..	..
5. Round Worm infection.		..	..

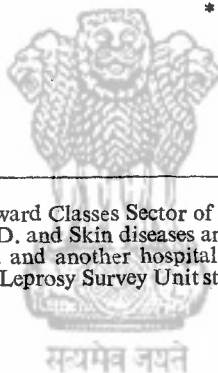
Two allopathic dispensaries have been started in the tribal areas and Ayurvedic dispensaries are to be started during 1960-61.

The civil dispensary at Chin upgraded. One Ayurvedic dispensary at Bhaba, one A.V. Mobile dispensary and one Ayurvedic Mobile dispensary have been started in Chini area.

1	2	3	4	5
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS				
1. T.B.	No. special survey has been undertaken to assess the incidence of T.B. But the percentage of positives Islander can be estimated as hereunder :			B.C.G. vaccination was done in all the Islands. T.B. patients are given free treatment in the island dispensaries.
		Percentage		
	1. Androth	• 74.33		
	2. Kalpeni	• 64.35		
	3. Ameni	• 68.32		
	4. Kadamat	• 63.10		
	5. Kavarathy	• 52.6		
	6. Agathy	• 41.9		
	7. Kiltan	• 53		
	8. Chetlat	• 67.4		
	9. Bitra	• 70		
	10. Minicoy	• 43.9		
2. Leprosy .	At Minicoy, Androth and Kadamat the incidence is high. A few cases are reported in Ameni and Kavarathi now.	Leprosy Colonies are being run by Government to segregate infected cases in Androth and Minicoy. An honorary Leprosy Adviser has been appointed from 16-3-1960 onwards to help this Administration to eradicate the disease. Minor cases are being treated freely as outpatients.		A fairly large number of cases have been reported recently in Kadamat Island. The Islanders with the help of island officials have started a colony for the unfortunates themselves. The question of taking over this colony by this Administration and running it as a 'Non-plan scheme' on better lines is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Venereal disease.	Not appreciable. No survey has yet been conducted. The Medical Officers have been asked to attend to this also.			
4. Malnutrition	No special survey has been undertaken yet.			The Medical Officers have been instructed to undertake a preliminary survey in this regard. Milk powder is being distributed in appreciable quantities.
5. Filaria .	This is come across in all Islands except Kavarathy and Minicoy.	Six Health Inspectors have been appointed so far. Medicines and equipments have been supplied to them to initiate anti-filarial measures. 14,985 Imperial gallons of larvicidal oil, 160 drums of B.H.C. dieldrin and 360 bottles of diethyl carbamazine have been supplied.		
		dispensaries have been established.		6 dispensaries and one hospital have been established.
TRIPURA				
1. Malaria .	Tripura			A scheme under Malaria Eradication Programme is continued throughout the Territory.

1	2	3	4	5
2. T.B.	Disease is not so prevalent in Tripura.		*	Incidents of T.B. is not so high in the Territory. BCG Programme is continued. Treatment facilities of T.B. patient as outdoor cases are available in the V.H. Hospital at Agartala.
3. Leprosy . .	Do.		*	A Leprosy survey is functioning. Treatment facilities as outdoor patient are available in the V.M. Hospital, Agartala. Anti-Leprosy drugs are being supplied to the patients through the sub-divisional Hospitals.
4. Venereal Diseases.	Do.		*	Necessary treatment facilities are given from the V.M. Hospital, Agartala. The disease is not in increase in the Territory.
5. Other prevalent diseases	Do.		*	Anti-prophylactic measures are being taken every year throughout the Territory against small-pox and Cholera. Mass inoculation and Vaccination are being given amongst the people.

*Two Itinerant Teams set up under the Backward Classes Sector of the State Plan are carrying out survey of important diseases such as Yaws, T.B., Leprosy, V.D. and Skin diseases amongst the tribals and rendering medical aid wherever necessary. One hospital continued and another hospital completed for functioning. The works of other 2 taken up. 2 Mobile Eye Units and one Leprosy Survey Unit started functioning.



APPENDIX XXXIX
STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED ON HOUSING SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE SCHEDULED TRIBES UNDER CENTRAL AND STATE SECTORS DURING THE YEARS 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59 AND PROPOSED FOR 1959-60.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Allocation made in the Second Five Year Plan					1956-57	
		State Sector	Central Sector	Total	Expenditure incurred	Physical Target achieved	Expenditure incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,66,000	8,00,000	27,66,000	42,000	50 (houses) families and Colony established.	..	..
2	Assam	..	3,75,000	3,75,000	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	20,00,000	20,00,000	..	..	1,82,600	..
4	Bombay	11,63,636	33,26,000	44,89,636	1,57,062	6 Housing Societies given assistance. 75 houses.	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	14,98,000	7,05,000	22,03,000	..	..	60,000	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	59,50,000	59,50,000	61,900	295 houses.	48,000	..
8	Madras	5,53,000	10,00,000	15,53,000	61,977	105 houses.	..	..
9	Mysore	7,35,000	4,50,000	11,85,000	80,000	126 houses.	19,150	..
10	Orissa	12,00,000	30,00,000	42,00,000	2,00,000	400 houses.	6,00,000	..
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	2,50,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	23,000	93 houses.	30,000	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	5,60,000	12,52,000	18,12,000	1,00,000	N.A.	..	..
15	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	2,85,000	N.A.	2,85,000	..	..	..	..
17	Manipur	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	..	5,00,000	5,00,000	..	..	59,000	..
19	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		83,10,636	1,95,08,000	2,78,18,636	7,25,939		9,98,750	

APPENDIX XXXIX
STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED IN HOUSING SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE SCHEDULED TRIBES UNDER CENTRAL AND STATE SECTORS DURING THE YEARS 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59 AND PROPOSED FOR 1959-60

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1957-58			1958-59			1959-60		
		Central Sector		State Sector		Central Sector		Central Sector		
		Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	5,471	One colony and 200 families.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	1,85,000	N.A.	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	N.A.	..	..	3,70,989	N.A.	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	..	32,903	4 Housing Societies given assistance, 120 houses.	1,91,250	185 houses constructed.	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	1,43,000	85 houses completed and 41 partially completed.	15,000	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	51,000	100 houses.	4,19,000	401 houses constructed.	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	..	62,276	..	2,08,906	373 houses constructed.	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	..	..	40 houses.	92,271	146 houses.	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	..	2,00,000	400 houses.	6,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	..	42,000	120 houses.	14,000	40 houses.	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	1,12,000	N.A.	1,48,663	103 houses completed and part payment made for 236 houses.	..	..	..	..
15	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	14,000	N.A.	..	..	..	..
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	..	..	62 houses were constructed.	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	6,48,650	..	22,84,679	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED IN HOUSING SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE SCHEDULED TRIBES UNDER CENTRAL AND STATE SECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59 AND PROPOSED FOR 1959-60.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1958-59			1959-60				
		State Sector		Central Sector	State Sector				
		Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred (Estimated)			
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	1,10,700	3 colonies and 100 families given aid.	2,60,300	500 houses.	10,000	5 colonies.
2.	Assam	.	.	..	..	1,62,000	N.A.	..	..
3.	Bihar	.	.	..	..	4,64,737	N.A.	..	..
4.	Bombay	.	.	2,56,671	12 Housing Societies given assistance. 292 houses.	4,48,500	230 houses.	3,15,000	10 Housing societies to be given assistance, 500 families to be provided housing material. 133 houses.
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	1,40,154	135 houses constructed completely and 38 houses constructed partly.	66,517	80 houses completed.	1,63,000	173 houses.
6.	Kerala	.	.	..	..	11,65,000	400 houses.	..	..
7.	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	..	..	1,64,187	100 families benefited. 134 old houses completed. 176 new houses constructed.	93,000	188 houses.
8.	Madras	.	.	90,062	176 houses.	1,04,211	85 houses.	3,20,000	550 houses.
9.	Mysore	.	.	2,00,000	158 houses completed.	6,00,000	..	2,77,000	400 houses.
10.	Orissa	.	.	..	400 houses.	52,700	68 houses.	75,000	100 houses.
11.	Punjab	.	.	72,000	163 houses.	2,35,000	Completion of 236 incomplete houses of the previous year and construction of 224 new houses. Another 15 houses taken up.	..	..
12.	Rajasthan	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	West Bengal	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Delhi	.	.	68,300	N.A.	25,000	N.A.	50,300	N.A.
16.	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	70,000	Subsidies given for the construction of 140 houses.	..	..	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Manipur	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Tripura	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Pondicherry	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		.	.	10,07,887	.	37,48,152	.	13,03,300	.

STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED IN HOUSING SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE SCHEDULED TRIBES UNDER CENTRAL AND STATE SECTORS DURING THE YEARS 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59 AND PROPOSED FOR 1959-60.

1959-60		Physical targets achieved during the last 4 years under Central & State Sectors	
1. Name of the State/Union Territory No.		Total expenditure incurred during the last 4 years under Central & State Sectors	
Central Sector		Physical Targets achieved	
Expenditure incurred (estimated)		Physical Targets achieved	
20		21	
22		23	
24		25	
26		27	
28		29	
30		31	
32		33	
34		35	
36		37	
38		39	
40		41	
42		43	
44		45	
46		47	
48		49	
50		51	
52		53	
54		55	
56		57	
58		59	
60		61	
62		63	
64		65	
66		67	
68		69	
70		71	
72		73	
74		75	
76		77	
78		79	
80		81	
82		83	
84		85	
86		87	
88		89	
90		91	
92		93	
94		95	
96		97	
98		99	
100		101	
102		103	
104		105	
106		107	
108		109	
110		111	
112		113	
114		115	
116		117	
118		119	
120		121	
122		123	
124		125	
126		127	
128		129	
130		131	
132		133	
134		135	
136		137	
138		139	
140		141	
142		143	
144		145	
146		147	
148		149	
150		151	
152		153	
154		155	
156		157	
158		159	
160		161	
162		163	
164		165	
166		167	
168		169	
170		171	
172		173	
174		175	
176		177	
178		179	
180		181	
182		183	
184		185	
186		187	
188		189	
190		191	
192		193	
194		195	
196		197	
198		199	
200		201	
202		203	
204		205	
206		207	
208		209	
210		211	
212		213	
214		215	
216		217	
218		219	
220		221	
222		223	
224		225	
226		227	
228		229	
230		231	
232		233	
234		235	
236		237	
238		239	
240		241	
242		243	
244		245	
246		247	
248		249	
250		251	
252		253	
254		255	
256		257	
258		259	
260		261	
262		263	
264		265	
266		267	
268		269	
270		271	
272		273	
274		275	
276		277	
278		279	
280		281	
282		283	
284		285	
286		287	
288		289	
290		291	
292		293	
294		295	
296		297	
298		299	
300		301	
302		303	
304		305	
306		307	
308		309	
310		311	
312		313	
314		315	
316		317	
318		319	
320		321	
322		323	
324		325	
326		327	
328		329	
330		331	
332		333	
334		335	
336		337	
338		339	
340		341	
342		343	
344		345	
346		347	
348		349	
350		351	
352		353	
354		355	
356		357	
358		359	
360		361	
362		363	
364		365	
366		367	
368		369	
370		371	
372		373	
374		375	
376		377	
378		379	
380		381	
382		383	
384		385	
386		387	
388		389	
390		391	
392		393	
394		395	
396		397	
398		399	
400		401	
402		403	
404		405	
406		407	
408		409	
410		411	
412		413	
414		415	
416		417	
418		419	
420		421	
422		423	
424		425	
426		427	
428		429	
430		431	
432		433	
434		435	
436		437	
438		439	
440		441	
442		443	
444		445	
446		447	
448		449	
450		451	
452		453	
454		455	
456		457	
458		459	
460		461	
462		463	
464		465	
466		467	
468		469	
470		471	
472		473	
474		475	
476		477	
478		479	
480		481	
482		483	
484		485	
486		487	
488		489	
490		491	
492		493	
494		495	
496		497	
498		499	
500		501	
502		503	
504		505	
506		507	
508		509	
510		511	
512		513	
514		515	
516		517	
518		519	
520		521	
522		523	
524		525	
526		527	
528		529	
530		531	
532		533	
534		535	
536		537	
538		539	
540		541	
542		543	
544		545	
546		547	
548		549	
550		551	
552		553	
554		555	
556		557	
558		559	
560		561	
562		563	
564		565	
566		567	
568		569	
570		571	
572		573	
574		575	
576		577	
578		579	
580		581	
582		583	
584		585	
586		587	
588		589	
590		591	
592		593	
594		595	
596		597	
598		599	
600		601	
602		603	
604		605	
606		607	
608		609	
610		611	
612		613	
614		615	
616		617	
618		619	
620		621	
622		623	
624		625	
626		627	
628		629	
630		631	
632		633	
634		635	
636		637	
638		639	
640		641	
642		643	
644		645	
646		647	
648		649	
650		651	
652		653	
654		655	
656		657	
658		659	
660		661	
662		663	
664		665	
666		667	
668		669	
670		671	
672		673	
674		675	
676		677	
678		679	
680		681	
682		683	
684		685	
686		687	
688		689	
690		691	
692		693	
694		695	
696		697	
698		699	
700		701	
702		703	
704		705	
706		707	
708		709	
710		711	
712		713	
714		715	
716		717	
718		719	
720		721	
722		723	
724		725	
726		727	
728		729	
730		731	
732		733	
734		735	
736		737	
738		739	
740		741	
742		743	
744		745	
746		747	
748		749	
750		751	
752		753	
754		755	
756		757	
758		759	
760		761	
762		763	
764		765	
766		767	
768		769	
770		771	
772		773	
774		775	
776		777	
778		779	
780		781	
782		783	
784		785	
786		787	
788		789	
790		791	
792		793	
794		795	
796		797	
798		799	
800		801	
802		803	
804		805	
806		807	
808		809	
810		811	
812		813	
814		815	
816		817	
818		819	
820		821	
822		823	
824		825	
826		827	
828		829	
830		831	
832		833	
834		835	
836		837	
838		839	
840		841	
842		843	
844		845	
846		847	
848		849	
850		851	
852		853	
854		855	
856		857	
858		859	
860		861	
862		863	
864		865	
866		867	
868		869	
870		871	
872		873	
874		875	
876		877	
878		879	
880		881	
882		883	
884		885	
886		887	
888		889	
890		891	
892		893	
894		895	
896		897	
898		899	
900		901	
902		903	
904		905	
906		907	
908		909	
910		911	
912		913	
914		915	
916		917	
918		919	
920		921	
922		923	
924		925	
926		927	
928		929	
930		931	
932		933	
934		935	
936		937	
938		939	
940		941	
942		943	
944		945	
946		947	
948		949	
950		951	
952		953	
954		955	
956		957	
958		959	
960		961	
962		963	
964		965	
966		9	

STATEMENT NO. 2.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED ON HOUSING SCHEME UNDERTAKEN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES UNDER CENTRAL AND STATE SECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59 AND PROPOSED FOR 1959-60.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Allocation made in the Second Five Year Plan					1956-57		
		State Sector		Central Sector		Total	State Sector		
		2	3 (in lakhs)	4	5	6	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred
1							6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	.	75.15	12,50,000	87,65,000	6,77,700	1850 houses, 170 families given assistance, 210 housing Co-operative Societies given assistance.	910 houses.	89,858
2	Assam	.	11.40	7,00,000	18,40,000	95,000			..
3	Bihar	.	17.16	20,00,000	37,16,000	..		..	1,73,750
4	Bombay	.	24.423	15,25,000	39,67,200	1,98,149	37 Housing Societies, 150 families given Housing subsidy, 80 families provided housing facilities.		29,834
5	Jammu & Kashmir	.	..	..	..	..		..	..
6	Kerala	.	22.94	26,400	23,20,400	1,66,000		..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	.	..	12,00,000	12,00,000	..		..	..
8	Madras	.	135.77	15,00,000	1,50,77,000	13,38,091	2619 houses.		2,24,000
9	Mysore	.	151.49	17,85,000	1,69,34,000	16,63,453	Subsidies for 6200 houses		1,25,000
10	Orissa	.	5.00	10,00,000	15,00,000	1,00,000	200 hutments.		2,00,000
11	Punjab	.	16.35	4,00,000	20,85,000	2,40,000	400 houses.		..
12	Rajasthan	.	3.625	9,50,000	13,12,500	70,800	100 houses.		1,59,000
13	Uttar Pradesh	.	26.00	37,50,000	63,50,000	3,20,000	1951 houses constructed and repaired.		3,75,000
14	West Bengal	.	..	13,50,000	13,50,000	..		..	..
15	Delhi	.	8.55	1,82,000	10,37,000	17,500	166 houses.		..
16	Himachal Pradesh	.	2.35	..	2,85,000	20,358	10 families given aid.		..
17	Manipur	.	0.90	..	90,000	..		..	..
18	Tripura	.	0.90	..	90,000	15,000	50 houses.		..
19	Pondicherry	.	1.00	..	1,00,000	..		..	..
TOTAL		.	504.007	1,76,18,400	6,80,19,100	49,22,051			13,76,442

STATEMENT No. 2

S. o. Name of the State/Union Territory		Central Sector		State Sector		1957-58		Central Sector	
		Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred
1	2	9	10	11	12	13			
1	Andhra Pradesh	• • • • • 210 houses.	6,05,900	342 families given financial assistance, 630 Housing Co-operative Societies given assistance.	3,00,000	250 houses constructed.			
2	Assam	• • • • •	1,07,000	500 houses.	2,00,000	N.A.			
3	Bihar	• • • • • 211 houses constructed	1,41,012	141 houses.	4,45,215	517 houses constructed.			
4	Bombay	• • • • • 70 families provided housing facilities.	2,48,565	32 Housing Societies, 16 families provided housing loans, 184 families given subsidies, 183 families provided housing facilities.	2,65,544	314 houses constructed and 117 families provided housing facilities.			
5	Jammu & Kashmir	• • • • •	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	• • • • •	3,94,000	790 houses.	15,000	N.A.			
7	Madhya Pradesh	• • • • •	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	• • • • • 405 houses constructed.	12,78,726	2169 houses.	2,07,000	275 houses constructed.			
9	Mysore	• • • • • 297 houses	29,19,424	Subsidies given for 550 houses.	2,86,923	476 houses completed and 92 in progress.			
10	Orissa	• • • • • 323 houses constructed.	1,00,000	200 hutments.	2,31,436	491 houses.			
11	Punjab	• • • • •	2,77,800	..	2,00,000	333 houses constructed.			
12	Rajasthan	• • • • • 320 houses.	44,281	100 families.	1,73,000	225 houses.			
13	Uttar Pradesh	• • • • • 500 houses.	..	..	1,21,600	230 houses.			
14	West Bengal	• • • • •	249	Work taken up on the completion of houses.	7,50,000	1000 houses.			
15	Delhi	• • • • •	2,47,368	347 houses.	1,28,598	Grants given for 111 houses and part payment made for 98 houses.			
16	Himachal Pradesh	• • • • •	53,500	Aid given to 113 families, 113 Bars, 26 Dhogrees, G.I. sheets distributed.	..	..	
17	Manipur	• • • • •	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	• • • • •	15,000	50 houses.	..	..	
19	Pondicherry	• • • • •	360	24 families given assistance.	..	..	
TOTAL			64,33,185		38,24,316				

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	State Sector		1958-59			Central Sector	
		Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Physical Targets achieved
		14	15	16	17			
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,08,800	922 persons given assistance for construction of houses.	2,44,000	332 houses			
2	Assam	96,200	N.A.	1,50,000	N.A.			
3	Bihar	3,94,271	376 houses	4,84,465	498 houses constructed.			
4	Bombay	6,36,488	30 Housing Societies, 7 families provided housing facilities, 31 families given loans, 175 families given subsidies; 307 families provided housing facilities.	1,94,475	253 houses constructed and 111 families provided housing facilities.			
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	6,83,927	514 houses completed, 47 partly constructed and staff appointed for implementation of scheme.	..	..	
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	2,65,000	253 houses constructed. 100 families benefited.			
8	Madras	28,39,776	2505 new houses, 230 old houses.	2,62,494	292 houses.			
9	Mysore	26,84,124	Subsidies given for 4750 houses.	6,00,826	1415 houses and 22 roads.			
10	Orissa	1,00,000	200 hutments.	2,00,000	N.A.			
11	Punjab	3,72,000	..	N.A.	N.A.			
12	Rajasthan	60,600	51 new houses, 137 old houses.	2,05,800	489 old houses 108 new houses.			
13	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,100	599 houses.	11,25,000	N.A.			
14	West Bengal	700	Cost is on account of arrear bills in respect of houses taken up by Bihar Government prior to merger.	2,42,000	..			
15	Delhi	2,04,913	199 houses.	18,500	74 Harijans were paid subsidy for houses.			
16	Himachal Pradesh	1,27,000	383 houses.	..	..	
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	15,000	N.A.	..	..	
19	Pondicherry	10,780	Work in 3 housing colonies undertaken.	..	..	
TOTAL		1,03,84,679		39,92,560				

S.No. Name of the State/Union Territory		State Sector		1959-60		Central Sector	
		Expenditure incurred (estimated)	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred (estimated)	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred (estimated)	Physical Targets achieved
		18	19	20	21		
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	2,38,394	N.A.		
2	Assam	15,84,800	393 persons to be given financial assistance for houses.	2,00,000	N.A.		
3	Bihar	3,00,000	N.A.	4,68,500	499 houses to be constructed.		
4	Bombay	4,80,235	513 houses.	4,98,659	558 houses.		
		6,59,000	14 families be given loans, 500 families to be provided building sites; 14 Co-operative Societies to be given assistance; 1500 families to be provided housing material; 8 Colonies with 200 houses to be constructed.				
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	6,00,000	595 houses	4,01,000	N.A.		
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	2,86,224	517 houses.		
8	Madras	30,47,598	2718 houses, 1188 houses for riot victims of Ramanathapuram District 3379 house sites.	3,90,000	900 houses, 12 miles reads.		
9	Mysore	20,00,000	500 houses.	1,45,000	N.A.		
10	Odisha	1,05,000	133 hutments	..	..
11	Punjab	3,72,000	..	4,56,300	274 houses.		
12	Rajasthan	92,800	110 houses.	8,50,000	72 houses.		
13	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	200 houses	3,15,000	Completion of 234 houses of previous year taken up and 272 houses completed. Also construction of 261 new houses were taken up.		
14	West Bengal	..	..	24,000	N.A.		
15	Delhi	3,45,500	620 houses	1,50,000	N.A.		
16	Himachal Pradesh	1,00,000	400 families to be given aid	..	..
17	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
18	Tripura	15,000	N.A.	..	..
19	Pondicherry	63,973	90 families to be provided housing facilities and 100 families given material.	..	..
TOTAL		1,00,15,906		44,23,007			

S. No. Name of the State/Union/Territory		Total expenditure incurred during the last 4 years under Central & State Sectors		Physical targets achieved during the last 4 years under Central and State Sectors.					
		22	23	24	Houses	Colonies	Families aided	Housing Societies aided	Miscellaneous
1	Andhra Pradesh	56,49,452	2,682	..	..	..	512	840	1315 persons given assistance for construction of houses.
2	Assam	11,48,200	1,410	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.
3	Bihar	25,87,448	2,755	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	27,30,714	567	8	..	..	Housing loan to 61 families given.	113	Housing material to 1,500 families. Housing subsidies to 509 families. Housing facilities to 975 families. 500 building sites.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	18,58,927	1,908+47 partially completed.	..	..	..	..	..	Staff appointed for implementation of schemes.
6	Kerala	8,73,000	528	..	..	..	100	..	92 houses in progress, 230 old houses repaired.
7	Madhya Pradesh	95,63,832	12,889	..	..	..	..	..	22 Roads and 12 miles road.
9	Mysore	1,06,14,263	3,603 and subsidies for 11,530 houses.	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	11,50,000	666+733 Hutments	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	14,34,800	625	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	12,11,181	1,193+626 old houses	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	39,20,100	4,322	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	6,86,547	506+261 under construction.	..	..	..	..	..	Work taken up for completion of house 261 houses under construction, 111 grants for houses 95 houses part payment made.
15	Delhi	8,57,781	1,332 and subsidies to 74 Harijans.	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	4,50,858	383	..	..	..	523	..	Distribution of 11 Baras 26 Dhogrees, G.I. Sheets.
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	60,000	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pondicherry	75,113	..	3	..	..	..	..	Housing facilities to 90 families Housing material to 100 families.

STATEMENT No. 3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED IN HOUSING SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN FOR DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES UNDER CENTRAL AND STATE SECTORS DURING THE YEARS 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59 AND PROPOSED FOR 1959-60

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Allocation made in the Second Five Year Plan					1956-57	
		State Sector	Central Sector	Total	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,15,000	..	4,15,000	85,038	616 New houses, 600 old houses	..	..
2	Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	Not indicated separately	1,50,000	1,50,000	280	The building of Chautarwa Dome Settlement was improved.	12,15	12,15
4	Bombay	2,80,847	1,00,000	3,80,847	2,260	4 Societies, 10 persons given subsidy	20,000	20,000
5	Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	25,000	..	25,000	3,250	Assistance given to 13 families	..	..
8	Madras	6,00,000	10,00,000	16,00,000	70,946	138 houses	1,52,422	1,52,422
9	Mysore	5,87,000	11,00,000	16,87,000	..	..	12,500	12,500
10	Orissa	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	51,000	100 hutments	..	..
11	Punjab	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	79,800	133 houses	..	..
12	Rajasthan	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	10,000	20 houses	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	30,00,000	32,50,000	40,000	214 houses repaired or constructed	..	..
14	West Bengal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		31,07,847	53,50,000	84,57,847	3,42,574		1,97,072	1,97,072

Central Sector			State Sector			1957-58		
Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved
1	2	9	10	11	12	13		
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	76,500	504 New houses, 100 old houses.	..	..		..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..		..
3	Bihar	15 houses were constructed	1280	Not furnished	35,300	43 houses constructed.		
4	Bombay	100 houses were constructed	4,530	3 Societies, 15 persons given subsidy.	20,000	80 houses constructed.		
5	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..		..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..		..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	2,250	Assistance provided to 9 families	..	..		..
8	Madras	76 houses completed and 501 in progress.	50,800	96 houses	2,36,505	494 houses completed.		
9	Mysore	37 families, 3 oil engines purchased, and 780 acres of land ploughed.	63,536	243 houses	66,196	50 houses including 1 well, 1 road, 50 pairs of bullocks, 50 families given subsistence allowance. Work in 2 Agriculture Colonies in progress.		
10	Orissa	..	43,300	88 hutments	..	..		..
11	Punjab	..	1,01,400	200 houses	..	..		..
12	Rajasthan	..	8,800	40 houses	..	..		..
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	40,000	N.A.	..	..		..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..		..
15	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..		..
16	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..		..
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..		..
18	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..		..
19	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..		..
TOTAL			3,91,396		3,58,001			

1958-59

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	State Sector			Central Sector		
		Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred (estimated)	
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,20,800	731 New houses, 896 old houses	..	..	1,26,000
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	23,125	3 Houses constructed and 23 under construction	33,750	36 houses constructed	52,953	
4	Bombay	60,557	3 Societies 28 Persons given subsidy	20,000	50 families settled.	61,000	
5	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	2,500	Subsidy given to 10 families	..	..	5,000
8	Madras	1,66,458	36 houses	2,20,456	381 houses	1,25,000	
9	Mysore	87,145	307 houses	2,43,000	173 houses including colonisation scheme, 1171 families, 4 new wells 1 old well completed, 3 new roads, 1 old road completed.	96,000	
10	Orissa	49,000	98 hutments	..	..	20,000
11	Punjab	1,20,000	200 houses	..	..	1,20,000
12	Rajasthan	19,250	26 houses	..	..	22,500
13	Uttar Pradesh	40,000	98 houses	6,99,000	N.A.	40,000	
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..
15	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh.	..	..	..	..	..
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		6,88,835		12,22,206		6,68,453	

1959-60

Serial No.	Name of the States/Union Territory	State Sector			Central Sector		
		Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred (estimated)	Physical Targets achieved	Total Expenditure incurred during last 4 years under Central and State Sectors.	Physical Targets achieved during the last 4 years under Central and State Sectors.	
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	4,08,338	Houses 1,851 + 1,596 Old	
2	Assam	.	.	.	11,250	12 houses to be constructed	
3	Bihar	.	.	.	20,000	40 families settled	
4	Bombay	.	.	1. 1 Society, 13 persons to be given subsidy.	2,08,347	Houses 180, 11 Societies, 90 families settled and subsidy given to 66 persons.	
5	Jammu and Kashmir	.	.	.	..	..
6	Kerala	.	.	.	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	20 families to be given subsidy.	13,000	Subsidy given to 22 families.	
8	Madras	.	.	138 houses	10,22,587	Houses 1,850	
9	Mysore	.	.	500 houses	8,12,377	Houses 1,486 12 wells, 9 roads, 2 Community-Cum-School Buildings and one health Centre, 3 old engines purchased, 80 acres of land ploughed, 50 pair of bullocks. 1258 families benefited. Work in two Agricultural colonies in progress.	
10	Orissa	.	.	27 hutments	1,63,300	313 Hutments.	
11	Punjab	.	.	200 houses	4,21,200	Houses 733	
12	Rajasthan	.	.	N.A.	60,550	Houses 86	
13	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	80 houses	7,04,000	2 Colonies	
14	West Bengal	.	.	.	..	..
15	Delhi	.	.	.	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	.	..	..
17	Manipur	.	.	.	..	..
18	Tripura	.	.	.	..	..
19	Pondicherry	.	.	.	..	..
TOTAL		.	.	.	9,73,250	48,41,787	

STATEMENT No. 4

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED IN HOUSING SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE BACKWARD CLASSES UNDER CENTRAL AND STATE SECTORS DURING THE YEARS 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59 AND PROPOSED FOR 1959-60.

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Allocation made in the Second Five Year Plan					1956-57					1957-58				
		State Sector	Central Sector	Total	1956-57		1956-57		1956-57		1956-57		1957-58		1957-58	
					Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	5,00,000 6,74,127	4,00,000	9,00,000 6,74,127	12,485	1 Society	..	..	1,05,617	8 Societies 41 families given loan for construction of houses.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	11,03,000	..	11,03,000	50,000	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	1,11,500	..	1,11,500	92,600	396 houses	..	..	21,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000	5,00,000	8,00,000	50,000	305 houses constructed or repaired	..	..	50,000	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		28,88,627	9,00,000	37,88,627	2,05,085	..	..	..	1,76,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1958-59

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	State Sector			Central Sector		
		Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	15	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred (estimated)
		14		15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	3,45,025	3 Societies, 150 families given loans for construction of houses.	..	..	..	53,000
5	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	21,000	42 houses	..	..	..	18,000
13	Uttar Pradesh	50,000	N.A.	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		4,16,025					2,71,000

1959-60

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1959-60						
		State Sector		Central Sector		Central & State Sectors		
		Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred (estimate ₹)	Physical Targets achieved		Total Expenditure incurred during the last 4 years under Central and State Sectors	Physical Target achieved during the last 4 years under Central and State Sectors	
		19	20	21	22	23		
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	N.A.	160 houses to be completed	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	1 Society	1,25,000	167 houses	6,41,127	Houses 167, Societies 13, 191 families given loan for construction of houses.	..	..
5	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	..	..	..	50,000	N.A.	..	..
9	Mysore	Subsidies for 500 houses	1,40,000	1 Colony	3,40,000	Subsidies for 500 houses 1 Colony	..	..
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	..	..	..	1,52,600	Houses 438	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	2,00,000	N.A.	3,50,000	Houses 305	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL			4,65,000		15,33,727			

APPENDIX XL

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LEGISLATIVE EXECUTIVE AND OTHER MEASURES TAKEN BY THE VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENTS UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIONS FOR PROVIDING HOUSE SITES AND OWNERSHIP RIGHTS TO THE SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE PERSONS.

Sl. No.	Name of the State Union/Territory	Measures adopted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<p>It has been reported by the State Government that there are no cases of house sites of private persons, on which the tribals have constructed houses and consequently they have to be declared as owners, so far as the Scheduled Tribes other than Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalias are concerned.</p> <p>As regards the measures to provide fresh house sites or to confer ownership of house sites to as many Scheduled Castes people as possible, the State Government have taken no action in this regard. They have, however, no objection to provide fresh house sites to Scheduled Castes who have built their houses on private lands or to acquire and assign the same to them. Necessary instructions to the Collectors, Special Social Service Officers and Social Service Officers have been issued to take up such cases for acquisition and provide necessary ownership rights.</p> <p>In addition to above there are schemes for provision of house sites for Scheduled Castes under Social Welfare Budget. Under this scheme house sites are acquired and assigned to the houseless Scheduled Castes every year at the rate of 0.5 cents each.</p>
2.	Bombay	<p>It has been reported by the State Government that in so far as the houses constructed in villages by the Scheduled Castes tenants, agricultural labourers and village artisans are concerned, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 gives them adequate protection and safeguards from unwarranted eviction by landlords. As regards houses constructed on other lands or constructed by persons who are not agriculturists or village artisans, adequate protection has been given by executive measures. In accordance with this measures if Government land is not available, private land is acquired at Government cost and handed over to the nomadic Backward Classes for housing purposes. The Government have approved a scheme under which suitable private land in rural areas would be purchased for the housing of Scheduled Castes. Such land would normally not exceed two Gunthas per individual family and its price will not normally exceed Rs. 200/-.</p> <p>Resort to acquisition of private land is made only after it is discovered that suitable Government land is not available. Government's policy is to give Government land to Backward Classes readily for housing purposes both on cooperative and individual basis. In case of individuals, lands not exceeding 2 Gunthas per family and valued at not more than Rs. 200/- is given for housing purposes from occupancy price. If cooperative Housing Societies are formed, such societies get Government land and in case private land is required to be acquired, the cost of acquisition is borne by Government subject to a limit of Rs. 5/- per square yard in certain expensive towns viz. Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmedabad and Nagpur.</p> <p>However, substantial work has not been done so far under the various measures taken by the State Government to give protection and safeguard to Backward Classes constructing homes on lands belonging to others. This problem is particularly acute in the urban areas where lands are costly and where the number of houseless Backward Classes is very large. The problem in the urban areas is, therefore, very vast and if their housing needs are to be adequately catered for, expenditure would be very heavy.</p> <p>The Government waste land for residential purposes are not vested in the village panchayats. Consequently, the question of panchayats framing rules and procedures for their allotment does not arise.</p>
3.	Kerala	<p>The Government of Kerala have reported that there are no 'abadi' lands which are owned by Village Panchayats in this State. The Government have</p>

Sl. No. Name of the State/ Union Territory

Measures adopted

sanctioned a scheme for the assignment of Government lands (other than those required for Government purposes), on registry and temporary leases or licences to institutions and to landless and indigent families. According to this, 25% of Government lands available for allotment in each village has to be reserved for distribution to members of the Scheduled Castes. Action is being taken to implement the scheme. Apart from this, lands are being acquired by Government for colonies for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and for house sites for individual families.

Moreover, in the Malabar area of this State where the Malabar Tenancy Act 1929, is in force, tenants of Kudiyiruppus (homesteads) enjoy more or less absolute fixity of tenure, while occupiers of homesteads known as Ulkudi holders and Kudikidappu holders can be evicted from their homesteads only if the landlords allow them alternative sites elsewhere. In the other areas, the Kerala Stay of Eviction Act, 1957 protects Kudikidappukars from eviction from their Kudiyiruppus. The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill also contains provision for the protection of the above classes of persons.

4. Madhya Pradesh

The State Government have reported that the provision with regard to "Abadi" in the State are contained in Sections 243, 244, 245 and 246 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. There are no special provision made in the code for providing house sites or ownership rights to house sites for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Lands in this State are not owned by the Gram Panchayats but Gram Panchayats are authorised under the law for allotment of "Abadi" sites in the villages. There is no provision under the Land Revenue Code of this State for acquiring of house sites which are owned by individuals other than those who have actually built huts for permanent houses on these lands.

Abadi sites are reserved in every village at the time of settlement. If at any stage the abadi area in any village is considered insufficient by the Collector, he may reserve such further area from the unoccupied land in the village as he may think fit. If unoccupied land for purposes of abadi is not available any land for extension of abadi may be acquired and allotted on payment of premium at no profit and no loss basis.

5. Madras

Government Natham Porambores in villages are assigned to the houseless people or Harijans under Board's Standing Order 21 in consultation with the Panchayat Board if a Panchayat Board is functioning in that village.

The Panchayat by itself, cannot assign house sites to houseless persons as the sites belong to Government.

In the village, Harijans live in huts or houses built by them either (1) on Government Natham or Cheri Poramboke, already assigned to them or (2) on Government Natham or Cheri or other kind of Porambores as encroachments without regular assignment orders in their favour or (3) on cultivable patta lands owned by them or (4) on private natham sites or cultivable patta lands belonging to other landlords in the village with their express or implied permission or consent. The majority of cases will fall under category Numbers (1) and (4) above and the category (3) above will be very few.

The position in the towns is quite different where houses are built and let out to the Harijans and others of Scheduled Tribes by private owners and Municipalities. The tenants cannot be evicted on flimsy grounds as city Tenants Protection Act and the Madras Building (Lease and Rent) Control Act have been extended to most of the towns and Municipalities. According to the existing laws any period of occupation by Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe members or others of a house built by other persons will not confer any right to the occupant to acquire ownership.

There are no separate laws which govern the acquisition of private lands for housing Harijans. The acquisition of such lands is done under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Sl. No. Name of the State/Union Territory

Measures adopted

In case where Government lands are not available for assignment as house sites to the Harijans and others, the sites in which they are actually living are acquired by resorting to Land Acquisition Proceedings and the sites are transferred to Natham and assigned to individuals. House sites are given free of cost to all Harijans who do not already own house sites, except in cases where they can afford to pay. These concessions apply to all districts except the city of Madras. In case where private Nathams also are not available for acquisition the patta lands classified either as dry or wet which are fit for house sites are acquired and they are transferred to Natham for the purpose of assignment. Occupation of communal prambokes by the Harijans is considered objectionable and such lands are generally not assigned to the Harijans.

The State Government have not so far taken any legislative measures in regard to the provision of house sites and houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that all the schemes adopted now are covered by Executive Orders only.

6. Mysore

The State Government have since issued executive orders conferring proprietary rights on the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have constructed houses on lands not belonging to them subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) the land should belong to the Government.
- (b) the land should not have been reserved for special purpose and is not required for public purpose,
- (c) the land should be suitable for construction of houses from the point of view of water supply, sanitation and other public health requirements, and
- (d) the houses were constructed on or before 1-1-1957.

Where conditions (b), (c) and (d) are satisfied but not (a) steps should be taken to acquire such land at Government cost and grant it to the Harijans free of cost.

Where land on which houses have been built can not be granted to Harijans on the ground that conditions (b) and (c) have not been fulfilled, steps should be taken to purchase alternative schemes for housing those Harijans who will be displaced and proposals submitted to Government for sanction.

7. Punjab

Under rule 7 of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Rules, 1955 the Panchayat may allow the use of Shamlat Deh vested in it, free of charge, for residential purposes to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Under Section 3(b) of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1953, the land which is situated in the Abadi Deh of village and which is under the house owned by a non-proprietor shall at the commencement of this act, vest in the said non-proprietor. The term non-proprietor cover non-proprietors belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Under the scheme, 'Subsidy for the purchase of house site' included in the State Sector of the Second Five Year Plan, a subsidy upto Rs. 200/- each is given to this deserving members of Scheduled Castes for the purchase of a house site in the rural areas of the Punjab State. This scheme is being implemented with effect from 1958-59 with a yearly provision of Rs. 45,000/-. During 1958-59 225 families were benefited and similar targets are expected to be achieved during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. This scheme is also proposed to be included in the Third Five Year Plan.

8. Rajasthan

(a) The Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 empowers the Panchayats under Section 88 to sell the 'Abadi' land. The rules to give

effect to the provision of section 88 were framed under section 89(2)(11) and were published on 29th July, 1955. Under the sale of 'abadi' land rules the Panchayats can sell the 'abadi' land either by auction or by private settlement. The Panchayats can sell the 'abadi' land by private settlement only if the conditions laid down under rule 37 (17), (18) and (19) are fulfilled otherwise the 'abadi' land can be sold only by auction.

Under Rule 37 (19) of the sale of abadi land rules, the Panchayats can sell the 'abadi' land by private settlement to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes without charging any premium, or without auction, at a nominal price. Rule 15 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 also empowers the Panchayats to allot the house sites to the tenants, who do not own any house site in the village free of premium.

(b) The Panchayat can sell 'abadi' land under rule 37(17)(a) of the sale of 'abadi' land rules to any person whose right on such land seems to be justified by private settlement. It can also sell under rule 37(18) of the aforesaid rules the 'abadi' land to a person who by himself and/or with his ancestors has occupied that land for a continuous period of at least 40 years after charging a premium of $6\frac{1}{2}$ of the value of the land assessed by the Panchayat on the basis of its general sale value.

(c) If on other hand a Panchayat decides to sell the 'abadi' land by auction then it has to observe the formalities laid down under the rules of the sales of 'abadi' land. The Panchayat will get prepared the map of the site to be sold and depute its member or members of (Maximum number being 3) to inspect the site and to report to the Panchayat after taking into consideration the following points whether:—

- (a) The sale of land will affect the traffic of the villagers or not;
- (b) The sale of land will affect the right of other people or not;
- (c) The sale of land will affect the beauty and cleanliness of the village or not;
- (d) Any other allied matter.

The Panchayat will then decide on merits whether to sell the land or not. If it decides to sell, then it will issue a notification calling for objections from the public. One month's time will be given to the public for this purpose. After it, if the Panchayat has received any objection, then it will decide whether the objections are maintainable or not. If it over-rules the objection, then the date, time and place of the auction will be fixed giving one month's notice. The auction will be conducted under the supervision of the Sarpanch or any other person nominated for this purpose by the Sarpanch. The auction will be continued for two days if it is at the Panchayat headquarter or at Tehsil Panchayat headquarter. The land will be sold to the highest bidder and he will have to deposit 10% of his bid immediately with the Panchayat. The Panchayat can cancel the auction within 15 days of the auction and return the money to the purchaser without any interest. If it rectifies the auction then the purchaser is required to deposit the remaining amount within a month from the date of final auction.

9. Uttar Pradesh In Uttar Pradesh State all buildings situated in the rural areas, belonging to or held by the zamindars or tenants or other person, whether residing in the village or not have, along with the sites of the buildings and the areas appertenant thereto, been settled with them, irrespective of caste or creed under Section 9 of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, read with Rule 26 of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition.

Sl. No. Name of the State/Union Territory

Measures adopted

and Land Reforms Rules, 1952. *Prima facie*, the question of taking up legislative and executive measures which would confer the ownership rights of house plots on Scheduled Castes persons for the lands on which they have already built their houses and huts does not arise.

The abadi sites and waste lands in villages in this State vest in the Gaon Samajes under Section 117 of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950. The abadi sites both in the abadi and in the waste lands in villages are allotted by the Gaon Samajes for the purpose of construction of buildings. These allotments are governed by the relevant rules of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Rules, 1952. According to these rules, highest priority in allotment of these lands is given to the landless agricultural labourers, irrespective of caste, creed or community and only a small concessional premium is charged from them.

10 West Bengal

As a result of operation of the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953, all non-agricultural tenants, raiyats and under-raiyats, whether Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or otherwise, are now holding their homesteads and lands directly under the State as tenants and not under any individual landlord.

Even when a person is in permissible possession or adverse possession of land comprised in or appertaining to buildings and structure whether erected by him or not and such land is retained by the intermediary under Section 6(i)(b) the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, the person in possession, whether shown as such in the records of right or not, cannot be evicted except through proceedings in the Court of Law. There is no information so far to show that the intermediaries have resorted to eviction proceedings in sufficiently large number of cases to justify any special legislative measure to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As a result of vesting of the Estates, surplus lands of the ex-intermediaries have vested in the State and such land will be settled in accordance with the principles laid down in the Government Estates Manual. Agricultural land may be converted into non-agricultural land for the purpose of erection of structures with the permission of the Collector under Section 72 of the West Bombay Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1949.

So far as non-agricultural land retained by Ex-intermediary is concerned he will retain such land under the Government as a tenant and his right will be governed by the West Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act.

Above provisions of the Acts regarding acquisition of house-sites are applicable to all persons in the State including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Apart from the above legislative provisions, this Government has taken certain administrative and executive measures for providing house-sites to the Scheduled Tribes people. For this purpose a scheme for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Tribes is in operation in this State. Under this scheme financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 200/- is given for purchase of house-sites to a Scheduled Tribes person who has no house-sites of his own or who, having one, has not yet been able to secure a valid title to the same. This scheme is proposed to be continued, during the Third Plan period. As regards the Scheduled Castes no specific scheme has yet been introduced for providing house-sites to them. The tentative Third Five Year Plan proposed by this Department for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, however, includes a scheme for financial assistance to

10. *Name of State/Union Territory*

Measures adopted

the Scheduled Castes people as well for providing house-sites.

As regards allotment of Abadi lands by village Panchayat it may be stated that so far as this State is concerned land has not been made over to the Panchayat for management. Ownership of sites on which the houses stand in West Bengal is governed by the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953. The provisions of this Act are applicable to all persons in the State including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- 11 Andaman and Nicobar A village limit is not yet marked and areas have not been marked as 'Abadi' lands or land for other purposes. The Nicobarese follow their tribal system of management of land under which the lands are held in the name of families and the vacant areas in or around the village are managed by the village headman. The ownership of land is vested absolutely in the Government of India. Whenever sites are required by any members of a family for constructing new houses these are allotted by the head of the family out of the lands held by him. If no site is available in the land in the possession of this family then the village headman allots the sites from the land in his charge. This is the existing practice for the allotment of sites under the Tribal System.

Land is available in abundance, and there is no difficulty about allotment of additional sites for construction of houses. Such being the case the question of acquisition of land or adoption of other forms of procedure for allocation of sites to the Scheduled tribes does not arise.

- 12 Delhi Village Panchayats have recently been established in Delhi and as such laws and rules governing the allotment of 'abadi' land are yet to be prepared.

Of the 358 villages in the Union Territory of Delhi the Delhi Land Reforms Act applies to 306. In this entire latter number all abadi sites have vested in the Gaon Sabhas under Section 7 of the Act and according to Section 8 all buildings belonging to the Harijans shall continue to belong to or be held by them on conditions provided for in rule 5 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. According to rule 5(i) all Harijans have a heritable and transferable interest in the sites, they shall not be liable to ejectment on any ground whatsoever and they have the right to use the site for any purpose whatsoever subject to the existing right of easement.

Under the scheme of House Sites for Harijans, it is proposed to give land measuring 125 square yards to each family of Harijans for residential purposes only in those villages where land was not reserved during consolidation for extension of population. Necessary survey has been conducted and it has been found that Harijans need land in 69 villages. In some of the villages private land will be acquired and in other villages common village land will be transferred for this purpose.

- 13 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. The inhabitants of these islands are all Muslims. They are classified as Scheduled Tribes. There are no other classes of people in this Territory. The question of adopting any legislative and executive measures to provide house-sites to particular classes of people as on the main land does not, therefore, arise in this Union Territory. There is no such problem in any of these small islands in this Union Territory.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Measures adopted
14.	Tripura	There is still no Panchayat in this territory. The question of rules being followed by village Panchayats in the allotment of land to persons having no house-site does not therefore arise at the present stage. The Administration have been allotting <i>khas</i> land of which is lying fallow to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for building houses as well as for cultivation. "Abadi land" in this Territory means cultivated land or land put to some use.



APPENDIX XLI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STEPS TAKEN BY THE MUNICIPAL AND OTHER LOCAL BODIES FOR PROVIDING HOUSING FACILITIES TO SWEEPERS AND SCAVENGERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

1. *Assam*:—It was reported in the last Report that the Government of Assam had granted a sum of Rs. 13,32,160/- as loan to the Local Bodies for the construction of 586 tenements for providing rent free accommodations to the sweepers employed by the Local Bodies concerned. Out of the 586 tenements proposed to be constructed, 402 have been completed upto the 31st March, 1960 and the remaining are under construction by the Local Bodies concerned.

2. *Bihar*:—The Government of Bihar have sanctioned four Slum Clearance Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 43,53,223/- for the town of Gaya and have sanctioned grants to the Gaya Improvement Trust for the purpose during 1959-60. No information is available as to how many quarters will be allotted to the scavengers, yet it is hoped that the scavengers living in these areas will take advantage of these schemes.

In Non-Municipal Areas a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been distributed during the year among all the districts of this State for construction of sweepers quarters under the Central and State Plan for House Reconstructions of Harijans. The Government have no information as to how many quarters have been allotted to the scavengers during the year.

3. *Bombay*:—The Government of Bombay have introduced a revised Housing Scheme under which the scale of financial assistance to Local Bodies or Registered Social Service Agencies has been fixed as under

Loan— 2/3rd of the ceiling cost or the actual cost whichever is less.

Subsidy— 1/3rd of the ceiling cost or the actual cost whichever is less.

A provision of Rs. 7.40 lakhs has been made for loan and Rs. 3.40 lakhs for subsidies, for the year 1959-60, while for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan, a provision of Rs. 15.19 lakhs was proposed for loans and Rs. 7.60 lakhs for subsidies. Thus during the last two years of the Second Plan a total expenditure of Rs. 33.59 lakhs is expected to be incurred.

4. *Madhya Pradesh*:—No information has been furnished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

5. *Madras*:—In many Municipalities in this State the sanitary workers have been permitted to construct huts in the lands owned by Municipal Councils, the Government poramboke and on private sites. A few Municipalities like Coimbatore have constructed pucca tenements for their occupation with all amenities. In a few cases, the Municipality has also provided necessary amenities such as water supply, lighting, drainage etc. in localities where the conservancy workers have put up their houses. In Village Panchayats also, the sanitary staff has been allowed to construct their huts, etc. in the poramboke lands or private lands. The Municipal Councils and Panchayats which have not provided the sanitary workers with quarters are paying a house rent allowance of Rs. 3/- per mensem.

Under the low income group housing scheme of Local Bodies, loans equal to 80% of the estimated cost of construction of houses are sanctioned. The balance of 20% of the estimated cost of construction is met by the Local Bodies. 25% of the houses constructed by the Local Bodies under this scheme are allotted to their own employees on rental basis and the remaining houses are allotted to other eligible public. Usually houses are constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 8,000/- each. Separate loans for construction of houses for sanitary workers are not sanctioned under this scheme.

6. *Mysore*:—Almost all the Municipalities in the State have taken steps to provide housing to sweepers and scavengers employed under them. During the year under report 90 tenements have been constructed by these Municipalities at a cost of Rs. 1,08,009/-. Besides, sites for constructing houses have also been allotted by the various Municipalities to these castes either free or at nominal rates. The Mysore City Municipality has taken up a scheme under the Slum Clearance to construct houses for sweepers and scavengers at a total cost of Rs. 2,62,000/- with the help of 50% grant from the Government.

7. *Punjab*.—There is very little demand for the provision of houses from the Municipal Sweepers as they either possess their own houses or are satisfied with their Present accommodation. The Majority of the Municipal Committees are also therefore, not much interested in obtaining loans or subsidies, etc. for providing houses to their sweepers. However, those Municipalities who have applied for financial help in the shape of loans, subsidies, etc. for the purpose, are being advised to take benefit of the various schemes viz. the Slum Clearance Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme sponsored by the Housing Department of this State.

8. *Rajasthan*.—The Government of Rajasthan have empowered the Collectors of the Districts to grant pattas to Harijans for land in their possession for more than 30 years on payment of a nominal sum of Re. 1/- only. Loans have been advanced to Harijans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme for construction of houses. Facilities for water and electricity have also been provided in the existing colonies.

9. *Uttar Pradesh*.—Under the "Sweeper's Quarters Scheme" launched by the State Government, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25.83 lakhs as loan and Rs. 3.83 lakhs as subsidy was given to 37 Municipal Boards who were willing to take up the scheme. This amount together with a sum of Rs. 2.58 lakhs as Board's contribution was to be utilised by these Municipal Boards for construction of 2,150 quarters for their sweepers and scavengers. Out of the 37 Municipal Boards, the amounts released to 3 Boards viz. Sikandra Rao, Etah and Etawah for construction of 30, 10 and 50 quarters respectively was withdrawn as they could not take up the construction work for one reason or the other. Municipal Board, Kanpur which was originally given assistance for construction of 647 quarters showed its inability to construct the quarters at the fixed ceiling of Rs. 1,500/- per quarter due to the increased prices of building materials. This ceiling of Rs. 1,500/- per quarter was therefore raised by Government thereby reducing the total number of quarters from 647 to 490. Municipal Board Mau Nath Bhanjan (District Azamgarh) had also constructed 15 quarters from its own funds during the year under review without any financial assistance from Government. Out of the remaining 34 Municipalities so far only 23 have completed the work in full. In the remaining 11 Municipalities more than 81% of the work has already been completed. The total number of quarters completed and allotted to sweepers upto the end of the year under review is 1,626. The main cause of delay in the progress of the scheme in most cases is non-availability of suitable land and building materials.

10. *West Bengal*.—The Government of West Bengal have expressed their inability to pay subsidies and loans to their local Bodies for providing housing facilities to their conservancy staff due to paucity of funds. The Calcutta Corporation, however, has, under the Slum Clearance Scheme, drawn up a Sweepers Housing Scheme which is under consideration of the Government of West Bengal.

11. *Andaman and Nicobar Administration*.—There is only one Municipality in this Territory. There are 130 sweepers in this Municipality and necessary accommodation has been provided for 58 sweepers only. 19 sweepers have constructed their own houses on co-operative basis. This Administration has also included in its Second Five Year Plan a Sweepers Housing Scheme for the construction of 1 bachelor type and 3 family type barracks for providing accommodation to 20 bachelors and 60 families of sweepers. The construction of one bachelor type barrack has already been taken up and 80% of the construction work had been completed upto the end of March, 1960.

12. *Manipur*.—The Manipur Administration has reported that the scavengers and sweepers in their territory have their houses built under own pattas.

13. *Tripura*.—The scavengers under the regular employment of the Agartala Municipality which is the only Municipality in Tripura, have been provided with housing accommodation. A scheme is also being implemented by the Administration in which 50 deserving Scheduled Caste families are given financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 300/- each for improvement/renovation of their houses and accordingly 200 families have been paid Rs. 60,000/- for the purpose.

APPENDIX XLII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSTITUTION OF TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCILS IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THEM DURING THE YEAR 1959-60

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Date of meeting	Important Recommendations made	Action taken/proposed to be taken by the State Government
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	(1) 26-3-1959	To restore agricultural lands to Scheduled Tribes which were transferred from them without permission of the Agent to the Government in contravention of the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1917. It was resolved to request the collectors to give wide publicity of the Madras Act.	Necessary instructions have been issued to the collectors.
		(2) 26-6-1959	<p>(i) It was resolved to treat the members of the State Council/Committee as special invitees to the District Social Welfare Committees and District Tribal Welfare Committees for the purposes of Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance.</p> <p>(ii) It was resolved to accept the Regulation for scaling down the debts of the Tribals in the Scheduled Areas in the Andhra region.</p> <p>(iii) It was resolved to extend the concessions given to hill-tribes in Government Order No. 1966 dated 17-10-1958 to all the Scheduled Tribes throughout the State.</p>	<p>Government orders on the subject have been issued.</p> <p>A report has been sent to the Government.</p> <p>N.A.</p>
		(3) 24-9-1959	<p>(i) It was resolved to request the Government to fix the order of preference in giving lands to the various categories of Backward Classes as follows:—</p> <p>(a) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>(b) Vimuktajatis</p> <p>(c) Other Backward Classes</p> <p>(d) Landless poor persons</p> <p>(ii) It was resolved to request the Government to gather statistics in detail regarding the Tribal people in services as well as studying in technical colleges.</p>	<p>Orders of the Government are awaited.</p> <p>N.A.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
		(4) 10-12-1959	<p>(i) It was recommended to the Government to extend the activities of Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation to all the Agency talukas of East Godavari district.</p> <p>(ii) It was resolved to request the Government that vacancies arising in the Government offices in the Agency area should be filled up as far as possible by Tribes men and that the procedure of obtaining candidates from Employment Exchanges should be dispensed with. The Agency Taluk Officers may be authorised to register the names of the candidates seeking employment and also the vacancies arising in the Agency Offices.</p> <p>(iii) It was resolved to request the Government to provide necessary facilities for technical education to the Tribal pupils who passed S.S.L.C.</p> <p>(iv) To request the Government to start residential schools for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes children as the parents do not evince any interest in the education of their children.</p>	<p>A report has been sent to the Government.</p> <p>The matter is under examination.</p> <p>The Social Welfare Department will give scholarships to such students.</p> <p>The Director of Public Instructions is taking this up in a phased programme.</p>
		(5) 26-3-1960	<p>(i) To request the Government to exempt Sugalis from payment of grazing fees as is done in the case of Chenchus.</p> <p>(ii) It was resolved to recommend to Government to reserve a certain percentage of seats for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in all the fields on the population basis.</p> <p>(iii) To request the Government to amend the existing rules and grant vacant land and Government land to Scheduled Tribes for House sites in urban areas. It was also to be requested to the Government to take steps to grant land for house sites in rural areas. Inspector General of Local Administration is to do this.</p> <p>(iv) To request the Government to collect statistics of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes appointed during 1956-60 and bring forward the vacancies unfilled for appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</p>	<p>The matter is under consideration in the Agriculture Department.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p>

223

1	2	3	4	5
			<p>(v) It was resolved to request that one tribal representative may be added to the Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads, if the Tribal population is above 2,000 and one tribal representative for each Zila Parishad.</p>	N.A.
2	Bihar	(1) 1-4-1959	<p>On a proposal for setting up a committee to advise the Government for promoting tribal dialects and preparation of text-books, it was resolved that the Education and Welfare Departments should prepare a scheme for development of tribal dialects, literature and culture.</p>	An outline of the scheme is under preparation by the Welfare Department and Education Department.
		(2) 28-10-1959	<p>(i) To make the housing scheme successful it was decided that sites on which the houses are to be constructed should be selected in consultation of the beneficiaries. At the time of construction, some open space should be left for erection of small sheds for cattle. The plan should be modified in such a manner that instead of constructing the houses with common walls, the same should be separated from one another.</p> <p>(ii) A resolution was passed asking for a place of equality to Santhali in the Universities of Patna and Bihar. In the end it was decided that first the literature in the Santhali language should be developed and then only the question of bringing it on par with other languages in the Universities could be considered. It was also decided that to develop the available literature in this language Government should also give all encouragement and thought.</p> <p>(iii) Sale of liquor outside the licensed shops into villages and haats should be banned. Illegal distillation of liquor should also be stopped. There should be no restriction on brewing of rice beer.</p> <p>(iv) At the time of demarcation of lands in possession of the tribals it should not be included in the reserved forests and the patches of land lying within the reserved forests should be settled with the tribals.</p>	<p>Government have issued orders that the sites on which houses are to be constructed for the Scheduled Tribes, should be selected in consultation of the beneficiaries. Housing Department is taking necessary action on rest of the recommendations.</p> <p>Information is being collected from Patna and Bihar Universities.</p> <p>The Government have decided that during the year under reference no outstill shop can be converted into distillery shop. Administration has been tightened to stop hawking of liquor.</p> <p>Information not furnished.</p>
3	Bombay			Information not furnished
4	Madhya Pradesh	(1) 9-10-6-1959	(i) The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies should be named as Adimjati Kalyan Sahkari	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
			Societies and managed by the Sahkari Department. But the inauguration of these societies may be done by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary Adimjati Kalyan Vibhag.	
			(ii) Additional grant of Rs. 22.50 lakhs should be asked for from the Central Government in order to complete the fixed targets of Primary Schools and Hostels in the Mahakoshal region during the Second Five Year Plan.	N.A.
			(iii) The Tribal Welfare Department should make a draft of the Debt Relief Regulation within three months.	N.A.
			(i) There should be sufficient provision in the Third Five Year Plan for the education of Tribal girls. The schools should also provide residential facilities. But the economic development of the Tribals is more necessary.	N.A.
			(ii) A plan of Rs. 20 crores should be framed under the Third Five Year Plan for the welfare of Adivasis as there are large number of Adivasis and the area is also more backward.	N.A.
			(iii) On the enforcement of the order of ceilings on land holding, whatever the land available in the Scheduled Areas will be given on priority to landless Adivasis.	N.A.
			(iv) It should be recommended to the Central Government to take two members from the Madhya Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council in the Commission to be appointed under Article 339 of the Constitution.	N.A.
5	Madras	(1) 1-3-1959	(i) It was proposed to address the concerned authorities to examine whether medical facilities in the form of mobile medical van could be provided to the hill tribes in the Kolli hills and protected water supply arranged as they were often subject to guinea-worm disease.	A special provision of Rs. 90,000/- has been sanctioned to the districts of North Arcot and Salem to provide draw wells in the place of step wells at the cost of Rs. 2,500/- each before the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The collectors have been asked to take necessary action.
			(ii) Resolved to pursue the question of the issuing of a permit for the Toda settlers in Wenko Downs for a period of 5 years instead of on annual basis.	The Government are of the view that the question may be considered when the Todas become agriculture-minded or co-operative-minded. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies consider that the possibility of the successful working of a society are far remote, but he is pursuing action for the formation of a multi-purpose co-operative society.
		(2) 22-8-1959	It was suggested that the question of conversion of agricultural subsidy on half-loan and half grant basis into full grant basis in the case of Scheduled Tribes might be considered again.	Final orders have since been issued agreeing to the suggestion.

(3) 27-2-1960

(i) Resolved that the Secretary, Industries, Labour and Co-operation would discuss with the Chief Conservator of Forests on the feasibility of dereserving forest lands for assignment to the Tribal people and make a report at the next meeting of the council.

N.A.

(ii) It was resolved that one two members on the basis of the population of Scheduled Tribes in each district may be included in the respective District Harijan Welfare Committees to represent the interests of the Scheduled Tribes.

N.A.

6 Orissa . . . 30-6-1959

(i) A sub-committee consisting of the H.R.W.O., Deputy Secretary to Government, Education Department a Principal Radhanath Training College should examine the proposal and draw out an agreed syllabus for the Ashram Schools on the subjects quickly for taking a decision in the matter in the subsequent Tribes Advisory Council meeting.

In accordance with the recommendations a sub-committee consisting of the H.R.W.O., Deputy Secretary Education Department and Principal of Radhanath Training College was formed. The sub-committee met on 17-1-1960 at 11 A.M. The committee has recommended for adoption of an agreed syllabus in the Ashram School.

(ii) The suggestion of the Education Department that the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department should bear people's part of contribution (1/3rd recurring and half for non-recurring expenditure) for establishment of H.E. Schools and M.E. Schools in tribal areas and that the funds of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department on education for establishment of Hostels for H.E. and M.E. Schools quarters for primary school teachers and sevashrams in tribal areas should bespent in co-ordinated manner in collaboration with the Education Department was agreed to. Concurrence of Government of India to the programme of co-ordination and the financial procedure involved is however to be obtained before actual implementation of the scheme.

The Government of India were moved by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department to approve of the proposal of the Education Department regarding management of H.E. or M.E. Schools in tribal areas with the co-operation of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. The proposal has been agreed to by the Government of India. They have asked for some details for further scrutiny. The matter is now under correspondence with the Government of India.

(iii) It was agreed that any sudden step from Government side to prevent tribals completely from their existing practice on Akhand Paridhi prevalent in certain parts of the State was likely to give rise to discontentment among them. It was therefore, necessary to deal with the matter carefully. It was decided to enquire from neighbouring States about action taken by their Governments on such practices and]

Relevant extracts of the recommendation were furnished to the Development Department in the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department Memo No. 12604(5) TRW dated 21-7-1959. Action taken has not been intimated.

practices and to take careful steps to control the practice in a regulated manner so as to avoid destruction of forest growth and too many animal lives.

7 Punjab . . . (1) 15/16-6-1959

(i) One Jacquard Machine should be given for the Weaving Centres at Keylong.

The Director of Industries reported that experiments with the Jacquard Machine for Wool Spinning were being conducted and if these were found successful, its use would be extended to the whole area.

(ii) The pay-bills of the staff employed in Lahaul should be allowed to be passed in Lahaul instead of at Dharamsala.

On examination it was found that the difficulty regarding the passing of bills related not only to salaries but to contingent and other types of expenditure. With a Sub-Treasury available at Keylong it seemed wrong that bills should come to Dharamsala to be passed by the Treasury Officer before payment. It was decided that the problem should be enquired into by the Chief Secretary for all Departments to see whether a satisfactory system can be devised.

(iii) The quantity of fuel wood should be increased for schools during winter months.

It was decided that the present position should continue.

A branch of Employment Exchange should be opened in Lahaul and Spiti Area.

Exchange need not be opened in this area, but in view of its inaccessibility and the danger of candidates not getting opportunity for being considered for posts, residents of the Scheduled Areas should be exempted from the necessity of registering with Employment Exchanges and a general exemption in their favour should be issued.

(iv) Loans amounting to Rs. 1,00,000/- which could not be utilized last year, should be given during the current financial year under the Housing Scheme.

It was reported that loans for the construction of houses would be made available during the current year.

(v) At present the stipends are paid to the students after a year or 1½ years. It should be ensured that this stipend is given to the students after every quarter.

It was agreed that stipends should be distributed quarterly in future, though it was recognised that in the winter this may not be possible and it may have to be six-monthly.

(vi) The present civil dispensary at Keylong should be converted into a full-fledged and well-equipped Health Centre.

The Development Department should be asked to examine whether they could set up a Health Centre at Keylong in the near future in connection with the Block established there.

(vii) The District Inspector of Schools, District Kangra (at Dharamsala) or the Headmasters of Schools may be declared as Drawing and Disbursing Officers for the purpose of disbursement of stipends to the students of Lahaul and Spiti areas studying in various Institutions.

It was decided that for this purpose the A.D.I., Kulu should be declared the Drawing and Disbursing Officer for students of Lahaul and Spiti area studying outside Lahaul and Spiti in the Kulu Sub-Division.

AlI.B.A., B.Ed., and B.A. B.T., teachers appointed on three months' basis in the Scheduled areas be appointed permanently or should be considered as permanent since the date of their appointment.

(viii) School Building should be constructed by Government.

As all posts in Lahaul and Spiti had been taken out of the purview of the S.S.S. Board, no action was required on this item.

The Chief Engineer stated that he needed a year's notice for constructing a building along with all information about its location and requirements. It was decided that the Director of Public Instruction should give all information to the P.W.D. immediately for the construction of school buildings at suitable places.

It was decided that the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, should submit a scheme in this connection which should give all the pros and cons and should discuss all practical measures exhaustively. The scheme would then be carefully examined by the Administrative Department and if it was feasible the grant of loan would be considered.

(ix) Financial assistance be given to the Lahaul Kuth Growers Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., and work regarding Marketing of Kuth should be taken on Government level.

(x) Allopathic Dispensary at Gondhla should be started.

The Director of Health Services reported that Government had agreed to opening such a dispensary and that steps would be taken to open this dispensary shortly.

(2) 5/6-10-1959.

(i) Bridge Road from Keylong to Jispa and Tandi to Thiroit should be made jeepable.

A road from Keylong to Jispa is already included in the Third Plan. With regard to the Tandi-Thiroit road, an investigation should be made as to whether it is possible to construct this road on a high priority basis.

(ii) Construction of bridges over Chandra River—

- (i) at Sissui
- (ii) at Gondla;
- (iii) at Muling.

It was decided that the Department should investigate the need for this demand. It was pointed out, however, that the programme included in the Third Plan was already heavy and it may not be possible to take up the subsidiary bridges immediately.

(iii) Government servants posted in Lahaul and Spiti areas should be given extra casual leave for ten days.

It has already been decided that officials working in these areas should be given six days extra for travel from and to their homes. No further action is necessary.

(iv) The schools in Spiti should be provided with all necessary equipment required for the educational institutions.

The Director of Public Instruction reported that the necessary equipment had been purchased and was awaiting despatch at Manali. It would be sent to the schools before the passes close in the current year.

(v) The present pay of Rs. 10 per mensem of Sakkas/Sweepers of Lahaul and Spiti should be increased.

It was decided that the D.P.I. should examine whether increase in wages was justified.

8 Rajasthan . . . (1) 13-6-1959

(i) The Government Department should purchase the articles prepared by the Tribals and also those prepared in the Training-cum-production centres started for them.

(ii) Survey of the diseases in the Scheduled Areas should be started and camps should be held to check up the diseases. Action is being taken for starting the survey of diseases. Two surgical camps were held by the Medical Department.

(iii) Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes should be given appointments without reference to Employment Exchanges and that there should be reservation of a certain percentage in the promotion cases. It is under consideration of the Government.

(iv) Money lenders in the Scheduled Areas may be required to take licence for money lending. Matter is being examined.

(v) Rs. 50 lakhs should be spent on the irrigation scheme in the Scheduled Areas. Recommendation has been partially accepted by keeping provision of Rs. 29.40 lakhs for the irrigation scheme (Scheduled Tribes).

(vi) 20 Ashram schools should be opened in the current year in the areas where tribals are in majority. 6 Ashram Schools have been opened.

(2) 22-1-1960

(i) Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class candidates may be allowed to appear privately in the Board and University examinations and that night colleges should be started for Scheduled Caste /Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Class students. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(ii) Reservation should be made for hostellers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the hostels run by the Education Department. Action is being taken.

(iii) Reservation should be made for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the matter of admission in Technical institutions. Action is being taken.

9 West Bengal . . . (1) 24-4-1959

(i) A scheme of special stipends should be introduced for the poverty-stricken students. The scheme has been introduced. The condition is that the candidates ought to get 50% marks to qualify for such stipends.

(ii) District Tribal Welfare Committees should suggest to the Tribes Advisory Council the consideration of defects in the working of the sanctioned schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Not available.

(iii) The Tribes Advisory Council should meet more frequently. Agreed.

1	2	3	4	5
		(2) 28-8-1959	Regarding the procedure for selection of sites for water supply schemes it was agreed that at the time of inquiry the following details should be furnished: (i) location of nearest source of good water; (ii) number of families benefited by existing sources; (iii) distance from village inhabited; (iv) number of Scheduled Tribes families and their approximate total population; (v) particulars of the exact site. District Welfare Committees would scrutinise these reports and prepare a second list of villages where wells may be sunk. Final selections are to be made therefrom.	Not available.
		(3) 5-2-1960	<p>(i) The Draft Third Five Year Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes was discussed which received the approval of the Council. No new schemes were proposed.</p> <p>(ii) The word of providing roadside shelters to the migrating labourers might be entrusted to some non-official organisations which would erect rest houses at specified points.</p>	<p>Not available.</p> <p>The Government agreed to consider this proposal sympathetically during the Third Five Year Plan.</p>

APPENDIX XLIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TRIPAL AREAS OF ASSAM DURING 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

S. No.		Name of the Major Head of the Scheme		1956-57						1957-58							
Expenditure incurred in Lakhs)																	
		Under Centrally sponsored Programme (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)		Under State Sector (where 50% assistance is given by the Centre)		Under State Sector (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)		Under State Fund (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)		Total expenditure during 1956-57 (Total of col. No. 3, 4, 5 & 6)		Under Centrally sponsored Programme (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)		Under State Sector (where 50% assistance is given by the Centre)		Under State Sector (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)	
		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1		Education		6.00		4.742		12.274		N.A.		23.015		6.00		9.988	
2		Medical		..		1.5817		2.771		N.A.		4.3517		..		4.871	
3		Public Health		..		0.50		0.055		N.A.		0.555		..		0.327	
4		Agriculture		..		0.15		0.33		N.A.		0.48		..		1.53	
5		Forest		..		0.897		11.69		N.A.		12.587		..		12.278	
6		Cottage Industries.		..		0.452		0.536		N.A.		0.988		1.246		0.74	
7		Sericulture and Weaving		..		0.423		0.502		N.A.		0.925		..		2.481	
8		Cooperation		..		..		0.40		N.A.		0.40		..		0.923	
9		Veterinary		..		0.089		0.592		N.A.		0.681		..		0.391	
10		Communication		1.03		8.75		61.11		N.A.		70.89		5.04		44.96	
11		Publicity		..		..		0.44		N.A.		0.44		..		..
12		Miscellaneous		..		1.6385		5.295		N.A.		6.9335		..		5.634	
13		Multi-purpose Co-operative Development Block		1.961		..		..		..		1.961		11.198		..	
14		Water Supply		..		..		..		..		..		1.48		..	
15		Housing		..		..		..		..		..		3.85		..	
TOTAL		..		8.991		19.2232		95.992		..		124.2062		28.814		31.3172	
																84.123	

APPENDIX XLIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES/TRIBAL AREAS OF ASSAM DURING 1956-57, 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Expenditure incurred (in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the major head of the scheme	1958-59 (estimated)									
		Under State Funds (committed exclusively)	Total expenditure incurred during 1957-58 (total of col. 8, 9, 10 & 11.)	Under Centrally Sponsored Programme (where 100% is given by the Centre)	Under State Sector (where 50% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Sector (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Funds (committed exclusively)	Total expenditure incurred during 1958-59 (total of col. 13, 14, 15 and 16)			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
1	Education	N.A.	21.028	6.00	6.745	18.285	N.A.	31.030			
2	Medical	N.A.	7.721	2.18	3.0204	3.67	N.A.	6.8704			
3	Public Health	N.A.	0.827	..	2.01	0.79	N.A.	2.80			
4	Agriculture	N.A.	1.63	..	0.66	4.07	N.A.	4.73			
5	Forest	N.A.	13.217	..	0.523	13.327	N.A.	13.85			
6	Cottage Industries	N.A.	2.629	1.951	.9446	1.155	N.A.	3.0506			
7	Sericulture and Weaving	N.A.	3.0526	..	1.1763	3.0695	N.A.	4.2458			
8	Cooperation	N.A.	0.923	..	..	1.3434	N.A.	1.3434			
9	Veterinary	N.A.	0.723	..	0.503	0.586	N.A.	1.089			
10	Communication	N.A.	68.70	0.58	19.90	29.00	N.A.	49.48			
11	Publicity	N.A.	..	..	..	0.01	N.A.	0.01			
12	Miscellaneous	N.A.	7.2756	..	2.43	7.33	N.A.	9.76			
13	Multi-purpose Co-operative Development Blocks	..	11.198	11.07	..	..	..	11.07			
14	Water Supply	..	1.48	1.50	..	..	..	1.50			
15	Housing	..	3.85	3.12	..	..	..	3.12			
TOTAL		..	144.2542	24.401	37.9123	82.6359	..	144.9492			

APPENDIX XLIV

RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE CULTURAL TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES, UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER SIMILAR ORGANISATIONS.

Research Department, North-East Frontier Agency

The Research Department has three sections, *viz.*, Philological, Cultural and Historical. The Philological Section is engaged in assisting the Ministry of Education in preparing a new linguistic survey of the region and studying the inter-relation of different dialects and languages. It is also preparing dictionaries, grammars, song books, short-phrase books, charts, etc. in local languages. Some of these have already been completed. This Section is also assisting the Education Department of the Agency in producing text books in the Agency languages. The Cultural Research Section is busy with the task of studying social and cultural anthropology with special reference to social and family organisation, religion, folklore, dance and music and other arts. Efforts are also being made to procure new and rare museum specimens for the eleven museums already established. The photographic and pictorial section records these different aspects of tribal life. A number of booklets depicting the life and culture of tribal people have been published. The Historical Section is busy with the preparation of a History of North-East Frontier Agency.

Department of Anthropology, Government of India

The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, completed two projects, one on the inter-ethnic relationship and social mobility along some tribal and caste groups of India and the other one was a rapid survey of selected material traits in 148 districts all over India. Linguistic investigation on the transition between the Munda and Bhumij speeches and linguistic study of the districts of Bastar and Raigarh were also done. A population and fertility study among the Mahars of Indore and Nagpur is also being made.

Andhra Pradesh

The Tribal Cultural Research Institute was started in The Andhra University during the year under report and is under the control of the Registrar of the University for the purpose of studying the problems and the pattern of life of tribals. The work of the Institute includes the collection of folk songs and folk tales of the tribals in the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatham. A book entitled Konda-dadara Language is ready for publication. Recently a scheme for the socio-economic survey of the tribal communities in four Multipurpose Tribal Blocks of Utnoor, Narsampeta, Araku and Hukumpeta has also been formulated for undertaking research work.

Madhya Pradesh

The Tribal Research Institute, Chhindwara, has already completed an evaluation of Cooperative Societies in five districts of Mahakoshal region and a draft translation of Conversational Guide of Hindi into 6 tribal languages. Preliminary reports have been prepared on Korwas of Raigarh and Sarguja; survey of publicity work done in tribal areas; preparation of a disease map of tribal Madhya Pradesh and social organisation of Rajgonds of Saugar. They are currently engaged in the study of the impact of industrialisation on the social, cultural and economic life of coal mines of Chhindwara district; the problem and extent of shifting cultivation in Mandla, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts, relative importance of minor forest produce in tribal economy; housing and water supply conditions in Scheduled Areas; social movements among Gonds of Sarguja and an evaluation of the ashram schools in Vindhya Pradesh region. Besides these detailed survey, the Institute conducted enquiries on the conditions of a number of castes. A special issue of the Research Bulletin entitled 'The Changing Tribes of Madhya Pradesh' was also brought out.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh also made a grant of Rs. 20,000 to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for conducting a socio-economic survey of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh. This report is still under preparation. The survey includes an intensive study of the following tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur, Mandla, Raigarh, Sarguja, Shahdol, West Nimar, Jhabua, Ratlam, Dhar and Raisen.

Madras

The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 13,850 to the P.S.G. School of Social Work, Coimbatore, for undertaking an intensive study of the socio-economic conditions of the tribals in Nilgiris District. The duration of this survey is ten months and it is still in progress.

Rajasthan

It has been reported that the Cultural Research Institute has completed the study of indebtedness amongst Scheduled Tribes of Kushalgarh Multi-purpose Block undertaken during 1958-59. At present the Institute is conducting studies on 'The Sagri System amongst Bhils', and the 'Socio-Economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes of Mount Abu'.

Uttar Pradesh

The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 14,000/- to the All India Crime Prevention Society for conducting the following three surveys among Denotified Tribes :—

- (i) Investigation into juvenile delinquency and the extent of criminality amongst the children of Denotified Tribes.
- (ii) Investigation into the extent of criminality amongst the women of Denotified Tribes.
- (iii) Survey of the living conditions of Denotified Tribes and process of weaning them away from crime.

West Bengal.

The research work undertaken by Cultural Research Institute has been of a practical utility. A list of the important studies undertaken by the Institute and the use made or proposed to be made thereof is given below.

Item	Use
1. Exploratory study on seasonal migration of tribal labourers.	The study will affect the provision of welfare measures in the areas from which they migrate and the areas to which they migrate.
2. Preparation of bibliography on the Scheduled Tribes and of maps showing tribal distribution.	It will provide a ground for chalking out programmes for tribal welfare.
3. Survey of indebtedness in a tribal village of Midnapore.	This will be useful in organising lessons in The Social Workers' Training Institute.
4. Study of Tribal Housing at Belpahim in Midnapore District.	This will help in chalking out a programme of housing facilities for the tribal people.
5. Study on the Tribal languages.	The information collected will help in formulating policy decisions in regard to recognition of different tribal languages.
6. Comparative study of educational statistics.	This study was undertaken to determine the educationally more backward sections among the Scheduled Castes and hence to determine priority in regard to concessions.

In addition to the above, the Institute undertook a number of *ad hoc* studies to help the Tribal Welfare Department. Important ones among these were the study of ethnic identity of a number

of Tribes, an exploratory study on alienation of tribal land, preliminary study on the nomadic groups determination of more backward areas of West Bengal, problem of planning and coordination of research. In addition to these already completed studies, a number of studies are proceeding in the Institute.

Manipur and Tripura.

Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, were sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,000 for conducting a survey of the Tribals in Manipur and Tripura. The Mandal carried out the survey in Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Mao and Tengnoupal areas of Manipur and Belonia, Dharmanagar and Kailashawar subdivisions of Tripura. The report in respect of Manipur has been submitted by the Mandal. The film section of the Mandal prepared a number of films on the cultural life of Tribals.

Universities

Agra :—The Institute of Social Sciences have carried out a 'survey of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh' and also a 'survey of the changing Pattern of Rural Leadership'.

Bihar :—The Department of Anthropology continued its research projects on 'Murder and Suicide among the Oraon and Munda of Chotanagpur'; 'Market and Social Change in tribal areas'; 'The Impact of Christianity on the Oraon'; and 'The study of Tribal Interaction in Santhal Pargana'. Some other research scholars have recently taken up the topics "Roles of rice-beer in Orao Culture," "Revitalisation movements among the Adivasis of Chotanagpur" and "The Religion of the Birhor Tribes" for their work. A study of the "Impact of Organisation on the tribes of Ranchi town and its suburb" has also been undertaken by this Department under a Research Programme Committee scheme. An intensive field work among the Saoria Paharia of Rajmahal has also been completed recently.

Calcutta :—In the Department of Anthropology, one research scholar is progressing with his study of "Social Organisation and Culture dynamics of the Bhills of Banswara, Rajasthan" and another has completed his study of "Some recent changes in Tribal and Rural Culture in Eastern and Middle India" and has also published a paper on changes in "Oraon Marriage Customs".

Madras :—In the Anthropology Department, Professor E.R. Ohrenfels is continuing with his researches among the matrilineal tribes of India. One scholar is also conducting investigations on the Saurashtra Community in the Madras State.

Patna :—The Department of Sociology has conducted research work into the social and cultural life of the Oraon, Munda, Santhal, Birhor, Saories and Tharu tribes and also a multipurpose survey of the Tribal Blocks of Bishunpur and Mahuadan.

Poona :—The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics has progressed with its study relating to the changing position of Scheduled Castes started in 1958-59. Also, some members of the staff of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute have made a study of the problems of the Scheduled Castes and special programmes, if any, for their amelioration in a few villages in Maharashtra.

Rajasthan :—In the University of Rajasthan, a research scholar has been conducting a study of "The Changing pattern of Bhil life in Banswara."

Saugar :—The Department of Anthropology has studied problems of 'Communication, Leadership and Decision-making in Tribal Groups living with Hindu peasantry in North Madhya Pradesh'. Under another research project 'Cultural factors in Health in tribal life' have been investigated and a study of the Korku tribe is also in progress.

Utkal :—In the Department of Rural Economics and Sociology, a research scholar is conducting a study of the Hardi, a scavenger caste in Cuttack.

APPENDIX XLV

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS INCHARGE OF THE WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES, HELD IN VIGYAN BHAVAN ON 31ST JANUARY, AND 1ST FEBRUARY, 1960

ITEM—I.

This Conference having considered the progress so far made in the Second Plan schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes recommends that special measures should be taken for the fullest possible utilisation of the plan outlay of Rs. 90 crores. The following measures should be undertaken to accelerate the pace of progress, where it is slow :—

A.—STATE SECTOR SCHEMES :—

- (1) The States which have not yet provided adequate funds to utilise the entire plan outlay should immediately examine the possibility of increasing the allocations for 1960-61 (and if possible also for 1959-60) within the States Annual Plan ceilings for the relevant years.
- (2) The States, in which the reduction in the plan allocations for 1959-60 and 1960-61 has been heavy, should re-examine whether they can divert provisions from other sectors to the Backward Classes sector, so that in the over-all allocations, this sector gets an adequate share.
- (3) The States which do not have such margin of adjustments as have been indicated in (1) and (2) above may also propose State Sector schemes of high priority which they can execute. Such proposals should be considered promptly and sympathetically in view of the fact that these excesses over the ceilings in a few cases will be more than made up by short-falls in other Sectors.

B.—CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES—

- (4) Under this head, the short-falls are mainly in a few States in the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Vigorous efforts should be made to utilise fully the entire allocations in the Second Plan. The States which have the short-falls have indicated in the Conference that they will utilise the whole of the balance available to them. Detailed schemes for utilising this balance should be prepared, examined and approved urgently.
- (5) The State Governments should make budget provisions keeping in view these recommendations and start the working on the approved schemes from the beginning of 1960-61.

2. The Conference notes that the Government of India have already revised their procedure for release of Central assistance and have delegated to the State Governments the authority to re-appropriate funds from one welfare scheme to another so long as it is within the same group of schemes. The Conference suggests further delegation of authority to the States to re-appropriate funds from one group to another within the same category of Backward Classes. In order to make sure that this reappropriation does not distort substantially the priorities intended in the plan, such reappropriation may be permitted at least from the schemes of lower priorities to schemes of higher priorities. Such diversions may be restricted to a certain percentage of the provision under each group and they may not be permitted at all:—

- (i) from special schemes like special multi-purpose tribal blocks.
- or (ii) to schemes like grants of scholarships or aid to non-official agencies.

3. The State Ministers and Union Territory representatives assured the Conference that every State/Union Territory will fully utilise the allocations already approved for the welfare of Backward Classes both in the State Sector and Centrally Sponsored Sector for 1959-60 and 1960-61. In order to ensure this, the Conference recommends that :—

- (a) the details and locations of schemes, if not finalised so far, should be finalised immediately ;

- (b) the State Governments should make suitable delegations of administrative and financial powers to the district authorities and authorities at lower levels ;
- (c) a quarterly special assessment should be made to watch progress of the schemes and to prevent short-falls—(The procedure adopted in some of the States of holding inter-departmental meetings every quarter is recommended for adoption by other States) ; and
- (d) there should be more frequent and constant contact between the States/Union Territory Administrations and the Ministry of Home Affairs through a liaison Agency so that problems which may arise in execution of these schemes may be dealt with and solved without any delay.

4. The Conference considers it absolutely essential that steps should be taken to ensure preparation of timely and accurate progress reports. For this purpose they strongly recommend that in each State Department in charge of the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, a special unit should be established to consolidate reports received from the field and to ensure that accuracy and punctuality are observed. Printed forms for Progress Reports should be supplied to each drawing and disbursing officer executing these schemes and these reports should be collected *directly* from the field officers by the headquarters for avoiding delay. The State budgets should also be prepared on the lines of the Plan schemes so that expenditure under each minor head distinctly indicates the progress of each separate Plan schemes for welfare of Backward Classes.

I T E M—II.

5. Experience of the Second Plan shows that the provision of Centrally Sponsored Schemes is of distinct advantage to the Backward Classes. It ensures a certain pace of development in desirable directions without limitations caused by cuts in the annual plan ceilings and the scheme of priorities in each individual State. The Conference strongly recommends that the Centrally Sponsored Schemes should continue as a separate and distinct feature in the Third Plan also. The Government of India may consider taking up schemes of high priority in this programme and, so far as may be practicable, avoid the overlapping of similar schemes in the State Sector.

6. The Conference is of the view that it is a special responsibility of the departments in charge of welfare of the Backward Classes both in the State and in the Centre to secure that the maximum advantage is drawn by the Backward Classes from general development schemes. For this purpose, the following measures are recommended :—

- (1) The working groups in charge of other development sectors should co-opt, as members officers from departments in charge of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (2) The members referred to in (1) above, should secure :—
 - (a) adequate allocations in the general development schemes, if they are allocated according to areas or individual beneficiaries ;
 - (b) ensure that schemes which are of special benefit to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are properly oriented to give them the maximum benefit ;
 - (c) wherever feasible, ensure that in the general development plans of different sectors, a special chapter indicates benefits which are likely to accrue to Scheduled areas, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

7. The department in charge of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should have standing arrangements to collect information from all the development sectors and to keep vigilance that adequate benefits from the general development sector do accrue to the Backward Classes in the execution of schemes.

8. The Conference recommends that the Planning Commission and the State Planning Departments should keep a watch to ensure that the Backward Classes get an adequate share of the benefits from schemes in the general sectors.

9. In order to ensure that the benefits of the special schemes reach the most backward among the Backward Classes, the following measures are recommended :—

- (a) A means-test may be applied to exclude the richer sections from grants given to individuals, and assistance on a larger scale may be given to the lowest income groups ;
- (b) Special schemes may be proposed for giving benefit to the most backward areas or the more backward groups amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

10. The Conference recommends that there should be a perspective plan covering the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan periods to achieve fully definite physical targets in certain essential schemes such as —

(i) *In the case of Scheduled Castes:—*

- (a) stopping the practice of carrying night-soil as headloads;
- (b) provision of house sites and/or rights in house sites to all Scheduled Castes families carrying on "unclean" occupations;
- (c) provision of houses (whether their own or belonging to the local bodies employing them) to all Scheduled Caste members engaged in sweeping and scavenging work;
- (d) free education during this period at all levels to members of Scheduled Castes except those with an income above a fixed level.

(ii) *In the case of Scheduled Tribes:—*

- (a) Exploitation of sizeable proportion of forest produce, both major and minor, through tribal cooperatives;
- (b) proper settlement of shifting cultivators through allotment of new lands or improvement in the yield of lands under shifting cultivation;
- (c) a net-work of marketing and consumers' cooperatives in the Scheduled Areas; and
- (d) free education at all levels to members of Scheduled Tribes except those with an income above a fixed level.

11. The Conference gave considerable thought to the question of the size of the Third Plan for the welfare of the Backward Classes. In view of the fact that special efforts to remove the backwardness of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in their very nature "limited term" programmes of great urgency, the Conference urges that in the Third Plan, funds not less than three times the size of the Second Plan should be allocated for the special schemes for welfare of Backward Classes, besides ensuring that adequate benefits from the general development schemes reach these weaker sections of society.

12. The Conference considers that the need for developing regional institutes for applied research, special training and socio-economic surveys, particularly for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, is very urgent. They recommend that this programme should be carried out in a coordinated manner as a Central programme with a net work of institutes to cover the entire country.

13. The Conference considered the role of non-official agencies in the welfare schemes for Backward Classes and is of the opinion that a substantial portion of the work amongst these Classes is of a nature for which non-official organisations are the most suitable executive agencies. Every effort should, therefore, be made to encourage and develop approved and well-established non-official organisations.

I T E M—III

14. The Conference notes that the Government of India have decentralised the disbursement of post-matric scholarships. They strongly recommend that during the remaining period of the Second Plan, like every Scheduled Tribe student, every Scheduled Caste candidate eligible under the Government of India scheme should also get the post-matric scholarships at the uniform rate prescribed by the Government of India. As for Other Backward Classes students, these scholarship may be distributed to the most deserving, to the extent of resources available, Government of India contributing to the same extent as in 1958-59 for this category of Backward Classes.

15. The Conference recommends that the additional requirements over and above the Government of India allocations for 1958-59 supplemented by amounts equal to the amounts spent by the State Governments in the year 1958-59, may be met by supplementary allocations from the plan provisions for the welfare of Backward Classes in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

16. There have been considerable delays in disbursements in 1959-60. These have to be avoided in future. For this purpose the Conference recommends:—

- (a) that the State Governments make adequate provisions in their own budget so that they start sanctioning and disbursing without waiting for formal transfer of funds from Government of India; and
- (b) the Education Ministry should release their share to the State Governments in two equal instalments, in May and October each year.

APPENDIX XLVI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE ARMED FORCES FROM 1954-1959.

Sl. No.	ARMY OF SERVICE	RANK	SCHEDULED CASTES						
			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	ARMY	Lt. Colonels.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2		Majors	6	6	5	8	10	16	
3		Captains	31	31	31	31	29	21	
4		Lieutenants	4	6	5	1	2	3	
5		Second Lieutenants	1	..	..	1	..	..
6		OTHER THAN OFFICERS, JCOs/ WOs	433	441	453	498	495	519	
7		NCOs.	2,582	2,681	2,676	2,843	2,821	2,773	
8		Other ranks	17,590	17,350	16,436	17,026	17,479	17,923	
9		Recruits	2,948	2,552	2,549	3,548	2,684	2,328	
10		Non-combatants (Enrolled)	7,556	7,419	7,376	7,702	7,740	8,022	
11		Civilians including Non-combatants (Unenrolled)	3,618	13,651	12,755	*13,450	13,507	28,149	
12	NAVY	Lieutenants	1	1	1	1	..	..
13		Ratings	276	317	339	332	342	307	
14		Civilians	2,346	2,360	2,713	1,517	1,825	1,646	
15	AIR FORCES	Commissioned Officers	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16		Warrant Officers	..	..	..	1	1	2
17		Flight Sergeants	2	2	3	2	2	1	
18		Sergeants	4	4	5	9	12	15	
19		Corporals	31	31	47	53	60	65	
20		Air Craftsmen	55	55	59	67	74	74	
21		Air Trainees	..	..	26	20	..	..
22		Recruits	13	29	..	..	23	40
23		Apprentices	..	..	1	1	..	3
24		Civilians (Grade III)	..	..	..	..	..	140
25		Civilians (Grade IV)	3,749	3,935	3,876	4,052	3,977	3,546	

*The figures are as on 30th September, 1957.

Sl. No.	ARMY OF SERVICE	RANK	SCHEDULED TRIBES						
			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	ARMY								
2		Lt. Colonels	1	1	1	..	..	..
3		Majors	3	5	3	3	3	5	
4		Captains	8	5	7	8	9	7	
5		Lieutenants	1	2	1	1	..	..
6		Second Lieutenants	..	..	..	..	..	..
7		OTHER THAN OFFICERS, JCO/s							
8		WOs	140	133	136	145	141	153	
9		NCOs.	667	641	632	740	807	749	
10		Other ranks	3,769	3,416	3,355	3,567	4,306	4,550	
11		Recruits	585	546	584	1,187	961	535	
12		Non-Combatants (Enrolled)	54	53	60	68	76	67	
13		Civilians including Non-combatants (Unenrolled)	305	271	359	*392	457	1,289	
14	NAVY		..	..	..	..	..	..
15		Lieutenants	..	..	..	..	..	..
16		Ratings	34	35	34	40	45	41	
17		Civilians	..	..	7	9	28	22
18	AIR FORCES		..	..	..	..	..	..
19		Commissioned Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..
20		Warrant Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..
21		Flight Sergeants	..	..	1	1	1	1
22		Sergeants	..	..	..	1	1	1
23		Corporals	1	1	..	2	2	3	
24		Air Craftsmen	3	3	5	8	14	16	
25		Air Trainees	..	..	7	9	..	..
26		Recruits	1	3	..	..	5	6
27		Apprentices	..	..	..	..	..	1
28		Civilians (Grade III)*	..	..	..	..	..	3
29		Civilians (Grade IV)	64	65	23	45	35	11	

*These figures are as on 30th September 1957.

APPENDIX XLVII

DETAILS OF SOME ADDITIONAL MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION ADMINISTRATIONS FOR INCREASING THE INTAKE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN SERVICES AND POSTS UNDER THEM.

In the last Report a mention was made with regard to the steps taken by the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations except Andhra, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services and posts under them. There is nothing to state further beyond what has already been reported in the last Report in so far as the State Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv Islands are concerned. The steps taken in this direction by the Andhra Government and further steps taken by the Government of Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan are given as under :—

ANDHRA PRADESH

Under the Rules of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or who has taken a degree of the Andhra or Venkateswara University or who has acquired from any other University and qualification corresponding to any of the said qualifications, whatever may be the post or service with reference to which the application is made, need not remit the fee prescribed for applying for appointment to any service in response to a notification issued by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.

2. The maximum age limit prescribed for other communities in the Special Rules shall be raised uniformly by five years in the case of a candidate belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes or the Aboriginal Tribes in the Agency areas specified in Schedule I to Part I of the Andhra State and Subordinate Services Rules for direct recruitment to services and posts under the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Provided that age concession shall not be allowed for promotion or recruitment by transfer;

Provided further that for direct recruitment to posts for which the age limit is 40 and over, no age concession in the upper age limit prescribed should be allowed in favour of the candidates belonging to these "classes and tribes."

Provided also that the age limit prescribed in the Special Rules shall not apply to the appointment in special circumstances to be recorded in writing, of a person selected for appointment to one service or a class or category thereof, to another service or a class or category thereof the qualifications prescribed for appointment to which are identical with those, prescribed for appointment to the former service, class or category.

3. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who completed their S.S.L.C. but are not eligible for College Course, enjoy a concession in the marks prescribed for the minimum general educational qualification for appointment to any subordinate service. This concession is not enjoyed by the members of the Other Backward Classes.

4. In the competitive examinations conducted by the Andhra Public Service Commission for the State Services where the examination is only by oral test, minimum qualifying marks for a candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Other Backward Classes appearing for the test is 30% whereas candidates of other communities should get 40% for a pass.

5. In cases where the competitive examination for the written and oral test for the B.A. (Hons) standard test is held by the Commission it is enough if a Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Class candidate gets 315 marks in the aggregate to become eligible for a pass whereas candidates belonging to other communities should get 420 marks out of a maximum of 1050 marks.

6. The Andhra Public Service Commission may in special circumstances and with the previous approval of the Government admit candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Other Backward Classes to the oral test though they may not have obtained the minimum of 30% of marks in the written test.

7. In the case of competitive examinations held by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for appointment as Senior Inspectors of the Andhra Co-operative Subordinate Service candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who have passed Intermediate examination are eligible to sit for them while in the case of others a degree qualification is insisted.

8. In the case of recruitment of Junior Inspectors, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class candidates who possess the minimum general educational qualification, that is, an S.S.L.C. with eligibility for college course and in the case of those who completed their S.S.L.C. but are not eligible for college course, with a minimum percentage of marks, are eligible for appearing for the examination, whereas for others, a pass in the Intermediate examination is insisted.

9. Rule of Reservation: Where the Special Rules for the Services in the State of Andhra Pradesh lay down that the principle of reservation of appointments shall apply to any service, class or category members of Other Backward Classes will get 25 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 16 out of every 100 vacancies and their claims will also be considered for the 59 appointments which should be filled on the basis of merit and whereas candidate belonging to these classes is selected on the basis of merit, the number of posts reserved for them not in any way affected.

The State Government have issued instructions to all the appointing authorities that, as far as possible applications of Government servants belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for direct recruitment to gazetted posts in response to the notification issued by the Andhra Public Service Commission and the Union Public Service Commission should be forwarded with a view to mitigate the hardships and increase their representation in gazetted cadres also. The appointing authorities have also been instructed to forward the applications of these communities for recruitment to all posts (gazetted or non-gazetted) in response to the notification issued by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Union Public Service Commission or any other authority, in case they possess the prescribed qualifications.

BIHAR

The Government of Bihar have decided that in the case of services and posts to which appointments are made by direct recruitment on a State basis, 12½ percent of the vacancies shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and 10 per cent of the vacancies for the Scheduled Tribes. Vacancies in regional or local cadres, establishment and offices, to which appointments are made by an authority subordinate to the State Government having only regional or local jurisdiction, as for example, Divisional Commissioners, District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, shall be reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the proportion of their population in the region concerned.

In all cases a minimum standard of qualification has been prescribed, and the reservations prescribed are subject to the over-riding condition that candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, possessing the prescribed qualifications and suitable in all respects, are available for the vacancies reserved for them. The maximum age-limits prescribed for appointment to a non-gazetted service or post has been increased by five years and for a gazetted service or post by three years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

If a sufficient number of candidates of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who are considered suitable in all respects for appointment to the reserved quota of vacancies are not available, the vacancies that remain unfilled will be treated as unreserved and filled by the best available candidates; but a corresponding number of vacancies will be reserved in the following year for the Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes, whose vacancies are thus filled.

The State Government have also issued instructions to appointing authorities that information regarding vacancies in ministerial, subordinate and lower grade posts should be supplied to (i) Members of the Legislature who represent Scheduled Caste Constituencies and Tribal Constituencies (ii) The Harijan Sewak Sangh (iii) The District Congress Committees (iv) The Harijan Welfare Officers and (v) Depressed Classes' League so as to enable them to give wide publicity to these vacancies amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ORISSA

The Government of Orissa have decided that in all appointments made by Government the Public Service Commission will be requested to report on the best qualified candidate of the Scheduled Caste showing how he compares with the lowest candidate recommended so that the question of his appointment may be considered. In the case of appointments made by authorities other than Government a general direction has been issued to the authority making the appointment that a special consideration is to be given to any member of Scheduled Castes, who possesses the necessary minimum qualifications and is in the opinion of the appointing authority suitable for appointment. 18% of vacancies in all services have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and 20% for the Scheduled Tribes. The maximum age limit prescribed for appointment to a service or posts has been relaxed by three years for gazetted posts and by five years for nongazetted posts for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

RAJASTHAN

The Government of Rajasthan have fixed a reservation of 12½% in all State Services and posts, all Subordinate and Ministerial Posts and 15% in Class IV Services and Posts for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have also fixed reservation at 12½% for recruitment of Primary School Teachers from these castes. The Government have also issued instructions to the appointing authorities that special efforts should be made to appoint to Government Services during the period ending 31st March, 1960 as many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates as possible even if such appointments exceed 12½% of the reservation quota fixed for them.

The Government of Rajasthan have appointed a four Member Committee to assess the progress made so far, in the recruitment of candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the quota reserved for them. The terms of reference of the Committee are (i) to examine the adequacy of Government orders reserving a quota in various services to be filled in by the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the effect of such orders in fulfilling the purpose of reservation (ii) to examine the extent to which the Government instructions have not been carried out; reasons for such default; and to propose remedial measures for the future and (iii) to suggest further ways and means for carrying out the declared policy of the Government, in this behalf. The Committee is still collecting factual data for submitting its report.



APPENDIX XLVII

STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEARS 1950-59.

Se- rial No.	Year	Placement of Scheduled Caste applicants							
		Total regis- tration of Scheduled Caste appli- cants	Central Govern- ment	Percen- tage of placements in Central Govern- ment to the total placements	State Govern- ment	Percen- tage of placements in State Govern- ment to the total placements	Other Employ- ers	Percen- tage of placements on other employment sources to the total placements	Total Placement of Schedu- led Caste applicants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1950	• • • 1,09,246	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	.. •	45,145
2	1951	• • • 1,46,124	12,936	22.8	6,108	10.8	37,656	66.4	56,700
3	1952	• • • 1,51,411	12,804	25.9	7,584	15.3	29,100	58.8	49,488
4	1953	• • • 1,46,758	12,128	43.2	6,420	22.9	9,492	33.9	26,040
5	1954	• • • 1,58,224	11,008	44.7	6,528	26.5	7,080	28.8	24,616
6	1955	• • • 1,76,945	12,236	45.3	9,264	34.3	5,507	20.4	27,007
7	1956	• • • 1,78,210	13,165	40.8	8,704	30.9	6,218	22.1	28,087
8	1957	• • • 1,93,681	12,029	43.93	9,204	33.61	6,139	22.42	27,372
9	1958	• • • 2,61,671	11,432	33.05	13,836	40.00	9,322	26.95	34,590
10	1959	• • • 3 10,292	11,259	28.81	18,108	45.98	9,595	24.65	38,962

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBE APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEARS 1952—59

Placement of Scheduled Tribe applicants

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total registration of Scheduled Tribe applicants</i>	<i>Central Government</i>	<i>Percentage of placements in Central Government to the total placements</i>	<i>State Government</i>	<i>Percentage of placements in State Government to the total placements</i>	<i>Other employers</i>	<i>Percentage of placements in other employment sources to the total placements</i>	<i>Total placements of Scheduled Tribe applicants</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1952	14,484	121	10.9	639	9.6	5,261	79.5	6,623
2	1953	13,742	671	20.9	391	12.2	2,141	66.9	3,203
3	1954	17,807	1,121	34.2	883	26.9	1,273	38.9	3,277
4	1955	19,075	1,146	38.6	874	29.5	946	31.9	2,966
5	1956	41,668	1,334	27.7	930	19.3	2,549	52.9	4,813
6	1957	45,205	1,624	30.1	1,051	19.5	2,713	50.3	5,388
7	1958	71,085	2,145	38.95	1,532	27.81	1,830	33.23	5,507
8	1959	40,822	1,572	32.21	1,988	40.73	1,320	27.06	4,880

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT NO. 3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN RESPECT OF SCHEDULED CASTE APPLICANTS DURING THE YEAR, 1959.

Name of the State/ Territories	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants registered during the year	No. of Scheduled caste applicants placed in employment during the year	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants submitted to employers during the year	No. of local vacancies notified during the year for Scheduled Caste applicants only by.			
					Central Govt. Departments	State Govts Departments	All other employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh .	21,218	1,674	12,922	8,957	112	45	10	167
Assam . . .	3,038	329	1,694	1,537	295	23	3	321
Bihar . . .	12,583	1,269	7,785	9,014	381	236	10	627
Bombay . . .	49,937	4,701	30,791	32,402	1,638	125	16	1,779
Jammu & Kashmir .	109	10	22	36	26	..	..	26
Kerala . . .	5,546	577	7,925	3,807	99	62	2	163
Madhya Pradesh .	13,238	1,479	6,407	7,581	612	88	24	724
Madras . . .	29,113	3,991	16,889	19,394	196	263	192	651
Mysore . . .	9,371	1,163	5,863	6,623	117	235	6	358
Orissa . . .	3,094	575	893	3,574	103	1	..	104
Punjab . . .	35,959	6,409	11,503	27,649	454	862	81	1,397
Rajasthan . . .	8,895	1,156	3,979	9,202	161	354	1	516
Uttar Pradesh . .	75,774	11,923	30,138	51,456	1,204	285	12	1,501
West Bengal . . .	21,877	1,974	20,714	15,385	1,323	18	22	1,363
Central Employment Co-ordination Office .	..	..	..	..	749	..	..	749
<i>Union Territories</i>								
Delhi . . .	18,654	1,469	12,921	9,850	958	..	40	998
Himachal Pradesh .	1,407	195	538	1,292	139	6	8	153
Manipur . . .	17	7	10	38	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura . . .	462	61	302	534	29	..	..	29
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	3,10,292	38,962	1,71,296	2,08,331	8,596	2,603	427	11,626

No Employment Exchange existed in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands during the year 1959.

STATEMENT NO. 4

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN RESPECT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE APPLICANTS DURING THE YEAR 1959

Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Sched- uled Tribe applicants registered during the year	No. of Sched- uled Tribe applicants placed in employment during the year	No. of Sched- uled Tribe applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Sched- uled Tribe applicants submitted to employers during the year	No. of local vacancies notified during the year for Scheduled Tribes applicants only			
					Central Government Depart- ments	State Government Depart- ments	All other employers	Total
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh . . .	1,343	200	841	882	81	1	..	82
Assam	3,606	652	1,171	1,884	150	3	2	155
Bihar	11,831	1,123	6,010	6,668	242	116	13	371
Bombay	6,388	664	3,166	5,629	1,162	66	6	1,234
Jammu & Kashmir . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	1,078	78	1,056	759	83	8	3	94
Madhya Pradesh . .	3,001	218	1,516	1,528	339	24	..	363
Madras	182	49	85	248	115	1	23	139
Mysore	102	37	34	157	62	11	..	73
Orissa	4,586	779	1,216	2,547	84	2	..	86
Punjab	71	16	12	68	68	1	..	69
Rajasthan	1,952	344	706	2,517	70	134	..	204
Uttar Pradesh . . .	11	1	3	5	329	..	..	329
West Bengal	3,594	314	2,499	3,676	646	6	7	659
Central Employment Co-ordination Office .	..	..	..	..	276	..	..	276
<i>Union Territories</i>								
Delhi	154	87	69	726	312	..	2	314
Himachal Pradesh . .	351	74	100	345	15	..	..	15
Manipur	2,081	152	1,094	2,143	..	1	..	1
Pondicherry . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	491	92	190	582	21	..	..	21
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	40,822	4,880	19,768	30,359	4,055	374	56	4,485

No Employment Exchange existed in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands during the year, 1959.

STATEMENT No. 5

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESERVED VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO AND FILLED BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN VARIOUS STATES IN REGARD TO SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE APPLICANTS DURING THE YEAR 1959.

Name of State/Territory	No. of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges			No. of vacancies notified as reserved for		No. of reserved va- cancies filled by.	
	Central Govern- ment De- partments	State Govern- ment De- partments	All other employers	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,242	19,808	3,245	167	82	122	46
Assam	3,468	1,159	1,286	321	155	123	117
Bihar	5,138	10,799	9,308	627	371	184	91
Bombay	16,625	36,754	8,232	1,779	1,234	650	273
Jammu & Kashmir	832	259	55	26	..	4	..
Kerala	1,244	10,922	885	163	94	87	40
Madhya Pradesh	6,696	8,767	17,280	724	363	223	66
Madras	2,610	24,004	11,011	651	139	476	29
Mysore	2,479	12,070	989	358	73	145	8
Orissa	3,300	6,047	5,360	104	86	17	1
Punjab	11,892	29,488	4,592	1,397	69	915	13
Rajasthan	2,640	24,046	1,795	516	204	232	48
Uttar Pradesh	14,869	34,435	22,769	1,501	329	793	51
West Bengal	10,544	2,260	9,847	1,363	659	602	181
Central Employment Co-ordination Office	3,522	..	..	749	276	241	47
<i>Union Territories</i>							
Delhi	9,001	79	4,194	998	314	486	82
Himachal Pradesh	1,846	90	155	153	15	56	12
Manipur	1,186	..	527	..	1	..	1
Pondicherry	280	..	32	..	..	..	..
Tripura	990	..	440	29	21	10	17
ALL INDIA TOTAL	1,01,404	2,20,987	1,02,002	11,626	4,485	5,366	1,123

No Employment Exchange existed in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands during the year, 1959.

STATEMENT No. 6

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE APPLICANTS WHO REMAINED ON LIVE REGISTER OF EXCHANGES SEEKING EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1959 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Occupational category	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants on live Register classified according to educational qualifications				No. of Scheduled Tribe applicants on Live Register classified according to educational qualifications			
	Non-Matric	Matriculates	Graduates	Total	Non-Matric	Matriculates	Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Doctors . . . . .	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Engineers . . . . .	..	1	4	5	..	..	1	1
Typists	28	310	1	339	10	11	..	21
Stenographers . . . . .	..	20	..	20	..	3	..	3
Assistants/Clerks	698	18,021	805	19,515	44	1,073	65	1,182
Teachers	1,899	939	14	2,852	666	126	3	795
Technicians	5,864	322	5	6,191	745	110	..	855
Unskilled Office Workers	50,772	651	..	51,423	5,668	7	..	5,675
Unskilled labour other than Office Workers	61,775	58	..	61,833	10,240	..	..	10,240
Others	28,483	353	277	29,113	938	43	15	996
TOTAL:	149,519	20,666	1,110	1,71,295	18,311	1,373	84	19,768

APPENDIX XLIX

STATEMENT SHOWING REPRESENTATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS IN RAILWAYS, CUSTOMS, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT WHERE THERE IS A SPECIAL RESERVATION FIXED FOR THEM UNDER ARTICLE 336 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/Office concerned	Year	PERMANENT					
			CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III			
			Total No. of permanent Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of permanent Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of permanent Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of permanent Govt. servants in services (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of permanent Anglo-Indians	Total No. of permanent Anglo-Indians in services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ministry of Railways, its attached and subordinate offices	1947-48	428	25	232	56	70,303	2,032
		1951	506	34	316	54	86,038	1,816
		1953	518	25	168	23	93,542	1,755
		1955	407	19	120	20	94,480	1,754
		1956	468	15	474	35	1,27,869	2,166
		1957	1,267	41	657	55	2,89,350	4,121
		1958	1,559	53	182	30	3,40,639	4,969
		1959	1,591	40	794	36	3,53,278	4,734
		1947-48 . . . . .	..	..	25	9	160	99
		1951 . . . . .	..	..	22	4	143	68
2	Custom House, Calcutta	1953 . . . . .	..	..	34	8	163	62
		1955 . . . . .	..	..	28	6	155	57
		1957 . . . . .	..	..	35	4	203	68
		1958 . . . . .	..	..	40	4	177	60
		1959 . . . . .	..	..	23	..	125	45
		1947-48 . . . . .	..	..	30	Nil	58	22
		1951 . . . . .	..	..	35	1	57	18
		1953 . . . . .	..	..	33	1	89	25
		1947-48 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1951 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Custom House, Bombay	1947-48 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1951 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1953 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1947-48 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1951 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1953 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1947-48 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1951 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1953 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1947-48 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

1955	.	.	.	.	39	1	85	24
1957	.	.	.	.	30	..	222	19
1958	.	.	.	.	29	1	217	21
1959	.	.	.	.	..	..	209	18
1947-48	.	.	.	.	16	Nil	13	6
1951	.	.	.	.	8	Nil	9	4
1953	.	.	.	.	19	3	21	6
1955	.	.	.	.	17	3	16	5
1957	.	.	.	.	20	2	58	14
1958	.	.	.	.	15	2	55	15
1959	.	.	.	.	14	2	52	15
1957	.	.	.	.	..	..	17	2
1958	.	.	.	.	1	1	16	2
1959	.	.	.	.	3	1	29	5
1947-48	.	.	.	.	..	..	Nil	Nil
1951	.	.	.	.	..	..	221	..
1953	.	.	.	.	..	..	221	..
1955	.	.	.	.	..	..	286	..
1957	.	.	.	.	..	..	286	..
1958	.	.	4	.	12	..	383	..
1959	.	.	4	.	7	..	421	..
1947-48	.	.	.	.	..	..	131	..
1951	.	.	.	.	..	..	131	..
1953	.	.	.	.	..	..	131	..
1955	.	.	.	.	..	..	131	..
1957	.	.	.	.	..	..	131	2
1958	.	.	.	.	..	..	131	2
1959	.	.	.	.	..	..	152	4
1959	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..



7 Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Central Excise Collectorate, Baroda (came into existence in 1952)	1952	..	..	..	..	48	..
		1953	..	..	..	..	47	..
		1955	..	..	..	..	110	..
		1957	..	..	..	..	130	..
		1958	..	..	..	..	139	..
		1959	..	..	..	..	139	..
9	Central Excise Collectorate, Madras	1947-48	..	..	..	..	93	7
		1951	..	..	..	..	227	6
		1953	..	..	..	..	442	23
		1955	..	..	..	..	549	26
		1957	..	..	..	..	663	34
		1958	..	..	..	..	1,082	29
		1959	..	..	..	..	653	27
10	Central Excise Collectorate, Shillong	1947-48	..	..	..	..	113	..
		1951	..	..	..	..	347	..
		1953	..	..	..	..	395	..
		1955	..	..	..	..	437	..
		1957	..	..	..	..	481	..
		1958	..	1	8	..	452	..
		1959	..	2	4	..	485	..
11	Central Excise Collectorate, Hyderabad (came into existence in 1952)	1952	..	..	..	..	9	..
		1953	..	..	..	..	9	..
		1955	..	..	..	..	9	..
		1957	..	..	..	..	3	..
		1958	..	..	1	1	15	..
		1959	..	1	1	2	15	..

12	Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay	1947-48	..	..	..	37	1
		1951	..	..	..	88	1
		1953	..	..	..	58	1
		1955	..	..	..	67	1
		1957	..	..	..	61	1
		1958	..	1	..	282	..
		1959	..	..	4	90	2
			..	..	3	..	..
13	Central Excise Collectorate, Pondicherry (came into existence in 1954)	1954	..	..	3	15	3
		1955	..	..	3	30	3
		1957	..	..	2	20	1
		1958	..	1	3	32	2
		1959	..	1	..	24	2
14	Central Excise Collectorate, Patna (came into existence in 1951)	1951	..	..	..	3	Nil
		1953	..	..	..	157	Nil
		1955	..	..	..	200	Nil
		1956 (31-10-1956)	..	..	..	236	Nil
		1957	..	N.A.	..	..	..
		1958	..	N.A.	..	..	..
		1959	..	..	..	..	..
15	Posts and Telegraphs Department Telegra- phists' Cadre	1947-48	..	..	..	2,000	474
		1951	..	..	..	2,503	433
		1953	..	..	..	2,890	419
		1955	..	..	..	2,817	358
		1957	..	..	..	2,745	320
		1958	..	..	..	2,852	325
		1959	..	..	..	2,994	326
			..	..	No reservation	..	..

NOTE—The figures for 1957 under S. No. 1 do not include information regarding services under South Eastern Railway.

The figures for 1957 under S. No. 15 do not include information regarding services under Northern Railway, South Eastern Railway and Railway Board Office.

The figure in column 4 against 1958 includes 64 probationers under Western Railway.
Figure in column 4 against 1957 includes 28 probationers under Northern Railways.
Figure in column 4 against 1957 includes 73 probationers under Northern and Western Railways.

Figure in column 12 against 1956 includes 8 Treasury Officers.

Figure in column 13 against 1959 includes 359 Treasury Officers.

Figure in column 13 against 1959 includes 3 Treasury Officers.

Figure in column 12 against 1957 includes 32 Treasury Officers.

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/Office concerned	Year	TEMPORARY											
			CLASS I				CLASS II				CLASS III			
			Total No. of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of Anglo-Indians in services	Total No. of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of Anglo-Indians in services	Total No. of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of Anglo-Indians in services	Total No. of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of Anglo-Indians in services	Total No. of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of Anglo-Indians in services	Total No. of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total No. of Anglo-Indians in services
I	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15						
1 Ministry of Railways, its attached and subordinate offices														
		1947-48	68	6	10	1	25,167	179						
		1951	104	10	36	2	22,814	124						
		1953	79	8	12	Nil	20,115	106						
		1955	77	6	9	Nil	17,407	94						
		1956	91	2	136	21	29,261	298						
		1957	263	3	709	4	54,594	491						
		1958	223	10	668	28	80,734	638						
		1959	220	2	583	25	73,535	653						
		1947-48	..	..	3	Nil	72	30						
		1951	..	..	14	2	141	46						
		1953	..	..	5	Nil	127	55						
		1955	..	..	4	Nil	133	51						
		1957	..	..	13	..	176	54						
		1958	..	..	16	..	132	40						
		1959	..	..	39	4	190	48						
		1947-48	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	30	12						
		1951	..	..	5	Nil	39	11						
		1953	..	..	10	Nil	11	2						
		1955	..	..	54	Nil	184	5						
2 Custom House, Calcutta														
		1947-48	..	..	3	Nil	72	30						
		1951	..	..	14	2	141	46						
		1953	..	..	5	Nil	127	55						
		1955	..	..	4	Nil	133	51						
		1957	..	..	13	..	176	54						
		1958	..	..	16	..	132	40						
		1959	..	..	39	4	190	48						
		1947-48	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	30	12						
		1951	..	..	5	Nil	39	11						
		1953	..	..	10	Nil	11	2						
		1955	..	..	54	Nil	184	5						
3 Custom House, Bombay														
		1947-48	..	..	3	Nil	72	30						
		1951	..	..	14	2	141	46						
		1953	..	..	5	Nil	127	55						
		1955	..	..	4	Nil	133	51						
		1957	..	..	13	..	176	54						
		1958	..	..	16	..	132	40						
		1959	..	..	39	4	190	48						
		1947-48	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	30	12						
		1951	..	..	5	Nil	39	11						
		1953	..	..	10	Nil	11	2						
		1955	..	..	54	Nil	184	5						

4 & 5	Custom Houses, Madras and Cochin	1957	..	..	..	101	2	76	23
		1958	..	..	..	84	1	160	30
		1959	..	..	..	..	..	123	35
		1947-48	..	..	..	4	Nil	11	6
	Custom House, Madras	1951	..	..	..	5	Nil	18	8
		1953	..	..	..	4	Nil	29	13
		1955	..	..	..	3	Nil	34	14
		1957	..	..	..	6	..	49	21
	Custom House, Cochin	1958	..	..	..	28	1	87	27
		1959	..	..	..	34	..	76	25
		1957	..	..	..	..	..	27	7
		1958	..	..	..	2	..	27	7
6	Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi	1959	..	..	..	1	..	20	5
		1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
		1951	..	..	..	..	..	72	2
		1953	..	..	..	..	..	84	2
	Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta	1955	..	..	..	..	..	107	2
		1957	..	..	..	..	..	115	1
		1958	..	..	..	..	..	210	1
		1959	..	2	..	10	..	189	1
7	Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta	1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	124	7
		1951	..	..	..	..	..	237	7
		1953	..	..	..	..	..	248	7
		1955	..	..	..	..	..	343	13
	Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta	1957	..	..	..	..	..	395	6
		1958	..	..	..	..	..	405	5
		1959	..	..	..	..	..	384	3

1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
8 Central Excise Collectorate, Baroda (came into existence in 1952)								
	1952	.	.	..	..	..	141	..
	1953	.	.	..	..	..	142	..
	1955	.	.	..	..	..	85	..
	1957	.	.	..	..	..	87	2
	1958	.	.	..	..	..	100	2
	1959	.	.	..	..	..	103	8
9 Central Excise Collectorate, Madras								
	1947-48	.	.	..	..	..	500	32
	1951	.	.	..	..	..	550	27
	1953	.	.	..	..	..	369	15
	1955	.	.	..	..	..	366	9
	1957	.	.	..	..	..	551	21
	1958	.	.	..	..	..	900	28
	1959	.	.	..	..	..	634	18
10 Central Excise Collectorate, Shillong								
	1947-48	.	.	..	..	..	382	..
	1951	.	.	..	..	..	263	..
	1953	.	.	..	..	..	338	..
	1955	.	.	..	..	..	327	..
	1957	.	.	..	..	..	363	..
	1958	.	5	..	12	..	375	..
	1959	.	5	..	12	..	340	..
11 Central Excise Collectorate, Hyderabad (came into existence in 1952)								
	1952	.	.	..	..	..	3	..
	1953	.	.	..	..	..	8	..
	1955	.	.	..	..	..	9	..
	1957	.	.	..	..	..	1	..
	1958	.	.	..	..	..	2	2
	1959	.	.	..	..	..	2	3

12	Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay	1947-48	..	..	..	59	1
	1951	..	..	..	..	49	1
	1953	..	..	..	..	17	..
	1955	..	..	..	..	50	..
	1957	..	..	..	..	72	..
	1958	..	..	..	..	16	14
	1959	..	..	..	..	67	1
13	Central Excise Collectorate, Pondicherry (came into existence in 1954)	1954	..	..	..	16	..
	1955	..	..	..	..	32	2
	1957	..	..	..	..	29	..
	1958	..	..	..	..	27	1
	1959	..	..	3	..	38	1
14	Central Excise Collectorate, Patna (came into existence in 1951)	1951	..	..	..	332	Nil
	1953	..	..	..	..	193	Nil
	1955	..	..	..	..	162	1
	1956 (31-10-1956)	..	..	..	..	104	1
	1957	..	..	6	..	..	..
	1958	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Posts and Telegraphs Department Telegraphists' Cadre	1947-48	..	..	..	900	104
	1951	..	..	..	..	526	41
	1953	..	..	..	..	406	31
	1955	..	..	..	..	648	48
	1957	..	..	No reservation	..	961	83
	1958	..	..	..	..	971	83
	1959	..	..	..	..	1,268	128

APPENDIX L
STATEMENT 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN RESPECT OF ANGLO-INDIAN APPLICANTS DURING THE YEAR, 1959.

Name of the State/Union Territory/ Central Employment Co-ordination Office	No. of Anglo- Indian applicants registered during the year	No. of Anglo- Indian applicants placed in during the year	No. of Anglo- Indian applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Anglo- Indian applicants submitted to employ- ers during the year	No. of local vacancies notified during the year for Anglo-Indian applicants only			
					Central Govern- ment	State Go- vernment Depart- ments	All other employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	129	3	88	40	..	..	..	..
Assam	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	12	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Bombay	47	5	14	16	4	..	..	4
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	282	17	235	149	2	..	..	2
Madhya Pradesh	36	5	21	18	31	..	..	31
Madras	289	29	169	116	1	..	..	1
Mysore	82	3	33	7	..	..	..	..
Orissa	8	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
Punjab	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Rajasthan	13	3	6	9	1	..	..	1
Uttar Pradesh	39	6	18	31	..	..	3	3
West Bengal	78	2	33	75	5	..	..	5
Central Employment Co-ordination Office . . . . .	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	24
Union Territories								
Delhi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA TOTAL	1,020	76	624	466	69	..	3	72

(1) No Employment Exchange existed in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Island, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands during the year, 1959.

STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANGLO-INDIAN APPLICANTS WHO REMAINED ON LIVE REGISTER OF EXCHANGES SEEKING EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AS ON 31-12-1959 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

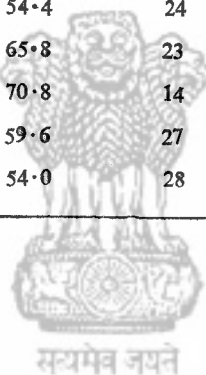
Occupational category	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants on the Live Register classified according to educational qualifications			
	Non-Matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Doctors . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Engineers . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Typists	2	12	..	15
Stenographers	3	12	..	15
Assistants/Clerks	9	194	11	214
Teachers	4	4	1	9
Technicians	81	6	..	87
Unskilled office workers	76	..	..	76
Unskilled labour other than office workers	77	..	..	77
Others	103	24	4	131
Total	355	253	16	624

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT No. 3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANGLO-INDIAN APPLICANTS REGISTERED BY THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEARS 1952 TO 1959.

Year	Total registra- tions of Anglo- Indian appli- cants	Placements of Anglo-Indian Applicants						Total place- ments of Anglo- Indian applicants
		Central Government	Percentage of placements in Central Governments to total pla- cements	State Govern- ments	Percentage of place- ments in State Governments to total pla- cements	Other em- ployers	Percentage of place- ments in other employment sources to total place- ments	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952	2,062	147	43.1	83	24.3	111	32.6	341
1953	1,702	145	64.2	31	13.7	50	22.1	226
1954	1,204	106	58.6	33	18.2	42	23.2	181
1955	1,107	62	54.4	24	21.0	28	24.6	114
1956	955	75	65.8	23	20.2	16	14.0	114
1957	883	63	70.8	14	15.7	12	13.5	89
1958	865	56	59.6	27	28.7	11	11.7	94
1959	1,020	41	54.0	28	36.8	7	9.2	76



APPENDIX LI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE STATES AND THE GRANTS GIVEN BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS OF ANGLO-INDIANS UNDER ARTICLE 337 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Anglo-Indian Schools in the State/ Union Territory	No. of Anglo-Indian Schools receiving grants from State Government/ Union Administrations	1956-57 (Actual)	1957-58 (Actual)	1958-59 (Budgeted)	1958-59 (Actual)	1959-60 (Budgeted)	1959-60 (Actual)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	11	79,788	78,054	73,300	60,902	68,500	62,363	..
2	Assam	4	3 (Aided) 1 (Government School)	18,400 1,01,551	18,400 1,07,840	18,400 1,20,093	8,400 1,20,093	28,400 1,28,300	March accounts for the 3 Aided Schools is due to the payment of arrears grant of 10,000 to St. Edmunds College (School Department) for 1958-59 during 1959-60.	The reasons for increase in expenditure of 1959-60 for the 3 Aided Schools is due to the payment of arrears grant of 10,000 to St. Edmunds College (School Department) for 1958-59 during 1959-60.
3	Bihar	11	11	86,673	82,956	86,800	82,276	86,800	82,378	Increase in expenditure of Government School is due to increase in number of boarders. The increase in the amount of grant sanctioned during 1959-60 as compared to 1958-59 was due to increase in the number of pupils in Anglo-Indian Schools.
4	Bombay	34	33	6,82,006	6,54,657	7,03,452	6,94,829	6,52,600	6,53,188	The number of Anglo-Indian Institutions in the State shown in column 3 is less than that reported last year because the primary sections attached to the High

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

Schools in Vidarbha were accounted for as separate institutions last years. Further the number of Anglo-Indian Schools appearing in column 4 is 33 against 34 appearing in column 3. The difference is due to the fact that the question regarding payment of grant to one Anglo-Indian Primary School is under consideration of the Department.

The decrease in the allotment of grants sanctioned for the year 1959-60 as compared to previous year i.e. 1958-59 is mainly due to 10% cut applied to the total grants (sanction to Anglo-Indian Institutions in old Bombay State area).

The budgeted amount for 1958-59 does not include the budgeted amount in respect of 2 Anglo-Indian Schools in Quilon.



Kerala . . . 9 1,31,872 1,13,446 74,080 1,11,260 93,000 1,09,918 Information not received.

6 Jammu & Kashmir No Anglo-Indian School in the State.

7 Madhya Pradesh 10 1,05,179 1,12,591 1,03,400 1,11,260 93,000 1,09,918 The increase was due to normal increase in the Teaching Grant and Dearness Allowance paid to Anglo-Indian Schools consequent on the increased salary paid to teachers on the sanction of increments to them by the Schools.

8 Madras 46 45* 9,04,244 9,36,713* 8,99,100 9,52,700† The amount given is the amount provided in the Final Revised Estimate for 1958-59, as actuals according to Acctt.

*One school, Hebron High School, Coonoor is not aided by Government.

†The amount given is the amount provided in the Final Revised Estimate for 1958-59, as actuals according to Acctt.

General's
figures are not
yet readily
available.

9 Orissa . . . 3
(This includes
one Railway
School). 2 14,531 14,531* 16,154 14,531* 16,154 14,531*
*The actuals of expenditure during the last year have been low due to the fact the authorities of the Anglo-Indian Primary School at Khurda Road are not furnishing the particulars on the basis of which such grants are given.

10 Punjab . . . 7
(The 7th Anglo-Indian Institution is English Railway School, Rewari, which is financed and administered by the Northern Railway (Government of India) and as such no grant-in-aid is given by the Punjab Government to this Institution).

6 60,145 60,144 60,150 54,140 54,160

All the recognised Anglo-Indian Institutions in the Punjab are admitting students of communities other than the Anglo-Indians above the prescribed limit of 40% and as such no Anglo-Indian Institution in this State is being debarred of the concessions contained in Article 337 of the Constitution of India.



11 Uttar Pradesh . . . 40 35
(Includes 5 Railway Schools) (Includes 4 Railway Schools)

7,73,362 7,22,144 7,86,800 7,08,702 7,08,200 6,68,315

The decrease in the amount of grants sanctioned during 1959-60 is due to the third and the last cut of 10%.

The difference in the figures in columns 3 and 4 is due to the fact that there are 5 unaided institutions which have never been on the grant-in-aid list.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	West Bengal	61	44 (Revised figure)	8,50,283	8,50,729	8,88,580	9,85,774 (Revised figure)	8,98,000	7,85,601	An additional sum of Rs. 40,000 was recommended by State Board for Anglo-Indian Education as grants for 4 unaided Schools which insisted to be put in the grant-in-aid list.
13	Andaman, Nicobar Islands							No Anglo-Indian School in the Territory		
14	Delhi	10	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,000	Nil*	12,000	*No separate amount is earmarked in the overall budget of the Education Directorate for Anglo-Indian Schools. However, on receipt of requests from Anglo-Indian School, the grant-in-aid is paid out of the consolidated Budget of this Directorate.
15	Himachal Pradesh							No Anglo-Indian School in the Territory		There is one St. Luke's School at Solan in Himachal Pradesh. No grant is at present sanctioned to this institution by the Administration.
16	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands							No Anglo Indian School in the Territory		
17	Manipur							No Anglo Indian School in the Territory		
18	Tripura							No Anglo Indian School in the Territory		



APPENDIX LII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS GIVEN BY THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS TO SCHOOLS/INSTITUTIONS WORKING FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY DURING THE YEAR 1959-60.

S.No.	Name of the Railway	Budgetted	Actual
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Grants paid to Railway Schools/Institutions</i>			
1. Central		1,29,000	Not available
2. Eastern		1,07,000	1,06,643 (Appx.)
3. Northern		6,40,470.50	6,33,078.07 (Actual upto February, 1960 & estimated expdt. for March 1960).
4. North-Eastern		25,050	22,410.45
5. Northeast Frontier		Nil.	Nil.
6. Southern		3,43,300	3,11,824.47
7. South Eastern		2,27,424	2,21,094 (Provisional)
8. Western		1,20,000	1,05,164
9. C.L.W.		Nil	Nil.
<i>Grants paid to Non-Railway Schools/Institutions</i>			
1. Central		2,028.25	1,035.75
2. Eastern		Nil.	Nil
3. Northern		Nil.	Nil
4. North-Eastern		Nil.	Nil
5. North-east Frontier		Nil	Nil
6. Southern		7,000	6,392
7. South Eastern		10,056	10,056 (Provisional)
8. Western	Nil
9. C.L.W.		Nil	Nil

APPENDIX LIII

SUMMARIES OF THE REPORTS OF TOURS UNDERTAKEN BY COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 1959-60

Uttar Pradesh—10th April, 1959 to 13th April, 1959

I attended the Executive Committee meeting of the Ishwar Saran Ashram at Allahabad on 11-4-59 and discussed with them the working of their schemes.

I met Shri R.S. Misra and Dr. H. N. Kunzru of the Servants of India Society and had discussed with regard to the welfare activities of that institution in Mirzapur District.

I addressed the social and propaganda workers of the Bharatiya Dalit Sevak Sangh at Lucknow. The Minister Shri Girdhari Lal was present.

I paid visits to Bhangi Basties, two Chamarwaras and the Hostel building under construction.

I visited the Technical Training Centre at Bakhsi-Ka-Talab in company of the Director of Harijan Sahayak Department of the Uttar Pradesh Government. Sixteen trainees are trained for every branch of the technical line of which there are 8 branches. Two batches of students of 200 in all have received training so far and have gone out. The students who complete their course in this institution, undergo a six months' course of apprenticeship in some factory. There is, however, no follow-up programme for the students so trained. Since there is no common mess for the trainees, I have suggested that a common mess, either through a contractor or otherwise may be started to strengthen a corporate life.

Andhra Pradesh—14th April, 1959 to 24th April, 1959

For the amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Tribes in the Agency tracts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts, the Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation has been working on somewhat cooperative lines. Its activities extend to four districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari. It is intended to serve the tribals through a net-work of Primary (Marketing) Societies organised on cooperative lines. The main objects of the Corporation are:—

- (i) to supply domestic requirements to the tribals through the affiliated societies ;
- (ii) to issue loans to tribals through the affiliated Societies ; and
- (iii) to purchase forest produce outright from the tribals through the agency of the affiliated societies and market it to the best advantages.

The Board of Directors have resolved to extend the activities of the Corporation to Salur Agency in Srikakulam District, 4 tribal taluks of East Godavari District and one Taluk of the West Godavari District. They have approached the Government to raise the annual allotment from Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs. 5 lakhs in order to extend its activities to the new areas.

In order to ensure a legitimate price for the forest produce collected by the tribals and to save them from the clutches of private dealers or contractors, the Government have leased out the Minor Forest Produce Areas in favour of the Corporation on monopoly basis on the average rental of the preceding 3 years payable in monthly instalments. In the interests of the economic development of the tribals, private contractors should not be given any lease at all even by Private Estates.

If the Government of India and the State Government come forward with more grants for extension of this beneficial scheme in other areas and taluks as mentioned above according to the scheme submitted by the Corporation, I think, it will encourage the movement of cooperatives and in the course of a decade or so, the activities of the Corporation will be appreciated more and more by the tribals. In due course, the existing Directors and other officers of the Corporation can be replaced by elected tribal leaders.

I visited nearly six colonies which have been started in the Agency area of Andhra Pradesh for rehabilitating the tribals who were doing shifting cultivation or who have been landless or who have been displaced from Jalaput Dam Area. The Jeelugumilli Land Colonisation Scheme in Polavaram Taluk, West Godavari District, started on 26-3-54, is the best among these colonies. The total number of families in the colony is 39. Each family has been allotted 15 acres of land. All the reclaimed land has been brought under cultivation by raising dry crops like Chola, Ragi, etc. Rope making as a cottage industry has been found successful. I found that tribals have not yet given up the habit of drinking toddy in the evening.

Another colony which has made good progress is Jatapukotapadu Land Colonisation Scheme near Gummalaxmipura, started in 1957. Sixty-eight families, out of the target of 100, have been brought here. Agricultural implements seeds and 62 pairs of bullocks have been distributed. A Dam across a rivulet which is in progress will provide irrigation facilities and it will then be possible to get the tribals settled on small pieces of land, which, when irrigated, will be found sufficient for the maintenance of one family. The Colonisation Scheme at Tajangi is a Grants-in-aid scheme started by the end of March, 1958. The number of families resettled upto March, 1959 is 213. House constructed at a cost of Rs. 250 each have fallen down. The scheme does not seem to be successful. The people complained to me that they were not going to stay there. The Colonisation scheme can be a success if sufficient acreage of land with irrigation facilities were given to the families and drinking water wells are provided. The tribals value good agricultural land and the drinking water well much more than a house. There should be a uniform pattern of houses. More money should not be spent for housing unless Scheduled Tribes in the colonies are sure of settling down.

I motored down from Chintapalli to Dharakonda via Gudem—a distance of 22 miles of road—(Paderu to Lothugadda 26 miles)—which is under construction and for which the Government of India grant of nearly Rs. 21 lakhs has been sanctioned. Since the road is really for the purpose of the Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Project, I think, its cost should have been met from the project funds and not from the tribal welfare funds. Besides, the road is not so useful as there is no habitation of tribals round about this road over a distance of 20 miles. The Bridle Path from Seetampeta to Kusumi (5 miles) and from Kurupam to Pale (3 miles) over which I drove in a jeep, cannot be maintained. The money seems to be wasted as the earth work is likely to be washed away by rains. Money amounting to Rs. 2,50,000 has, however, been usefully spent on a road from Paderu to Tajangi in Visakhapatnam District and from Tajangi to Lummasingi.

I visited the hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes run both by non-official agencies and the Government. The hostel (Orphanage) run by the Servants of India Society at Narsingpetta is far superior to those run by Government at Bhadrachalam and at Seetampeta which are also more expensive. The Bhadrachalam hostels for boys and girls should be immediately and considerably improved as the accommodation is so little for the boys. Even animals cannot be huddled together in this area.

The agricultural farms, the livestock farms and the poultry farms were visited by me. Working of the farm was satisfactory. The Poultry Farm at Gumma in Srikakulam District did not seem to be very helpful to the tribals. The Pilot farm at Addakulaguda in Palakonda Agency was started in 1957. It is functioning under the grants-in-aid scheme. The object of the farm is to provide practical demonstration facilities to tribals in improved methods of agriculture, and to produce seeds for distribution among the tribals. With the top heavy expenditure in this farm no advantage is being taken at present by the tribals at Kuddapalli where nearly 142 acres of barren land have been cleared but the Scheduled Tribe people are not settled under the scheme.

I saw two of the Women Welfare Centres run by lady workers. As there is difficulty in finding ladies to work in the far off forest areas, it is heartening to find one of these centres working with some success and making good beginning.

I visited the non-official institution, viz., Andhra Sramika Dharma Rajya Sabha run by Shri R. Mundeswara Sharma. The area is inaccessible and, therefore, all the credit goes to this institution for securing and training teachers and Pracharikas for literacy and cottage industries in this area. I also visited one Sanskar Kendra (Cultural Centre) at Hanumanthalpad run by Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Hyderabad of which Shri Heda, Member of Parliament, is the President. It had received an outright grant of Rs. one lakh from the Central Government. I have suggested the starting of an Ashram School (Boarding School) at the place as agricultural land and irrigation facilities are available.

Madhya Pradesh and Bihar—11th May, 1959 to 21st May, 1959

The object of my tour was to evaluate the various welfare schemes run by the Vanvasi Seva Mandal in Mandla District and by the Government in Baihar Tehsil and Balaghat District. I presided over the Executive Committee meeting of the Mandal and checked up their accounts in the office. I performed the opening ceremony of the Scouts Camp at Mandla on the grounds of the Ashram Boarding of Vanvasi Seva Mandal where nearly 200 tribal students from various institutions of Mahakosal Region gathered together for the Scouts Camp (a Balchar Prashikshan Shivir) organised by the Mandal.

I had the occasion to inspect the Industrial Training Centre started in March, 1959, run by the Tribal Welfare Department of the Madhya Pradesh Government, at Mandla. It is proposed to train tribal students in ten professions, out of which 4 have so far been started. Forty-five boys are receiving training at present. Every trainee is given Rs. 30 per month as scholarship. Sufficient staff has not been appointed and those appointed have not been paid their salaries. The training centre should be shifted to a good building in a good locality as the fittings of the electric connections are not proper and is liable to cause accidents.

I performed the opening ceremony of the school in village Kumadehi. It was an agreeable surprise that the school building has been constructed entirely by the village community with the labour of students and teachers. The estimated cost of such building could be near about Rs. 7,000. A plot of ten acres of land has been given for establishment of a Demonstration Farm. A dispensary and a multi-purpose co-operative society should be started for the benefit of these villagers.

During the course of my visit to some of the welfare centres at Baihar—the headquarters of the Tehsil I found that there was an over-lapping of activities of the N.E.S. and Tribal Welfare Department Blocks. Such duplication should be avoided.

There is a high school at Baihar, but there is no separate building for the same or even for the hostel. Buildings of the N.E.S. Blocks have been constructed and I, therefore, suggest that building should be constructed immediately for the hostel and high school as the furniture and stocks are lying outside unprotected.

There is a great disparity between the grants for construction of drinking water wells. This disparity must be eliminated as it is undesirable to make a difference between the Central grant and the State grant.

I visited the multi-purpose cooperative society catering mostly to the needs of the boarding school centres round about. The tribals have not taken advantage of the society. Every effort should be made to make these multi-purpose cooperative societies popular by attracting tribals for selling of essential commodities to the tribals at a cheaper rate and collecting the produce of its members for better marketing.

The Agricultural Cooperative Farming Society at Tantatola is a good experiment in the direction of cooperative farming among the landless tribals. The society has 300 acres of cultivable land and 227 acres of land has to be reclaimed. The society needs a tractor for this purpose. There are two very good wells on the lands of the society. There is a proposal to construct 4 more wells for irrigation. Grants may be given to the society for the construction of these wells out of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. There is a regular complaint about the wild animals killing bullocks and the society is in need of a licence for a gun to protect the crops.

Some houses have been constructed under the Housing Schemes. The society may be given some forest coupes which I hope they will be able to run very successfully. The training centre which is run at Baihar, may be shifted here or a branch may be opened here. Most of the tribal youths can be trained here in various professions. I have been much impressed with the working of this Cooperative Farm as a wage of Re. 1 per day is given to every member and they are all working to their maximum capacity and appear to be happy. This experiment deserves to be encouraged by the Madhya Pradesh Government so that the Cooperative Farming Society in the real sense of the word can stand out as an example for others to follow.

On my way back to Jabalpur, I had visited Kalpi Middle School run by the Tribal Welfare Department. Shri Sheikh Gulab, Headmaster of the school, is well versed in tribal art and culture. The Madhya Pradesh Government may utilise the services of this man for recording tribal songs in proper tune and folk lore.

Bihar

I attended the Seminar organised at Ranchi by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation of the Government of India, for Special Multi-purpose Tribal Block field workers of the Eastern-Region, from 18th to 20th May. I visited the Training Centre of the Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Ranchi and inspected the accounts. The institution is receiving a grant of nearly Rs. 7 lakhs for its various activities.

Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh—24th May, 1959 to 31st May, 1959

I performed the opening ceremony of the Ashram School at Garola village in the interior of Chamba District, the most backward among the five districts of Himachal Pradesh. The main problem of the Chamba District is erosion of the soil on account of floods. A team of the Dehradun Forest Institute is surveying the area to find out the causes of erosion. In addition to floods and overgrazing, the cause seems to be frequent earthquakes and the unsettled condition of the hills.

More roads, bridges, jeepable, have been constructed since I visited this District 5 years back. The suggestion to engage local labour has been fully implemented and 500 and odd local labourers including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being employed by the P.W.D. for constructing a jeepable road.

The jeepable road should be taken up gradually from the ear-marked special fund from the Centre. This arrangement should be such as to benefit the maximum number of villages so that it would be easier to connect them by mule paths, bridle paths etc. Work on construction of bridges should be taken up simultaneously and the locations fixed, so that as soon as the road work is completed the bridges may be made serviceable immediately. Local people appreciate the construction of bridle and mule paths, with some bridges. These can be undertaken as at present purely from the funds of the State and the Tribal Welfare Department.

I regret to find that the 2 members of the Inaccessible Areas Committee, deputed by Food Ministry, to find out the difficulties of such backward areas, were not able to go beyond the capital of Chamba and, therefore, people residing in the interior had no opportunity of placing their grievances before the Committee.

The Himachal Pradesh Government has adopted the policy of subsidising the food, and grain depots are to be opened. I suggest that these depots should be given quantities of material ear-marked specially for various villages and parts of the sub-tehsil. The labourers working with the P.W.D. should be given weekly ration either by the Government shops or by any agency supplying grains instead of wages and the accounts can be adjusted at the end of the month. The Parbatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh which runs the Ashram at Garola is prepared to undertake the responsibility of supplying foodgrains if a depot is started there on this basis.

There is very little of untouchability so far as wells are concerned. But Rajputs and Brahmins do not allow Scheduled Castes to dance with them at the time of festivals. I have suggested a Cooperative Society of the Chamars for the purchase of leather and for sending some young men for training in flaying and tanning, to some suitable Centre.

I visited the Mehtar Basti where the sweepers employed by the Chamba Municipality are housed. The basti is situated near refuse dumping place. The Municipality should be given a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of a motor truck for the purpose and the balance of the cost is to be borne by the Municipality itself.

A hostel is run for High School and college boys belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, by the Harijan Sewak Sangh of Himachal Pradesh, in a rented building. I suggest that the building which is constructed out of the local funds for the purpose of Gow Seva Sadan should be given to this hostel which will accommodate 50 boys, 75% of whom should be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 25% others. The Industrial Training Centre run by Gow Seva Sadan may be housed in the Dharam Sala meant for flood refugees. Stipends should be given to the students at the rate of Rs. 25 each.

I received a representation for help from the Scheduled Caste agriculturists who had no cattle and who had lost 1/3rd of their small land holdings.

Gaddis are a major section of these Scheduled Tribes. In addition to the land, they have goats and sheep. They supplement their income, by spinning wool yarn and weaving woollen cloth. This cottage industry should be encouraged with a suitable market to dispose of their surplus woven material after they have retained some for their use.

It is very strange that tax known as Rahdari tax of Re. 1 is recovered from Gujjars who are supposed to have come from outside the District for grazing their cattle. I have been informed that such a tax is levied in Chamba District alone. I fail to understand the propriety of this tax and suggest that it should be abolished as soon as possible.

All the authorities of the three States—Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh—should decide about the uniformity of privileges and taxes for these Gujjars who were to be found in all these three States.

I found that the Gujjars of Chamba District, on account of their nomadic habits, were not enrolled as voters in the last General Elections. These Gujjars have been deprived of their right of voting which may be on account of procedural difficulties. I suggest that they should be enrolled as voters for the future Elections during the months of May to September when they are supposed to be residing in villages. Under no circumstances should they be deprived of the right of voting as this is one of the fundamental rights provided in the Constitution nor they should be driven away from pillar to post—from Himachal Pradesh to Punjab and then to Jammu and Kashmir.

I visited two Gujjar schools started by the Parbatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh—one at Palver and the other at Janghi. Government of Himachal Pradesh have constructed water troughs for the cattle of Gujjar and appointed Stock Assistants. Good foot-paths have been provided in the villages. Buffalo bulls of the *Murrah* breed have been provided to improve the breed of the cattle. Grants have been given to construct Bull sheds.

I visited N.E.S. Blocks in the village Mehla. Soil conservation schemes have been undertaken which may prove useful for afforestation, but, it is too early to say how far they will succeed.

The Ashram School, started two years back at Garola under the auspices of the Parbatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh is conducted very efficiently by workers. Buildings estimated at Rs. 45,000 have been constructed at a cost of only Rs. 16,000. I was accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and N.E.S. Block Officers and all were satisfied with the construction of buildings which was done with the cooperation of the forest officers.

Simla (Himachal Pradesh)—3rd June, 1959 to 7th June, 1959

I attended the meetings of the Harijan and Tribal Advisory Committees, Himachal Pradesh. I paid visit to the Sarvodaya Bal Ashram where the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls are not only given instructions but some of them are taken care of as boarders. The Institution was started in 1949. There are in all 97 boys and girls in the school, out of which 31 are boarders. I am satisfied specially with the way in which the boys and girls of the Mehtar community of the Municipal employees of Simla and of the interior areas of Chimni and Pangi were taken care of by the Ashram.

On my way back from Simla, I visited the Rescue Home at Solan. There are 45 inmates in this Home including 15 children and 30 women supervised by a Lady Superintendent. She is very young. The Home should have an elderly and experienced lady as warden and a whole-time chowkidar with family to ensure safety to the inmates. The amount of As. 8 per day per child is insufficient and should be raised to Re. 1 per day.

Some arrangement for training is necessary for the inmates so that after training for a year or so at the Ashram they become independent and earn their living. In my opinion, the District Magistrate should be included in the Managing Committee in some capacity.

Madhya Pradesh and Bombay—14th June, 1959 to 22nd June, 1959

A conference was organised by the Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, at Gorami village which was presided over by the Home Minister of Madhya Pradesh and inaugurated by me. I learnt that Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madhya Pradesh have started an intensive propaganda for the removal of untouchability in 30 villages around Gorami village.

As the Gwalior State had already paved the way for the removal of untouchability during the regime of Maharaja Scindia, there is not much difficulty in getting temples open in that area.

I visited two temples with Harijans—one at Meghpura, where Ram Naumi day is celebrated with enthusiasm, and the other at Gorami.

The Mehtar Union of the Gwalior Corporation complained to me about the delay in starting the Housing Colonies for the conservancy staff. The colonies with proper latrines, lighting and drinking water arrangements, should be put up immediately.

It would be advisable for the Corporation to nominate one of the Mehtars' representative as a member of the Corporation.

I paid a visit to the Boarding for the Scheduled Caste boys, started by the Harijan Sewak Sangh at Gwalior.

I met some of the ladies belonging to Vimukta Jati (Denotified community) who are now taken care of by the Rescue Home started recently. There is an urgent necessity for a Girls' Boarding House for Harijans which should be started by the Harijan Sewak Sangh, in the Madhya Bharat Region of Madhya Pradesh.

I saw a Piggy Centre started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Madhya Pradesh Government. Buildings belonging to the Defence have been occupied by this Centre and some Yorkshire Pigs have been purchased. Open ground opposite this Centre can be made available for growing fodder and grain for these pigs. The Mehtar community can take advantage of this Centre and improve the breed of pigs.

Bombay

The Gokhale Education Society has started an institution named, Mahatma Gandhi Adivasi Janta Vidyalaya at Kosbad in Thana District, under the supervision of Shri Bhise. There are 40 trainees belonging to the Scheduled Tribes coming from 3 or 4 Districts of Maharashtra only. They are to be trained for 2 years in agriculture, dairy and other crafts. Its foundation stone was laid by me. The institution for giving training to tribal agriculturists is the first of its type in Bombay and this experiment should be watched.

I visited the Ashram School run by the Adivasi Seva Mandal, Thana, both at Kosbad and Talwada. Uniforms should be given to the girls prepared on the style of the tribal people and not those of the local middle classes.

I also paid a visit to the Boarding Centre at Theronda (run on self reliance basis) where the tribal boys bring their grains from their houses and study in the school. It is a good experiment in the direction of self help.

In the village of Talasari the Adivasi Seva Mandal is conducting the Multipurpose Cooperative Shop which deals in grains and cloth. There is also a centre for various forest labour cooperative societies at the village of Theronda. The Mandal is constructing a Ram Temple near Theronda. They have also constructed a dispensary building out of the donations and Government grants but it has not yet started functioning for want of a doctor.

The Government Boarding at Talasari is still housed in a very poor building.

I visited a dispensary which has been running for 6 years at Lalwada. Residential quarters for Doctors and Nurses and a Dharamsala have been constructed from funds from Tatas at a cost of Rs. 27,000. Two hundred to 300 patients, mostly tribals, come for medicine from distant places. Monthly expenditure of about Rs. 1,200 is mostly contributed by a philanthropist of Bombay who also visits the centre every Sunday.

I was shown round various centres run under the Sarvodaya Scheme of the Government of Bombay, through non-official agency of Adivasi Seva Mandal. This scheme covers 34 villages around Dhame Taluka. Under the scheme 2 Bandharas (Dams) have been constructed, one at Murbad and the other at Powan, at cost of Rs. 18,000. Tribals have also contributed by Shramdan for these dams. I performed the opening ceremony of the Irrigation Pumping set at Theronda on the bank of river Surya. This will help the Adivasi farmers to irrigate their crops. School building has been constructed by this village at very low cost of Rs. 2,500. I have asked for the specifications of the building. I saw 2 small farms of Tribals at Theronda where Tribal agriculturists are irrigating the land by Persian wheel and grow chillies, onion, potatoes etc. 23 such wells have been dug in the Sarvodaya Area.

I inaugurated a training centre at Kosbad run under the auspices of Gram Bal Shiksha Kendra for post-basic training.

I visited Date-palm Gur Centre at Ashgarh started specially for tribals. Adivasi males and females are being trained in the art of tapping.

At Dabanu I addressed a meeting of the Adivasi Seva Mandal workers. The difficulties with regard to various Labour Co-operative Societies were discussed.

A joint farming experiment is being made in the village of Sutarpada on 120 acres of Bhoodan land by Adivasi workers. The experiment has started this summer. In Bombay, I had discussions on various schemes with the Minister for Panchayats and Sarvodaya. I met Shri Ratubhai Adani, Minister-in-charge of Khadi Industries, for the working of Ambar Charkha scheme in tribal areas as well as the housing scheme in intensive development areas given by Shri Zaverbhai Patel of Khadi Commission.

I discussed with Shri Tripudeji, Social Welfare Minister, the scheme for giving grant for the development of Bhoodan land in West Khandesh district as directed by Shri Datarji, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The question of Harijan houses at Wadaj near Ahmedabad was also discussed as well as the progress of multi-purpose block.

Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay—24th July, 1959 to 3rd August, 1959

The scheme of colonisation is the major item among the welfare schemes for Yerukalas, and Yanadis. The Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nellore, a non-official agency has started a colony known as 'Gandhi Jansangham Co-operative Agriculture Society' of Siddipuram in Kovur taluk on 5-11-49. Nearly 200 families have been settled here by reclaiming 200 acres of land, it has the facility of irrigation. Half of the expenditure is met from the grant and the other half raised as loan. The development of the colony on the basis of "half loan, half grant," is really very satisfactory and sets good example for establishing colonies on this basis. I found the people prepared to pay half the price of Engine Pump if it is given to them on loan basis. The residents of the colony were prepared to construct their own pakka houses on a rough plan if the loan is given to them by the Government with subsidy not exceeding Rs. 400 per house. The rest of the money they were prepared to contribute.

I paid visits to nearly 12 such colonies both in Nellore Taluk and Kovur Taluk. Most important of these which should be developed are — (1) Terunavaya Colony—not very far from Siddipuram Colony; (2) Edagali Colony—near the Edagali Irrigation Channel; and (3) Kondlapudi colony in Nellore Taluk. At some of these places, the Yanadis, Yarkulas and even Harijans have occupied the unauthorised land. The number of such families may be between 200 to 300 at each colony and they expect that the lands will be assigned to them without any difficulty. The problem of settling the Yanadis, Yerkulas known formerly as ex-criminal tribes, is very urgent as I found some of them squatting on the Grand Trunk Road of Madras to Calcutta. House sites and agricultural land, if available, should be immediately allotted to them and the scheme of colonisation should be on the lines already suggested by me.

The estimates given by the Andhra Government for various schemes of colonisation in Andhra Pradesh is on the very high side. A good amount can be saved out of the amount allotted for colonisation, if my suggestions are carried out.

Giving of free clothing and absolutely free grant for housing should be discouraged even though the Andhra Government thinks it advisable to give from the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on cent per cent basis to be spent before the end of the Second Five Year Plan. This rush of expenditure will demoralise the people and make them look up to Government for help in every respect losing the spirit of self-reliance and self-help. The Government sponsored colony of Anikapalli where only 50 families have been settled is a luxury provided to poor people. They now require Government help for each and every thing. Even the small path-ways roundabout the houses are not being repaired by them unless the Government gives them grant for the same. It cannot serve at all as a model colony if we want to have more colonies of this type, and extend the benefit to most of the Yanadis and Yerkulas who are in need of houses and employment.

I found some of the lepers housed very shabbily on one of the house-sites in the Municipal area of Nellore. The colony is named as Prem Samajam or Kust Prem Colony and managed by Shri Appala Anjanayulu Gupta who has founded this colony. Immediate efforts should be made to get a suitable house site and colonise these people as they are menace to the whole population of Nellore Municipal town.

Cosmopolitan Hostels for Harijans and Yanadis

I visited a big hostel at the village of Vakadu 43 miles from Nellore which has 700 boys and girls, from Scheduled Castes, backward classes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and from other communities. It is one of the biggest hostels in the Andhra Pradesh and is managed very well.

Similarly, a big hostel at Nellore for Harijan boys numbering about 500 mainly Harijans but including other backward classes also, was visited by me. This hostel is managed by Shri Pattabhi Reddy who has been doing the work of harijan welfare for a long time.

Social Welfare Girls Hostel, Nellore

I visited an other similar hostel for Harijan Girls which is run by non-official agency. The building which has been constructed out of public donations for this hostel is very good.

Hostel for Yanadis, Yerkulas Scheduled Tribes

Another hostel for Yanadis, Yerkulas and Scheduled Tribes which is conducted by Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sevak Sangh, was also visited by me. This hostel is in need of good building for the Girls Section for which the house-site has not yet been allotted. It is desirable that the Girls hostel should be constructed away from the Boys Hostel as soon as possible.

I paid a visit to the After-Care District Shelter, Nellore, where boys are trained by qualified supervisors. Out of a total number of 20 boys, 19 were present. The rent of the building which is Rs. 170 per month is very high.

Sri Hari Kota Island

The report on the conditions of Yanadis in Sri Hari Kota Island by Shri A. Chandra Shekhar, I.A.S., Director of Social Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, has been submitted to the Government and it gives a complete picture of the conditions prevailing in the island.

Sri Hari Kota main island has 13 revenue villages with a total population of 9,060 of whom 1741 are Yanadis, 1733 are Harijans while 24 are Yerkulas and the rest are other communities. Sri Hari Kota island lying in Sallurpet taluk of Nellore District, is made up of 5 islands grouped together located in shallow back waters of the Bay of Bengal, called the Pulicat Lake.

The Yanadis or B.Ts form the main labour on the island with regard to forest work. There are two employers of these Yanadis—the Forest Department and the private contractors. The Forest Department has under its charge 30 families of Yanadis comprising of 60 individuals, while private contractors have each a labour force of about 200 men and women. The Yanadis labour employed by forest department is given Re. 1. I recommend that at least Rs. 1/8 should be given looking to the hard life of the place. I also recommend that a Forest Labour Cooperative Society may be formed by the Servants of India Society which has been allotted Rs. 50,000 for carrying on educational work among these people in this island. To start with, the monopoly of minor forest produce should be given to the Forest Labour Cooperative Society thus formed.

The co-operative Store, which is started by the Government, of which the Forest Range Officer is the Chairman should include other Yanadi members of the labour. The membership should be extended and the members should be given articles of provisions on credit. The whole island administration is under the Forest Ranger.

I visited two or three centres where the labour of private contractors and Government Forest Department were working. Adequate provision for housing and drinking water should be made at these labour camps. The Director of Social Welfare, Andhra Pradesh Government has sent a scheme on the report that has been submitted to the Government. The total cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 9,12,900. This can be spread over to two or three years and the money found out of the savings of the funds allotted for Scheduled Tribes to Andhra Government both under State and Centrally Sponsored Sectors.

With regard to the suggestion in this scheme for a mobile medical van, it is not a practical proposition. I recommend that the tram-trolley which is now in use for going round the island, may be fitted as an ambulance car and the Doctor may be asked to move about in this small trolley driven by hand to visit different centres for the provision of medicines etc. The Government has constructed a good hospital at Beripet and the patients can be brought to the dispensary in case they require treatment. The contractors may be asked to contribute the recurring expenditure as their labour will also take advantage of the mobile dispensary. A nurse may accompany the doctor in the mobile dispensary.

The Moslems in the island are traditionally engaged in boat building activities and they may be given sufficient loan for improving their profession.

I met Shri R.L. Reddy and Shri B. Anjanappa, Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) and Shri E. Venugopal Reddy, Secretary, Nellore District Farmers Forum and President, Panchayat Board, Venad Islands of Sri Harikota, who had sent a joint representation dated 31-3-59 to the Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs, Shri G.B. Pant. Some welfare schemes should also be undertaken in the other nearby island where the population is very small. The suggestion made by the members of Parliament in their representation to the Home Minister, about road from Sullurpet to Sri Harikota, I was told it has been promised to be taken up by the Ministry of Home Affairs. I suggest that in the meanwhile a motor-boat which can move in shallow waters should be purchased, so that all the islands are made accessible for all purposes and in all seasons.

A grant of Rs. 50,000 is allotted to the Servants of India Society through the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, to be paid by the Andhra Pradesh Government and is meant for constructing 3 hostel buildings and for conducting the hostel for Yanadi Boys and Girls. I have been assured by the Engineer and Shri Venkataraman, Member of the Servants of India Society, Madras, who accompanied me during my visit, that the work will start immediately for the construction of the buildings. At present, in the hostel, known as "Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam" Sri Harikota, there are 17 boys and 17 girls. I would like the number of boys and girls to be increased and Harijan boys and girls admitted.

The hospital at Beripeta is very well managed but requires a little protection against rains because the ground becomes very slushy round-about the dispensary building.

With the working of the non-official agency for educational purposes, it is hoped that the Forest Department will get the necessary help in supervision over the labour employed for the forest work, as well as in their working up of the Co-operative Store which may expand its activities.

No big buildings are necessary for workshop or maternity staff for the present and the share capital should be as loan to the labourers and not given as a subsidy for becoming members of the Co-operative Stores.

I had a discussion with the Collector of Nellore about some points and I have promised to send him some suggestions by way of reminder.

Balwadis and Balkendras in Tamia Block

The Balwadis and Balkendras are run by the Indian Council of Child Welfare in Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh. Unfortunately, there were vacations in all these institutions. On inquiry, I was told that there were 3 or 4 months' vacations on account of rainy season. I visited two Balwadis and enquired about mid-day meals, the staff and its running.

Dr. Mehta representing the Tata Institute is getting grants for his various schemes from various sources and from Madhya Pradesh Government under different heads like the Multi-purpose Blocks and Tribal Welfare Scheme and Education Schemes. It is very necessary to get a detailed statement of expenditure for Balwadis and Balkendras and the extent of the grant received from various sources, as well as the following details:—

1. The number of days the Balwadis and Balkendras are run and the attendance community-wise.
2. The expenditure per day and the nature of mid-day meal.
3. The payment to the supervisory staff and the teachers employed.
4. The expenditure for training given to the teachers.

All the activities under the supervision of Dr. Mehta who represents various agencies, seem to be mixed up and he is the one person who manages, executes and supervises, selects the people to be employed by him without any Advisory Council either of the Tata Institute or of the Indian Council of Child Welfare.

The practising Balwadi of a Training Centre was visited by me and I could see that some of the tribal girls who had studied in the Bonder Ashram of the Vanvasi Seva Mandal are being trained to take charge of the Balwadis. Eight Balwadis are being run in the Tamia Block which has got ample funds for such activities. The overlapping of these activities should be stopped. It is now proposed according to the note submitted to me by Mrs. Tara Ali Baig of the Indian Council of Child Welfare that they want to close down the Balwadis and start a Pilot Project for a Primary School. This is not the function of the Indian Council of Child Welfare. Primary School can be run by the Government and if a Pilot Project is to be run as an experiment, money should be made available from Tamia Block funds. The teachers and the organisers in the Balwadis are paid handsomely and the reason given out to me was that the Balwadis and Balkendras are to be transferred next year to the Social Welfare Board which pays decent salaries. I was not satisfied altogether with the haphazard working and irregular method of getting grants. I got this information from Block Development Officer Shri Narendra Singh Dev, who has been asked to work in co-operation with Dr. Mehta by passing some of the technicalities of the Tribal Multi-purpose Blocks.

I paid a visit to the Tribal Welfare Institute, Chhindwara which seemed to be the best of all the Institutions in the country. They have started a Training Centre to give training to the officers who will work in the tribal areas. The officers are trained for a very short period. It should at least continue for a year and the qualifications for a trainee should not be less than a Matriculate. The Training Centre has a great advantage in having a Research Institute in the neighbourhood.

The Training Centre at Chhindwara conducted by the Vanvasi Seva Mandal was also visited. The training for a year is given to tribal young men who have at least passed the V.F. There are 25 young men (Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes) who are receiving this training. The expenditure per month per head in the hostel is only Rs. 16 to Rs. 17. The curriculum of the normal school is adopted. The Madhya Pradesh Government should recognise this as a normal school so that it can draw from this Training Centre teachers for their schools in Tribal areas.

The Bhansali Gram Seva Mandal, Tekli, is conducting a high school and a hostel, for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys. I enquired about the complaints made against the institution by the inmates of the Ashram but they could not substantiate them. This school is being run very well on Gandhian lines.

Uttar Pradesh—30th August, 1959 to 1st September, 1959

The Harijan Sevak Sangh, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, held celebrations on 31-8-1959, the day of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act. I visited one of the settlements of the Uttar Pradesh Government for De-notified Communities. In some respects, there seems to be some progress in the settlements, but these settlements which are located at places where former Criminal Tribes were made to stay under the police surveillance have created a very bad effect on them. The settlements, therefore, should be broken up by employing some of these people in work-shops of railways, factories and small industries after giving them some technical training. Financial aid should also be given to them for starting some small vocations such as plying of rickshaws, maintaining shops, carpentry, etc. There are 206 families inhabiting these settlements at Moradabad. These persons have not got any stable employment.

It appears that the factory, which has now powerlooms numbering not less than 30, will have to be closed down in course of time as the De-notified people in the settlements are unwilling to work on the looms because they are getting lower wages here than what their comrades in other Railway Departments get. About 100 acres of land for agricultural purposes have been allotted to some 17 families which earn their livelihood mostly from agriculture. Besides, 35 families have also been given small holdings, who are supplementing their income from agriculture. For irrigation purposes a 15 H.P. tube well has been constructed. Electric connection should be given to this tube-well without loss of time as that will be very helpful to settle the De-notified families permanently on land.

The Harijan Sahayak Department is providing good staff for the management of the settlement. The manager himself belongs to the Chamar community. All sorts of amenities are provided. A Welfare Centre is run by the C.D. Block for carrying on multi-purpose welfare activities. Most of the inhabitants of the settlements can be turned into very good artisans or mechanics if they are given training for some time and employment at different places which may fetch them not less than Rs. 2 per day. The problem of settling the De-notified communities numbering about 17 lakhs in Uttar Pradesh should be tackled in the light of the experiments so far made by that State with the help of grants from the Centre.

I visited some of the Bhangi basties of Municipal area of Moradabad. I brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, who is in charge of the Municipality which is superseded now, the following points about the facilities to be given to the sweepers who are employed by the Municipality as part-time and whole time servants:—

- (i) Extension of electric lighting in some of their quarters;
- (ii) Provision of drinking water facilities ; and
- (iii) Diversion of the open gutter of dirty water from the locality, so that it may not pollute the drinking water well (the locality of the Debrī Ghat Daulatbar).

A Training Centre for the brass-ware craft, which is well-known in Moradabad, should be started for the benefit of mehtars.

Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Pondicherry, Kerala and Bombay—26th September, 1959 to 8th November, 1959

Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)

The Vanvasi Seva Mandal, a non-official organisation, had convened a meeting of its Executive and the General Board which I attended, to amend its Constitution. Important discussions also took place with regard to the handing over of primary schools to the State and for modifying other schemes.

The scheme for Forest Cooperative Societies and the policy governing it was discussed with the Chief Secretary and the Secretary of the Department as well as the Minister of Forest and the Minister of Tribal Welfare. The Director of Tribal Welfare, Shri Bahl, had complained for not getting the cooperation of the Forest Department with regard to cooperative Societies. I suggest that the starting of Forest Co-operative Society and the much needed encouragement both financially and otherwise should be seriously considered by the Madhya Pradesh Government, as, so far, the progress of such Societies has been arrested on account of various reasons, one of them being the non-responsive attitude of the Forest Department. The Forest Cooperative Society started by the non-official agency-Sahoria Seva Mandal, and another, sponsored by Shri Bahl, the Director of Tribal Welfare, should be given all encouragement by way of monopoly of minor forest produce and of the forest coupes for Katha manufacture. Discussions also took place with the Minister of Education Shri Sharma with regard to handing over the Primary Schools by the Tribal Welfare Department and taking over the distribution of post-matric scholarships now handed over to the States by the Government of India. Raja Naresh Chandrajī, the Minister of Tribal Welfare, took part in the discussions and agreed to the prompt distribution of the scholarships as it was finally decided that the Tribal Welfare Department will implement the scheme. Another important question discussed, was a complaint by the Christian Missionaries for non-receipt of grants for schools run by them near Jashpur.

The question that was discussed with the Minister of Labour Shri Dravid was that of allotment of land to the Scheduled Tribes near the Chambal Canal. In my previous tour report regarding this area, I had suggested that the Scheduled Tribes living in this backward area of Sheopuri suffering from shortage of drinking water, should be settled by the side of the Chambal Canal when it is completed and some land with irrigation facilities, should be allotted to them. The Minister has promised to look into this and to allot some lands which may have irrigation facilities from the Chambal Canal for the Scheduled Tribes.

Bombay

During my visit to Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, where I was invited to address the students who were receiving training under the scheme financed by the Central Government, I learnt that no trainees

were sent from Bihar and Assam. I had suggested that henceforth, the report that was to be sent to the Government of India from the training centres, should contain :—

- (i) The qualifications of the trainees;
- (ii) State-wise number of trainees; and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and
- (iii) The posts to which they will be posted after the training is over so as to find out as to how many of the trainees are employed in the Tribal Welfare work.

There was a request from trainees that their services in the tribal area should be considered for promotion when they were confirmed in service so as to encourage them to serve in the backward area.

Interviews were arranged with the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare and the Deputy Minister with regard to the applications for grants received from Shri Damodar Das Mundra, a Bhoodan worker in West Khandesh. The scheme was submitted to the Government of India and Shri Datarji, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, had asked the Bombay Government to look into it and to include it as their own scheme. Shri Damodar Das has been asked to modify the scheme as follows:—

- (i) Share capital money for Co-operative Societies either by way of loan or subsidy, and
- (ii) Starting of grain golas.

The Minister promised to secure financial help for the scheme, if approved.

I had discussions with the Secretary, Social Welfare Department with regard to the implementation of the welfare schemes and the slow progress of the multipurpose blocks. The Department of Labour and social Welfare is not yet in day-to-day contact with the activities of the multi-purpose blocks in Scheduled Areas as they are run under the Development Commissioner of another Department.

It was agreed that the subsidies which are given by the Home Ministry with regard to the working of the Ambar Charkha among the Scheduled Tribes, should be given direct to the Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and the Khadi Commission will have no objection to it as they will also transfer their funds for the same to that central and voluntary organisation. I had also interviewed the Secretary, Revenue Department in connection with the agitation carried on in West Khandesh by Shri Gaikwad, Member of Parliament with regard to the waste land to be given to backward classes. I learn that a compromise has been arrived at where waste lands can be made available to the backward classes in consultation with the Forest Department.

Shri Bhatsavle of Neral in Kanjat Taluka, Koloha District, incharge of a non-official agency working for Scheduled Tribes in Bombay State, saw the Deputy Minister in my presence and narrated his difficulties. I made suggestions with regard to giving him financial help for starting an Ashram School and considering scheme for economic development in the area by the Government of Bombay.

Pondicherry

I visited the Tailoring Centre and the Charkha Centre in the Harijan locality. The Vocational Training-cum-Production Centre at Muthialpet had 12 Harijan trainees in Tailoring. The period of training was for six months but from the clothes they had already prepared I found them well trained. The candidates coming from Pondicherry Commune were paid Rs. 20 per month as stipend for the first two months. For the next two months they were paid Rs. 15 per month and for the last two months they were paid Rs. 10 per month; while those who were coming from outside the Pondicherry Commune, were paid Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per month respectively. It is very necessary to have a building for a hostel so that all can be equally treated and well looked after, leaving no chance for misuse of any money of stipends. I appreciated the reduction in stipends as the earnings of the trainees assure them that they will stand on their own legs after receiving training. This method of reduction in stipends may be tried elsewhere also. The Charkha Centre at Orliampet in the Harijan Basti had 26 Harijan women who were working at the spinning-wheels and earning their livelihood. They were not paid any stipends but they were paid their wages for whatever yarn they spun. Some of the women were working in the factories but in their leisure hours they supplemented their income by attending the spinning classes.

The Housing scheme of the Pondicherry Government is defective as I found by visiting a housing colony at Kalithee- thalkuppan where 30 houses for Harijans were being constructed. Each house costs Rs. 800 which includes the provision for lay-out, water supply, drainage and lavatories. The houses have been constructed upto basement level, the superstructure has to be provided by the beneficiaries themselves. The pucca latrines have been constructed which are not made use of by any of the beneficiaries. Not all the Harijans to whom the houses will be allotted, are in such a financial position as to construct the houses on the basement. Therefore, I have suggested that the money that is to be spent for latrines, should be utilised for erecting superstructure.

I paid a visit to one Ashram Boarding School called Vyomashram in Villianur village, which was started 20 years back by a Swamiji. One hundred and forty-two students including Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are on the rolls, of which 43 are girls. There is a Section for training in hand-loom weaving and Niwar making, as well as tailoring. The hostel that is attached to the School has 25 Harijans and 20 other communities students. The Pondicherry Government should give grant for this hostel as the school and the Boarding are running very satisfactorily. There is a Dispensary attached to the Boarding. The Swamiji is in need of an amount of Rs. 5,000 for repairs to the hostel building which may be given as a grant by the Pondicherry Government.

Madras

In the riot affected areas of Ramanathapuram, I had the opportunity of evaluating the progress in housing schemes, when I visited 5 of their housing colonies. The tempo of housing has gone up, but the report shows that out of 2,908 houses which were to be constructed under the plan, only 1,323 have been completed while the remaining houses are in different stages of construction. Out of nearly 17 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 8,73,000 has been spent so far and a free of interest loan of Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent. The reason given for not starting the work after the riots was the shortage of technical staff. The special staff now posted, is doing good work and should not be dispensed with unless the whole Scheme is completed, otherwise the P.W.D. is likely to delay the scheme.

The other feature which I found at one place was that at Ladanendal village in Tiruppuvanam Taluk 23 houses were in the process of being constructed. For each house, a subsidy of Rs. 550 is given in addition to a loan of Rs. 200. The Harijan residents of this village, who will occupy these houses earn annas 12 per day. They are satisfied with the houses but they have not contributed anything by way of labour in the construction of the houses and have demanded more money for a kitchen etc.

In another village which I visited, I inspected the houses both of Harijans and Marvars and other caste Hindus. In the Harijan colony, out of 25 houses 15 have been completed. I have made a suggestion that some Marwara families should exchange their houses in the Harijan colony while Harijans be admitted in the colony of Marvars. This will do away with not only segregation but also a feeling of aloofness between the two communities who were not on good terms during the riot days.

At Rameshwaram, I had the opportunity of meeting some of the employees of the Municipality doing scavenging work. The number of people engaged for scavenging work is about 19 and their pay including dearness allowance is Rs. 50 p.m. No housing facilities have been given to them. I have suggested to the Executive Officer that a recreation centre may be started for them so that a clean life can be led by them and that their children may be asked to take bath every day as the water is available nearby. Rameshwaram is a small town but lakhs of people visit the Centre and therefore, requires more staff for scavenging work in order to keep the town neat and clean. Extra pilgrim tax may be charged for meeting the deficit in the finances of the Municipality.

The sanction for supplementary grants has been received by the Madras Government to the extent of Rs. 23 lakhs for Other Backward Classes and Rs. 5 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The proposal to have a housing colony for De-notified Communities has been put forward but I found that the housing colony which I visited, has not been a success because Narikoravars colony at Poolangudi village, where the houses were not occupied and the people were living in the thatched huts as they have no means to maintain themselves. They are given some land which is not irrigated. These De-notified or Nomadic Tribes require the supervision for settling down permanently as agriculturists or labourers. Therefore, I have suggested not to go in for any housing scheme for these people out of the supplementary grants.

I also paid a visit to the colony of Harijans in Trichy Taluk at the village of Keelamullakkud where 24 houses of Pallars (Scheduled Castes) have been constructed in 1958-59 under the grants-in-aid scheme. Two and half acres of land have been acquired by the Government and given to all the 51 Scheduled Castes and Christian converts residing in the village. A subsidy of Rs. 550 and a loan of Rs. 200 have been given to each house. I learnt that the Scheduled Castes and the Christian converts are living amicably in the village. They are, however, in need of a well and a culvert for which grant may be given to them.

The financial and departmental sanctions for the schemes to be implemented under the supplementary grants, have still not reached the district. The schemes also have not been formulated with regard to the details of location etc. I found this with regard to both Kanyakumari Taluk (where the Scheduled Tribe of Kannakan is not settled as yet on land) and Tiruchirappalli Taluk. I discussed this aspect of the scheme with the Collector Shri Ghulam Mahmood Batcha at Tiruchirappalli in the presence of Shri Subramaniam and the District Welfare Officer. They proposed schemes for 20 drinking water wells and 20 Minor Irrigation work for the Taluk. The Collector agreed that instead of drinking water wells, irrigation wells for people who have been allotted lands, will be much more useful. It is the responsibility of the State Government to have more drinking water wells. The Collector also suggested that the Malayalesses (Scheduled Tribes) are in urgent need of housing and financial assistance for agriculture. The Madras Government may immediately put at the disposal of the Collector amounts which may be spent for irrigation and improvement of agriculture.

Nilgiris

In some of the villages in Nilgiris District there is a Jemysystem of land tenure where the labourers are working in semi-slavish condition. This system of land tenure should be put to a stop immediately. The Government has proposed to start a colony of 50 Kuruma families who are living in the valley 10 miles from Coonoor and from where they have to climb up a steep rocky road. At Bambalakombai village a Bamboo Cottage Industry has been started. The period of training in making baskets should be extended from 3 months to 6 months. The Block Development Officer should be approached to arrange for this training and sale of the products. It was a great surprise for me to see Todas occupy the new houses constructed under the Housing Scheme at the Kulikal village. It was a heartening thing to see that the Todas were cultivating their land allotted to them instead of handing over it to others for cultivation.

The question of allotment of the Toda Patta land which is 1,500 acres in all out of 19,000 acres of land known as Wenlock Downs and for which they have been agitating till today should be finally settled. 175 acres of Toda Patta lands have been assigned on annual loans to Todas. I suggest that the loans may be for 5 years and the Todas should be assured that they will be given lands on the condition that they will cultivate the land themselves and not allow others to do it. I came to know that the Government of Madras is thinking of converting Toda's lands into a National Park. This will unnecessarily embitter the feelings of Todas. The National Park comes second to the settlement of the Toda Patta lands. Whatever remains as a balance out of the Toda Patta Lands, may be converted to a National Park or may be given to political sufferers.

At Kotagiri, I visited the development centre for cane and wood work established in 1958 for the Kotas of Kotagiri by the All India Handicrafts Board of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The period of training here also is for six months which may be extended for a year.

I paid visit to the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, a residential school run by the Servants of India Society for the benefit of Todas and Kotas. It is suggested that the Maternity Centre be shifted to Ootacamund as it is not running efficiently here. The building thus vacated may be utilised for a Girls' Hostel to be run by the Servants of India Society.

Right down in the valley of Baag-e-Garib (meaning garden of the poor), I performed the opening ceremony of the Anti-Malaria Centre started by Dr. S. Narsimhan. This doctor has been rendering medical assistance in the inaccessible areas and is much respected because of his selfless work. The Madras Government should give him recurring grants for the maintenance of the Centre as it is very useful in the areas which are really inaccessible. The Tea planters have helped the doctor with a building to enable him to run a dispensary and a medical centre amidst poor and needy people.

All the tribals like Irulas, Kurumans, Paniyas and Kattunaicknes should be asked to settle down on the hill-tops and not remain in caves or down below in the valleys in inaccessible areas. It is surprising that a small number of these tribal people have not been absorbed in tea or coffee plantation and they are still not having all the advantages of the welfare activities started by the Government. Both the plantation management and the Government should try to absorb them by giving them training and special concession so that all the difficulties and worries of these Tribes are slowly eliminated.

At Coonoor, I visited the non-official agency, the Barguru Ashram where there are two residential schools for boys and girls of Scheduled Tribes conducted by Shri Ramaswami Adigal. The number of students has increased considerably since my last visit. A good building has been constructed by Swamiji from donations which he has been able to secure. The Boarding grant that is given to the inmates of these schools is only Rs. 15 per head which should be increased to Rs. 20 and to all the students staying in the hostel.

Madurai

The subsidy given for housing scheme in the State Sector should be increased from Rs. 550 to Rs. 750 in order to maintain uniformity with the Centrally Sponsored Housing Scheme. This will also make it easy for the construction of Kitchen etc., for the houses already constructed out of the grants given in Ramanathapuram.

The word "Harijan" should now be deleted as far as possible.

Attention was drawn to the Ministry of Home Affairs wherein it has been explained that these funds are being set apart to be utilised on selected schemes for the welfare of people living in the most under developed areas.

Mysore

I had discussions with Shri G.V.K. Rao, Secretary, Planning and Development Department. The Director of Social Services and Under Secretary, Planning and Development Department were also present. The discussions took place on the following points :—

- (i) No Progress Report was received for the Year 1958-59. It will be sent in due course.
- (ii) The approximate figure of expenditure is not reliable as pointed out in 3 instances as they showed an increase of ceilings fixed. I was assured that the Home Ministry has been approached for this additional sanction.
- (iii) The Mysore Government was not following the direction given by the resolution of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for the formation of mixed colonies for Harijans. The argument was that no money was provided for this extra expenditure. Mixed colonies cannot come up unless extra money is given for this purpose. I suggest, therefore, that the scheme of housing colony to be implemented by the Mysore Government should be on the condition that mixed colonies should come up and Mysore Government may be permitted to spend money allotted for this purpose for non-scheduled caste people who may be willing to stay with the Scheduled Castes.
- (iv) The Mysore Government have agreed to decrease the expenditure on housing and utilise it for educational schemes. The suggestion was made by me some years back.
- (v) The schemes for supplementary grants have been formulated but the locations have not been finally fixed. Details will be furnished within a short time.
- (vi) There is still no uniformity in the pattern of the district administrative set-up for the whole of Mysore.
- (vii) The question of Backward Classes is still hanging fire while the list of Scheduled Castes is being revised and some of the castes which are not untouchable, are going to be removed from the list.

Kerala

Complaints, representations and memoranda had reached my office from individuals and institutions regarding the working of the welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. The Minister of Home Affairs had also asked me to make enquiries on the spot.

A specific complaint was made with regard to the scheme of colonisation at Choongari, which I had visited during my tour last year and which then showed signs of development. About 400 acres of land free from encroachment, was transferred by the Revenue Department for the implementation of this scheme. The area has a thick forest with bamboo clumps which is very difficult to remove. Out of this area, about 275 acres was cleared by tribal labourers by way of payment of wages at Rs. 1.75 nP per day. Agricultural operations have been done satisfactorily, as it gets the help and guidance from Government experts. But the tribes are not enthusiastic with the activities of the colonization scheme.

The Cooperative Society which has been registered and functioning, has the special Tribal Officer as its nominated working President and a Secretary who is also a paid Government servant. One Tribal Officer was transferred and a Special Officer was placed there with powers to disburse funds and to cut trees without the knowledge of the Tribal Officer who is working in Trivandrum. No proper accounts have been kept of the cutting of trees. They were not at all shown to me. On meeting some of the members of the Cooperative Society, I found that they knew nothing about the amount given for the housing nor about the money put at the disposal of the nominated President designated as the special Officer. They did not seem to be inclined to settle down in the colony nor to occupy the houses. This is considered as to be one of the best colonisation schemes, the other being Koothali and Panathadi which have not developed so far.

I had the occasion to see another scheme of colonisation. Nediviruppu Colony for Scheduled Castes has been started under the Bhoodan movement on a cooperative basis. Four hundred acres of land has been distributed under this scheme to 100 Scheduled Caste families at the rate of an acre of wet land and 3 acres of dry land to each family. The Scheduled Caste members of the Society were formerly farm labourers of a local Muslim landlord. The Cooperative Inspector who is looking after this Society, has got his vested interests in as much as he wants to employ members of the Cooperative Society as labourers on his own 24 acres of land nearly. The houses have been constructed and occupied. Money has been allotted for the approach road but the alignment has not been properly done on account of vested interests of the officers and landlords concerned. I think that the Cooperative Society will thrive under the guidance of a non-official worker like Shri Shamji Soonderdas who belongs to no party but is rendering useful and disinterested social service to the Scheduled Caste.

The Scheduled Tribes numbering about 500 and who belong to the groups of Mannan and Paliyan, have been residing in 55 houses. Nearly 10 years have passed since they settled down here. A total area of 120 acres of land has been allotted to them for cultivation. Wild beasts like elephants and pigs destroy their crops. The work of colonisation had started 8 years back and an amount of Rs. 300 is being disbursed monthly as pay and allowances for officers who supervise the work.

A Cooperative Society has been started here in November 1956. There are 82 members, all tribals, of the Society. Some houses have been constructed and the School is conducted in thatched hut with two teachers and 3 classes. It is not a practical proposition as suggested by them to have trenches of 3 or 4 miles to prevent the elephants from tress-passing. They may be allowed to have cardamom plantation which is very useful and which would bring them good money.

The Kerala Adimjati Sevak Sangh, a non-official agency, started for the welfare of Schedule Tribes in Kerala may be given on Ashram School and a scheme for colonisation, to work under its supervision so that the Scheduled Tribes can settle down on land and their children may get the right sort of education. Otherwise the colonisation at the place will be a failure as it is very near the Sanctuary and always open to inroads by wild beasts.

The scheme of Model Welfare Village was evaluated by me. I saw two such Centres. I failed to understand why they are called 'Model Welfare Villages'. They can at best be called Training-cum-production Centres. Industrial Training Centre started at Eukakad, Trichur district on 18-4-1958, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has got 28 trainees. There is a tendency among the trainees of the

institute to leave the institution and join the 5 years training course conducted by the Department of Industries, as there those trainees are given a subsidy of Rs. 30 per month instead of Rs. 25, and there is no certificate given after the completion of this training. I was happy to see the very useful and enterprising attempt of Shri U. Kuttam and wish that the Institute grows up into a full fledged Technical Training Centre turning out really smart and qualified technicians.

I performed the inauguration of the cosmopolitan Hostel at Ernakulam constructed at a cost of about Rs. 1 lakh under the Grants-in-aid scheme for the removal of untouchability. There are two other hostels—one at Trivandrum and the other at Cannanore. The hostel will accommodate at least 100 students.

I was very much pleased to see a Girls Hostel for Scheduled Tribes at Shoranpur. The hostel is housed in a spacious electrified building and has an approved strength of 30 inmates while only 16 have joined the institution. The Warden who has studied upto S.S.L.C. is not supposed to supervise the hostel and is getting only Rs. 45 in all while the cook gets Rs. 20 per month with food which means Rs. 45 per month. Therefore, the Warden of the Hostel should be well qualified who can look after the girls and coach them up for study and should be paid a higher salary.

I visited the Kanya Gurukulam (Tribal Girls Hostel) at Kalapatta run by the Kerala Adimjati Sevak Sangh which is the only hostel for the tribal girls in the whole state of Kerala. There are 19 boarders, who are receiving Rs. 18 as stipend which should be increased to Rs. 25. I also paid a visit to the Boys Hostel run by this Institution in a very nice building constructed at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. The capacity of this hostel should be increased to 100 so that it can run as a cosmopolitan hostel with a preponderance of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The location of the Hostels are not properly fixed up giving priority to the population of the most backward tribal and Harijan communities. Eight subsidised hostels are being run by the Hosdurg Harijan Samaj in Hosdurg Taluk. The Government has started Hostels in Manjeri, Wandur, Nilamber, Perintha manna, Pattambi Tharan pur and Melapuram in Erand and Welluvanad taluks—all within a distance of 9 miles from each other, while only one hostel has been started in Tirur Taluk which is as backward as Ernad.

There was partiality and favouritism, in selecting the location of hostels.

Shri Swami Anandthirth, a Harijan worker took me to the Thirumalai Devasthanam Temple belonging to the Gowda Saraswath Brahmins where Harijans are not allowed beyond a particular point to which Gowda Saraswath Brahmins are allowed. But in other temples belonging to this sect Harijans are allowed without any restriction.

Non-official Agencies like the Kerala Adimjati Savak Sangh started a year ago under the Presidenship of the Governor and organised by Shri M. K. Jinachandram, Member of Parliament, is still not helped by the State Government. I was surprised to find an order by the Director of Harijan Welfare for starting a hostel at Kalapatta where this Organisation is already running a hostel. A building was constructed with an expenditure of over a lakh from the donations of Shri Jinachandram. Later on the order was cancelled. This also goes to show how party spirit and favouritism prevailed in the previous regime. I suggest that this Institution be recognised as a reliable non-official agency to conduct schools and hostels, and to implement various welfare schemes, especially in the Malabar District which has so far been neglected. The Institution has taken over some of the schools from the Servants of India Society by paying compensation to them. The State Government may be requested to give grants for running all these Institutions so as to enable the Kerala Adimjati Sevak Sangh to meet its liability. I broke my journey at Dohad to see the working of a camp for the treatment of eye (operation of Gataract and tooth diseases (extraction of tooth) for Scheduled Tribes of that area, 2,000 of whom had gathered from long distance for the purpose.

Bombay State 12th December, 1959 to 22nd December, 1959.

The tour in the districts of Sabarkantha and Banaskantha was planned for evaluating with first hand knowledge, the following welfare schemes :—

- (a) Multi-purpose Tribal Block (Project) of Khed-Brahma in Sabarkantha District;
- (b) Activities of Sarvodaya Kendra in Banaskantha District;
- (c) Welfare activities in Bhoodan villages of Banaskantha District, specially of Joint Farming Co-operative Societies at Shree Amirgadh.

The Multi-purpose Tribal Block (Project) at Khed-Brahma in Sabarkantha District is considered to be one of the best Blocks. The Research Department of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad has sent a Research Team to evaluate the results of this Multi-purpose Project under the auspices of the Department of Sociology of Shri Mahadev Desai Samaj Seva Mahavidyalaya. At Ahmedabad I discussed the findings of the Research Team which spent 20 days in the area and it has promised to send me the report when it is ready. I could see from the report that good progress has been made in this multi-purpose project area specially with regard to the income of the family and the change in the mental outlook of the Tribal people.

The Multi-purpose Block covers an area of about 205 square miles. The total population is 28,000 out of which 25,000 are tribals. Poshina is the only big village. It is the marketing centre. There are only 11 drinking water wells in the Project Area. All the villages are unsurveyed, and the area is inaccessible for about six months in the year for want of roads, culverts and bridges, as there are several rivulets and big rivers like Sabormati, Vaked etc. The economic condition of the tribals is very precarious.

The Project has emphasised the following items of work :—

- (1) Agriculture;
- (2) Irrigation;
- (3) Co-operation;
- (4) Rural Industry; and
- (5) Communications.

The Project has exceeded the targets both physical and financial. Cash crop of long staple cotton has been introduced. The tribals have very enthusiastically taken to cotton cultivation with the result that 1/4th of the land (nearly 5,000 acres) will be brought under American type of cotton cultivation. There are nearly 300 demonstration centres and I saw some of them which were working very well to set an example to the neighbouring tribal agriculturists for improved type of agriculture.

Irrigation by wells has been proposed in the programme and 417 new irrigation wells have been constructed and 200 repaired bringing 2608 acres of land under irrigation. Seven minor irrigation schemes of Bandharas across small rivulets are also prepared. Some oil engines have also been installed in tribal areas. There are two Ashram types of Boarding Schools for the Tribal boys and girls run by the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad. A building for the boarding both for boys and girls studying in the middle and high schools at Khed-brahma, is the urgent need. 16 village Leaders' Training Camps were successfully organised and 800 village leaders were trained. The tribals remain idle for more than 6 months in the year and therefore village industry like rope making, tailoring, bamboo work, Ambar Charkha, Parishramalayyas, masonry classes, carpentry and smithy classes and Oil Ghani Demonstration centres, Lac industry, have been organised.

I was very much pleased to see that the harijans have not been left out. I saw the clean pits for tanning attached to the houses of the tanners who now desire to have a Co-operative Housing Society for which land is available.

The malaria which was rampant in the past in this area has been checked to a great extent by D.D.T. and by providing 15 drinking water wells and repairing 23, over-reaching the target laid down for the whole period in the Project. It gave me great satisfaction to know that an Eye Camp on a large scale was organised in the interior with the help of 20 eminent physicians and Surgeons of Gujarat during 1957-58. It is unfortunate that there is a high incidence of venereal diseases in this area. To remove this disease among the tribals, house to house enquiry is necessary. Co-operative Housing Societies have been started and 35 houses have been completed and in addition 300 houses of individuals have been constructed and 200 re-conditioned. The number of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies so far formed are 15 covering 93% of the villages in a population of 11,000. I inspected one of the Co-operative Societies at Lambadia which had a good grain shop mainly for the benefit of tribals replacing the money lending agencies. One co-operative Society for Harijans also has been registered. The area is extremely backward in respect of communications. The popular contribution collected upto September, 1959 comes to Rs. 1,74,500 including the cash contributions of Rs. 21,000 and the rest by labour and materials. This reveals clearly how much awakening and participation on the part of the tribal

people have been evoked and the atmosphere of confidence created. I have to make the following suggestions for further development of the area. The amount provided in the Project for irrigation works is exhausted and therefore more funds will be necessary either by way of loan or subsidies for taking up the following minor irrigation works:—

	Rs.
(1) Tank at Ganer	8,250
(2) Tank at Nava-mota	18,120
(3) Zareli Bandhara	92,600
(4) Tank at Sombalia	20,000
(5) Pipalia valley	25,000
(6) Repairs to old tank at Demti	8,000
TOTAL	1,70,970

Or Rs. 2,00,000 approximately.

This additional fund of Rs. 2 lakhs should be put at the disposal of the Project to provide more irrigation facilities for the agricultural development of the area. Similarly for the Co-operative Housing Societies, both for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, an additional amount of Rs. 36,000 by way of loan and subsidies is necessary, as most of the budget provision of the loan item of Rs. 4,50,000 has already been spent and no amounts are available from the funds of the Project under this head. This can be managed from the funds sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored or State Sector schemes for Housing.

Communications

Roads and Bridges sanctioned as State National Highways and likewise, have to be completed immediately. The following few suggestions are given :

- (a) The Road from Khed-brahma to Kheroj and Poshina has been undertaken by the Public Works Department from the Central Road funds. Only three cross drainage works are not yet completed. If the bridge work over Wangha near Hingatia is started and completed to link the road the area will not be cut off during the rainy season. The funds for these purposes should be provided by the Government from outside the Project funds.
- (b) Similarly, the Bridge over Sabarmati near Kheroj where the work was started but has been suspended for the last 1-1/2 years should be completed.
- (c) Kheroj-Poshina Road; 16 miles of road from Kheroj to Poshina was undertaken during the scarcity period in the year 1949-50. This road connects all tribal villages and important centres like Lambadia, Delvada, Nava-mota, Temdi, etc.
- (d) The Public Works Department is constructing a road of 11 miles from Poshina to Mamana-piple upto the border of Bombay State. If this road is further extended by the Rajasthan Government it will have direct communications with Abu road which is a railway station on the main line of Delhi-Ahmedabad line of the Western Railway. Originally this work was started when Abu was in the Bombay State. Rajasthan Government should be asked to complete the road from the amounts that have been transferred to them as it will bring traffic intensity due to the two States connections and joining the Railway Station.
- (e) The following Bridges and Culverts are necessary :

(A) Kheroj Poshina Road via. Tembda.

	Rs.
(i) Cause-way over river Sabarmati near Tembda	2,00,000
(ii) Cause-way near Dentrul over river Sai	1,50,000
(iii) C.D. works on various Wanghas	1,00,000

(B) *Lambadia Delwada Road.*

(i) Cause-way over river Sabarmati near Lambadia	2,00,000
(ii) Culverts on various Wanghas	1,00,000

Taccavi Loan

As per Government Orders (Political and Services Department) only single security is to be taken for the taccavi loan given to the tribals from the Project funds while in case of taccavi loan granted by the Bombay Government to the tribals in the same Project area, double security is taken as per order of the Revenue Department. It is suggested that orders of the Revenue Department may also be modified on the basis of taccavi loan granted from the funds of the Project area, because it is not possible for the tribals and backward classes to produce heavy security required by the Revenue Department.

The Special pay that is given to the staff of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Block for the special and arduous nature of work in this area should be given to the officers even though their residential headquarters are outside the area at Khed-Brahma.

Sarvodaya Kendra at Sanali

The Government of Bombay approved the budget for 1959-60 amounting to Rs. 68,372 for Welfare Activities in the area comprising of 50 villages roundabout Sanali in the Banaskantha District. The scheme is supervised by a Social Worker Shri Manubhai Bhatt for the last 5 years. The Centre is also organising the Bhoodan villages which are 39 in number, out of which 9 are in the Sarvodaya area. I visited one of the villages in the Sarvodaya area and the tribals there.

Activities of Social Workers in Danta and Palanpur Talukas of Adivasi Areas

There are nearly 70 'Gramdan' villages in the Danta and Palanpur Talukas of Banaskantha District in the Bombay State. I paid a visit to 4 such Gramdani villages in the Palanpur Taluka. For the last 7 years, Shri G.G. Mehta and his wife Shrimati Vimla Mehta have organised social work for the advancement of backward class people in one of the most backward area of the Bombay State. They started co-operative or collective farming experiment on 283 acres of land given to them *gratis* on long lease in the name of their society. The Society has a 24 H.P. Ferguson Tractor with implements, such as Discplough, Cultivators, Seedrill, Earth-Sceep, Pulley etc. It has also a pumping set comprising of one 1-20 H.P. Engine. By experience it has proved uneconomical owing to poor return realised not enough to cover the cost of production. The tractor also has not been found useful as the black soil is spoiled on account of its being tracterised. The Society is in need of a technical KNOW-HOW.

I visited a village—Juni Reh—*alias* Ramgadhi which is declared as a Gramdani village. The population of the village is 350 of 87 families, all of whom have transferred the ownership of their lands in the village to the Gram Sabha in the name of the society (a Service Co-operative). The other villages which I visited were Doongarpura, Kanpura and Begadivas. The tribal villages bordering Sabarkantha (Khedbrahma, Meghraj, Bhiloda) and Banaskantha (Danta and Palanpur Talukas) District which may number approximately 250, should be grouped together and a multi-purpose Tribal Project started in the tribal population of this area which may be 25,000. Ashram Schools should be started at Shri Amirgadhi and at Dalpura in Danta Taluka which may serve as a cultural and training centre for this tribal area.

I also visited the Intensive Development Scheme (Saghar Khshetra) at Balaram Mahadev roundabout Chitrasani village. It is working in 52 villages roundabout and includes 22 Gramdani villages.

Tripura—13th January, 1960 to 16th January, 1960

After a lapse of nearly 3 years and a half I planned my tour in Tripura in order to study the working of a few schemes like (i) Jhumia Settlement Colonization Scheme, (ii) Multi-purpose Project etc.

The influx of refugees in Tripura and their settlement as agriculturists has created problems. As tribals of the State have not been given sufficient land for cultivation they have become envious of refugees who have been given such land and more facilities for their settlement in Tripura. Unfortunately, cases have occurred where tribals have been evicted and refugees settled, the eviction being the result of demarcation of land by the Rehabilitation Department who are concerned only with the interests of the refugees and not with the interests of the Tribals. There was overlapping of schemes undertaken by the State Administration, the Territorial Council and the last but not the least, the Rehabilitation Department, which is fortunately now going to be closed. At least the over-lapping of schemes, for instance, subsidies for digging of wells and purchase of bullocks etc., should now be stopped and the scheme should be on a uniform pattern which may be taken up by either the State Administration or by the Territorial Council.

Special schemes for Tribal Welfare are in operation in Tripura since 1952-53. Allotment in the First Five Year Plan and provision in the Second Five Year Plan were Rs. 21.04 lakhs and Rs. 120.60 lakhs respectively.

Nearly 21,000 families are practising Shifting Cultivation in the State covering an area of 1,16,000 acres. There is no bar for practising Jhuming or Shifting Cultivation except in reserve forests and on the sides of rivers and roads. During the First Five Year Plan, 2,342 families have been settled at an expenditure of Rs. 9,167 lakhs. In the Second Five Year Plan, out of an amount of Rs. 73.60 lakhs allotted for Tribal Welfare work, Rs. 53.92 lakhs are earmarked for Jhumia Settlement, with an addition of Rs. 7.20 lakhs available under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the physical target being settlement of 12,000 Jhumia families.

During the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59, the progress of Jhumia Settlement Scheme is as follows :—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Expenditure on 7212 families.	Rs. 25,457 lakhs (Under State Sector) Rs. 7,997 lakhs (Under Centrally Sponsored Programme).			Proposed to settle about 1,600 families
	Total .. 33.454 lakhs.			

Jhumia Settlements are being converted into Model colonies by introducing additional facilities such as housing, co-operatives, cottage industries, fisheries, recreation centres, schools and dispensaries.

I visited two such colonies—(i) Gandacherra Colony, where 60 tribal families of Halams, Marsum and Kulai, have been given land measuring 4 to 5 acres, both Tila and Lunga, and financial assistance for the purchase of seeds, implements, bullocks etc. Most of the families settled in the colony, have shown good progress in taking up regular plough cultivation, though some of them also practise Jhuming side by side. Efforts are also made to introduce horticulture and poultry farming by free distribution of fruit plants, grafts and poultry birds.

The second colony which I visited was Karamcherran Tribal Colony. The inmates have formed a co-operative society through which the agricultural products are usually sold. The tribal families here have shown better progress in plough cultivation though they are also doing Jhuming side by side. There has been an inclination of giving up Jhuming gradually, provided good agricultural land is given to them for settlement as is being done in the case of refugees. In addition to the scheme of colonization individual families may be given land by the State for cultivation to induce them also to give up Shifting Cultivation.

I held discussions with the non-officials and officials with regard to the various schemes. In the Mohanbhoge area, some of these tribals were tenants and cultivating land for a number of years. This land has been acquired in 1953 for the rehabilitation of the refugees. I have requested the officers to look into these cases.

Regarding the Panchayat Act, which has now been applied to the tribals, a suggestion was made that it should be so applied that the Panchayat should be in the compact tribal areas and wherever such compact constituencies are not possible, reservation should be made for them in proportion to their population.

With regard to the Multi-purpose Blocks at Amarpur, expenditure and the tempo of progress is going to be accelerated this year and there will be no shortfall with regard to the scheme at the end of the year.

A scheme for anti-leprosy work should also be undertaken immediately to wipe out leprosy. Centrally sponsored new scheme of 3 hostels for trainees has not been started. It should also be expedited.

I also paid a flying visit to the Polytechnic Institute which started functioning from the 15th August 1958 as a fully residential unit. Twenty-five per cent of 60 seats in the Institute are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unfortunately, there is not a single candidate of Scheduled Tribes, while 80 % of applicants are displaced persons.

My visit to the Senior Basic School at Champaknagar convinced me of its futility as a Basic School where no agricultural land is available and other crafts are being taught with unsatisfactory results.

Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on the 19th and 20th January, 1960

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A Mela was inaugurated at the village of Badripur, two miles from Paunta (Himachal Pradesh), which is 30 miles from Dehradun. It was an annual function in memory of late Shri Thakkar Bapa. Many Harijans from round-about villages, both Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, gathered together. The Uttar Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh (West) have constructed a Prarthana Mandir where Harijan girls are given training in sewing and knitting. Complaint about the observance of untouchability with regard to drawing out drinking water in some of the villages of Himachal Pradesh were received by me. I have asked the Pracharak of the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh to make enquiries and send me the report thereof in due course.

I met the officer-in-charge running the Training-cum-Production Centre where Tanning and Leather work and Sewing classes are being run. Very few Harijan students were attracted for Tanning. The stipends were not paid to them for the last six months. This is a very sorry state of affairs. I would suggest that sewing section of this Training Centre should be shifted to Badripur where Sewing Classes for Harijan girls are run successfully and where Harijan girls can be trained up and can be relied upon to follow this profession for earning their livelihood. The lady teacher engaged by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, can be put in charge of the Sewing classes.

I paid a visit to a small locality of Harijans called Devi Nagar. They have no land for agriculture. Material for roofing and constructing hut should be given to them.

The Uttar Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh have conducted an Udyog Shala (Industrial Training Centre) in weaving etc., in Nihalgarh.

At the Ashok Ashram, Kalsi, I inspected the land which was available for settling some 12 families of Kanjars (De-notified communities) who are at present wandering about near Jamuna Bridge near Kalsi. I met these 12 families of Kanjars. They were not inclined to settle down on the piece of land which was available and it seemed that it was not possible to persuade them to do so. The Leprosy work which is being carried on by the Ashok Ashram, Kalsi, is found to be working satisfactorily by the high officials concerned. The Ashram is conducting the anti-Leprosy Centre at each of the 8 Centres in the Hilly areas—two centres being at Dasu and Kuwane in Jaunsar Bawar Area where the Government of India (Ministry of Health) is also running similar Centres thus duplicating the work. The amount thus spent on these two Government of India Centres, should be given over to the Ashok Ashram, Kalsi which can be relied upon to do the job.

The Dispensary at Ashok Ashram Kalsi, run by the Uttar Pradesh Government which has an average attendance of only 7 patients, may be closed.

Parvatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh has started research among Gujar families. The result so far indicates that on an average in Gujar family has a debt of Rs. 1,000. Number of cattle it owns is 8. Various types of grievances against the Forest Officers and the cases of bribery are not uncommon.

I met the President of the Dehradun Municipality and had discussions with him about wheel barrows and the conservancy staff.

I paid a visit to a Tailoring Centre in a village 5 miles away at Danda Lakhond which is inhabited by a good number of Harijan families. The training seems to be satisfactory though stipends are not given to the Harijan girls.

The Uttar Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh (Western Branch) has started an intensive scheme for the removal of untouchability in some of the village roundabout this Centre. The scheme has been found successful elsewhere and such schemes should be financed from the Central funds as the State Government is not in a position to finance the scheme.

I had a discussion with the Chairman, District Planning Committee, Dehradun with regard to the expenditure about various grants for the welfare of backward classes.

Money provided for (slum clearance) housing scheme for sweepers of the Dehradun Municipality but, not utilised should be included in the budget for the next year, and to begin with 50 houses should be constructed for which the Municipality has shown its willingness to contribute its own share.

District Harijan Sahayak Committee and the Planning Advisory Committee should have at least one representative of the non-official bodies.

Madhya Pradesh and Bombay 3rd February, 1960 to 12th February, 1960.

A Training Camp (Shivir which lasted for 10 days) of the propaganda workers of the intensive areas of Madhya Pradesh for the removal of untouchability was addressed by me on the last day of the Camp at Shamgarh. I noted that persuasion and creation of public opinion are a very necessary background for carrying on propaganda successfully. Demand for land for agriculture and for house sites was a common grievance in most of the districts. If the Madhya Pradesh Government can assure grants to the Harijan Sevak Sangh of Madhya Pradesh for a period of 5 years at least, the scheme of intensive work in compact area for the removal of untouchability can be implemented. 50 % of the volunteers should belong to the Scheduled Castes, for the effective results of the propaganda.

The gathering of Sondhia Rajputs who were considered to be belonging to de-notified communities was held at the same place. They wanted a Boarding and Scholarships for the students who came to Shamgarh for receiving education in middle and high schools. They are listed as backward communities though they can be under the category of de-notified communities and grants for the boarding should be given to them for the spread of education out of the funds ear-marked for the de-notified communities. It is very necessary that the young generations of Rajputs should receive more education to bring about a change in their attitude towards the oppressed Harijans of the villages.

PANCHMAHAL DISTRICT

Sukhsar, centre of Multi-purpose Block in the Scheduled Area of Santrampur Taluka of Panchmahal District has an Ashram School run by the Bhil Seva Mandal. Agriculture and spinning are the two crafts in which training is given to the inmates of the Ashram. On account of irrigation bunding and terracing, the tribal agriculturists of the area seem to be prosperous and the Multi-purpose Block has been able to render a good account with regard to the financial and physical targets. Co-operative Societies have been functioning satisfactorily and the time has now come for starting Service Co-operatives and linking of credit with marketing of agricultural produce and supply of necessities of life.

I paid a visit to another Ashram School started in the most interior area of Deogarh Baria in Limkheda taluka of Panchmahal District about 14 miles from Deogarh Baria. The inmates of the Ashram which is situated in N.E.S. Block presented an interesting cultural programme. On account of heavy rains, the Kharif crop has been destroyed and the people were on the verge of starvation. Some relief work should be taken up for them for 2 or 3 months. A cheap grain-shop or a cost-price shop for grains may be started here to relieve them from economic distress.

I visited another Ashram School at Kathala 13 miles from Dohad. I saw a good development of afforestation round about this area which was, once, most backward of Dohad Taluka. I attended a meeting for congratulating a well-known, veteran social worker—Shri Naik—on his getting the title from the Government of India of 'Padma Shri'. I attended a meeting of the Board of Visitors for the Faculty of Social Work of the Maharaja Sayajirao University at Baroda. I addressed the trainees of the two-year Diploma Course of the Nirmal Niketan.

I proceeded to Vyara to attend the annual meeting of the Cooperative Ginning Factory and the Oil Mill run by the Scheduled Tribes of the place with a capital of Rs. 6 lakhs, of which Rs. 3 lakhs have been contributed by the Government. This is one of the first processing agencies run by the tribals utilising their raw materials of cotton and ground-nuts and exporting oil and cotton.

I studied the scheme for starting the Vidyalaya known as "Safai Vidyalaya" started by Shri Appasahib Patwardhan with two objects in view:—

- (i) to improve the methods of scavenging in most of the municipal areas as well as in rural areas; and
- (ii) to do away with scavenging class altogether.

There was an exhibition of various types of latrines and urinals which can be adopted in rural and urban areas for converting night soil into good manure and showing a clean method of scavenging. The Municipality of Vyara has adopted 12 latrines for public use where night soil is converted through a Gas Plant for supplying gas for lighting without any cost whatsoever. Safai Vidyalaya will thus pave the way for solving the problem of these scavengers by making their task cleaner and healthier, and getting the night soil utilised for a very good purpose fetching good income for the municipal areas if properly utilised.

Madhya Pradesh and Orissa 7th March, 1960 to 21st March, 1960.

MADHYA PRADESH

For some time, a scheme for the development of the most inaccessible tribal areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, viz., Abhujamad, almost untouched by the Welfare Scheme for the scheduled Tribes so far, was being considered by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh had formulated a very comprehensive scheme in October 1958, the total cost of which is Rs. 65.08 lakhs for a period of 7-1½ years. I suggested to the Government of Madhya Pradesh that they may arrange a study of this area by an officer and draw up a workable scheme for its development. Subsequently, Shri S. Pawar, IAS, Collector of Bastar District, toured the area from 4th to 19th December, 1958 and submitted a detailed report on the people and the terrain. A team from the Tribal Research Institute, Chhindwara, has also been to the area after Shri Pawar's tour, but the report has not been made available to our office. I have been requesting the Minister for Tribal Welfare, Madhya Pradesh—Raja Naresh Chandra Singh Ji, to visit the area, promising on my part that I may accompany him, but so far, no tour programme has been finalised. The Vanvasi Seva Mandal a non-official body, decided to depute its Secretary and a social worker with family, to tour the area and start a welfare centre for the distribution of grains, medicines and other necessities of life to the tribals at cost price at a place where the tribals may come on market days and which may also be accessible from the nearest road. The scheme submitted by the Collector of Bastar for the construction of 17 miles long road upto Karambu and for opening a fair price shop at Kutru, may be sanctioned immediately, especially in view of the fact that this year the heavy rains have caused a partial failure of crops in the areas, thus resulting in near-famine conditions. The Vanvasi Seva Mandal has decided to start the centre without delay out of the amount of Rs. 6,000 received by them from late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Fund. The Collector's report on the scheme is very comprehensive and the Madhya Pradesh Government should try to implement some of the scheme without delay, even in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, in case there are no sufficient funds with them for the same.

Dandakarnya Scheme in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa area

Most of the displaced persons from East Bengal have migrated to West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur, Assam and elsewhere in India where it has reached point of saturation. While in search of good area for the excess population to be settled, the Dandakarnya scheme came into picture, much to the good luck of the Scheduled Tribes who were living in the forest areas of Bastar and Koraput from the time immemorial. It has a great future of planned development. The first phase, will be confined to the districts of Bastar, Koraput and Kalahandi. The population is mostly tribals and much less than in West Bengal. Teak and Sal exist in abundance and are known all over India also the minor forest produce which has also great commercial value. There are mixed mineral resources, important being high-grade iron ore, bauxite and manganese as for instance, at Bailadila there are 3,000 million tons of richest iron ore in the world.

Malaria which was rampant some years ago is being progressively controlled and will soon be eradicated, as National Malaria Eradication Programme covers the entire area. But I apprehend that unless a proper and strict check on truck, lorry drivers and outsiders going without family is maintained V.D. may raise its ugly head as it has been invariably found in many parts of the tribal areas as a result of the first impact of the outsiders in such areas. It has been emphasised more by action than by theory that the humanity and the human-beings should receive first priority and preservation than the forest and the income from the forest which should have second priority. The income of the value of these forests is, therefore, beside the point as they are being cleared by bull-dozers and tractors with extraordinary speed and in as short a time as possible. The total acreage of land reclaimed in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh on 3-3-60 is 12,000 acres cleared and 4,000 acres reclaimed but the target is to reclaim 20,000 acres by the beginning of June. 1,400 acres have been reclaimed for cultivation in Pharsagaon in Madhya Pradesh. 2,000 acres have been reclaimed in Umarkote (Orissa). The Scheduled Tribes of Bastar and Koraput, where displaced persons are going to be settled, should be thankful to the D.D.A. for allotting them 25% of the total area reclaimed, for cultivation. By the clearance of big forest area, the Scheduled Tribes have lost sources of income by way of forest labour and minor forest produce. They may be compensated by giving them labour work on the road or bunding or in such work which the D.D.A. may have under contemplation. A number of existing roads are being improved and up-graded by the D.D.A. The Scheduled Tribes are getting wages for breaking metal which the displaced persons are not habituated to do and therefore are doing earth work and that too only the male members of the family while the female members of displaced persons are given Dheki for husking paddy in their houses. The Scheduled Tribes have bright future before them, if all the facilities which are meant for displaced persons, are to be shared by them also. I suggest that no discriminatory treatment should be meted out to the Scheduled Tribes of the area with regard to the wages for work or welfare schemes like housing, drinking water wells and medical and educational facilities.

Two hundred acres of land have been given to the Scheduled Tribes near Pharsagaon at Boragaon. 20 families to whom the land is allotted, are constructing their own houses under the scheme out of the subsidy for houses and wells in N.E.S. Blocks. This shows greater enthusiasm among the tribals to settle down in agricultural colonies if the lands are allotted to them as compared to the displaced persons who have still not shown their enthusiasm for settling down, though the land is being reclaimed and provided with contour bunding and other facilities by the D.D.A. The Collector of Koraput has, likewise, drawn up a scheme of starting tribal colonies in the area which is earmarked for the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of 2000 acres (25%) reclaimed land, but for want of funds, no work can be started. If only an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is given to Orissa Government, the land already allotted, will be cultivated by the Scheduled Tribes, otherwise there is a likelihood of the land being again covered with mushroom growth and being weeded out and tractorised involving an unnecessary additional expenditure. I do not know, who will be responsible for financing this scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes of this area. The question must be decided at a higher level but without any delay, because it may create suspicion on the part of the Scheduled Tribes, which can be well avoided, as the whole area is to be developed primarily by settling the displaced persons but secondly also for the Scheduled Tribes who have been sitting there from times immemorial.

The incumbent of the post of the Adviser for Tribal Welfare has been selected by the Union Public service Commission, but as he will be under D.D.A. and not under the Home Ministry, whose representative attends meetings of the D.D.A. occasionally, he would not be able to carry weight with the D.D.A. so far as the execution of tribal welfare schemes are concerned when the question of finance will arise. I would suggest that this Welfare Officer should be under the Home Ministry who will be able to

deliver the goods so far as the welfare schemes of Scheduled Tribes are concerned and the representative of the Home Ministry can never be expected to attend all the meetings regularly of the D.D.A. My Assistant Commissioners in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, are sure to attend the meetings, if invited, but they would not be able to carry the things much further unless they are backed up by the Home Ministry.

Soil Conservation (Madhya Pradesh and Orissa)

The new scheme supposed to be an additional scheme of Soil Conservation to establish seven Water-shed Management Units in the affected areas of Orissa, where shifting cultivation was going on, is to be executed by taking up protective measures. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned during the year under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan for seven units. The Government of Orissa delayed the sanction with the result that the money for the scheme was made available only three months back. This new scheme is being tried as an experiment, because the scheme of colonisation for tribals who are doing shifting cultivations, has not been successful on account of sufficient and suitable land not being made available for colonisation. I saw the progress of the scheme at Pottangi in two-mile area under Water-shed Management Unit scheme. The progress seems to be satisfactory.

I suggested to the Orissa Government to take necessary measures from now onwards to maintain complete records of the areas under shifting cultivation year-wise in order to indicate how much area has been reclaimed for soil conservation through these two schemes of soil conservation and prevention of shifting cultivation. I had an opportunity of seeing this work of bunding and terracing in the District of Kalahandi at Kakriguma Water-shed. The scheme is showing definite and good results. The Soil Conservation Training Centre has been started at my suggestion and located in the buildings of the Higher Ashram School which were not being used hitherto. The Centre has been giving a six months training to sub-assistants for eventual appointment as surveyors under the Water-shed Management Unit. In January 1960, only 14 candidates have passed out of this Centre though there is a provision for admission of 25 persons in each batch. This is due to the shortage of suitable Scheduled Tribe young men for training. There is a provision in this scheme to make the training in soil conservation available to persons from other cadres also, viz., Village Level Workers and Agricultural Extension Officers. This has not, however, been done so far.

Non-Official Pilot Development Project at Boipariguda

The Government of India sanctioned a grant of about Rs. 68 lakhs for the development of Sarvasvadan Villages in Koraput. The Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, had formulated a scheme to be executed through the non-official workers but they could not do so on account of various difficulties and they have surrendered the money to a great extent. The Government of Orissa utilised most of the amount thus surrendered for new schemes with the approval of the Government of India. Some balance is still there with the Orissa Government as well as the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh which has not been surrendered so far. The Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh has submitted a scheme of a restricted nature. It has been agreed that the first phase may be undertaken out of the savings with the Government of Orissa as well as the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, out of the grant originally meant for the Sarvasvadan villages. In anticipation of sanction, Shri Nagin Parekh, representative of Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh and the Block Development Officer of the project, had already purchased paddy worth about Rs. 45,000. The Grain-golas are to be run by Gram-panchayats by forming smaller panchayats than is contemplated under the Act. A proposal also has been submitted for the transfer of 30 schools with the administrative control of the block authorities from the Education Department. The block also intends to take up forest coupe by forming local co-operative as well as for minor forest produce. For the various programmes of the first phase, the total expenditure for the non-official pilot block for the year 1959-60, will be Rs. 90,000. I suggest that immediate sanction should be given both by the Government of India and the Government of Orissa for working out the first phase of the scheme as an experimental measure and the amount may be re-allotted out of the savings of the grants for the Sarvasvadan villages.

Technical Training Institute (Takatpur, Baripada)

Technical Training Institute (Takatpur, Baripada) was visited by me in order to find out the progress, made so far. The Executive Engineer, Baripada, who has been entrusted with the construction work, told me that the orders were issued only a month back and the progress during this period has been really

satisfactory. It is really surprising that no mention of the progress of this scheme has been made in the printed report of the Tribal Welfare Department of Orissa State of the year 1958-59. I have made the following suggestions :—

1. In order to supply drinking water to about 300 people of the institute, 3 wells, at least, should be constructed immediately before the rainy season;
2. Electric installations for running the machine which have been purchased, should be made as early as possible; and
3. The design for the residential quarters of the teaching staff should be decided in a meeting of all departments concerned so that by the end of the last year of the Second Plan, the institute is located in the newly constructed building in the site selected at Baripada.

The institute started functioning from the 15th October 1957, and the first batch of 50 students have passed out in January 1959.

All the Scheduled Tribe candidates receive stipend at Rs. 30 p.m. and the Other Backward Class candidates receive stipend at Rs. 25 p.m. The courses of training are as per Government of India syllabus for Industrial Training Institutes.

Scheduled and Tribal Areas

I had the occasion to meet one of the most backward tribal groups found in Orissa. The Bondo Projas—as they are called—(naked tribals) who live in the hilly tracts of this area of Koraput District, have so far remained almost untouched by the welfare schemes. Their main contact with the outside world is their coming to the weekly market at Mundiguda in order to sell their products, viz., tamarind, brooms made out of grass, bananas and some vegetables. They are very shy of strangers and as soon as we approached them, they tried to run away. They are interested in selling their produce and return to their villages as early as possible as they have to travel a distance of 10 or 12 miles of hilly tracts.

I noted with gratification that the agents of the co-operative marketing society, were purchasing their brooms for which the monopoly was given to this society. I recommend the following measures for the advancement of this tribe:—

- (a) An Ashram School should be opened at a suitable place in this area. Though a school had been sanctioned for this area in the year 1959-60, it could not be opened as the grant for the building was inadequate. The grant should be increased to cover the cost of material for the building as the area is inaccessible and the transport is expensive.
- (b) There is a welfare centre in Hundiguda functioning under a social worker. Certain types of patent medicines are kept here. The centre is not very attractive. In order to make it attractive to Bondo Projas, the social worker should make special efforts by starting a consumers co-operative society at this centre. This society can purchase brooms, tamarind and other forest produce brought by them and sell them salt, oil etc. The Co-operative Society is making good profit by the purchase of brooms (for which it has the sole monopoly) and selling them outside the State but the other forest produces are being purchased at very cheap rate by the outside traders.
- (c) The area must be opened up and a road—25 miles—leading into the interior, should be constructed.
- (d) The State Government should consider specially drawing up of a comprehensive scheme for the development of this small area and all-round advancement of Bondo Projas.

I visited Serango in the area of Parlikimadi which is occupied by the Lanjia Sacras—one of the most backward tribes. It is here that the Christian Missionaries had started a centre many years back, and converted some Scheduled Castes (Doms) into Christianity. All the hill side has been utilised by permanent cultivation and water from hill streams utilised for irrigation. The inhabitants of this village had created a field for themselves by depositing earth on about 10 acres of stony bare land and have been successful in growing crop of paddy in that field. Such efforts should be encouraged by the award of

prizes. The Public Works Department trucks which are regularly carrying materials for building the *Serango-Gumma* road can also distribute some earth where the Lanjias need it for terracing and bunding purposes.

In spite of all the hard work in the hilly fields, the Lanjias are poor. The Scheduled Caste Christian converts (Doms and Panos) are exploiting them in various ways. They lend them seeds and grains for consumption which is recovered at the time of harvest with an interest of 200%. Many of these Doms living in the Serango area, have been able to acquire the terraced lands belonging to the tribals through such transactions, and thus all good cultivable land has passed on to the Scheduled Caste creditors.

The Mission has a hospital here. I would request the State Government to make enquiries whether discrimination between the Christian and non-Christian patients is observed in the hospital with regard to their medical treatment. In the Serango *M. E. School* run by the Government there are only 2 Lanjia students while the rest of the students are all Doms.

I suggest that an Ashram School may be started in this area and the more hilly part of the area, should be declared Scheduled Area. The most urgent need, as a welfare measure, is that of introduction of a credit and marketing system which would minimise the exploitation of the *Lanjia Sacras* at the lands of Doms and Panos. The grain-golas that are being constructed at Serango, may be allowed to extend activities and may not be handed over to the Panchayat as it is dominated by the Doms. Minor irrigation works and terrace cultivation should be encouraged in this area as they will go a long way towards increasing their agricultural produce. For this purpose, a few young men trained in the work of soil conservation and construction of minor irrigation works may be posted in this area who would help the Lanjia Sacras in doing this work systematically with grants for small projects of this type to be given by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. The teachers in the schools are Panos and Doms. They should be replaced by teachers from outside who have some missionary zeal to help the Lanjia Sacras. They may be allowed the monopoly of minor forest produce, which may be purchased by them and start marketing organisation that I have recommended above.

(Madhya Pradesh) Training-cum-Production Centres

I visited a Training-cum-Production Centre at Raipur which is run under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Scheduled Castes. The Centre is being run by the Department of Industries, though 10 trades were included in the scheme, only 4 have been started so far on account of non-availability of technical hands and lack of accommodation for trainees to stay and work. Twenty six trainees have so far been trained in carpentry, leather stitching and weaving. The production side of this centre, does not seem to be working successfully as the prices of the products of this centre are very high. I suggest that no Training Centre at a district headquarters as at Raipur should be set up as it would not be able to attract the right sort of persons who will follow up their training by taking up vocation for their maintenance. It is necessary to maintain a record of the follow up after the trainees have completed their course of training and found a vocation.

Cottage Industries

One of the best training centres at the village of Marendrapur near Barakul was started under the Industries Department in the year 1947 and due to the interest taken by the instructor, who is a qualified instructor, the production of this centre is worth about Rs. 2,000 p.m. Its cane furniture gets a ready market and the golden grass mats made here are being exported to the U.S.A. There are 8 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys under training here. Though the stipends given by the Industries Department are very small, the trainees earn from the sale-proceeds of the goods. The Tribal and Rural Welfare Department has given a sum of Rs. 8,000 for the construction of workshop for the Centre. A further grant of Rs. 2,000 should be given for the completion of the workshop. The Centre also has a hostel. The Instructor was desirous of receiving some training in bamboo work. All encouragement should be given to him for the benefit of this centre.

Settlement of Scheduled Tribes

About 13 miles from Umarkote I visited the Kesrabeda colony established in 1957 for the benefit of Gond and Paroja tribes. On a plot of 180 acres of land, thirty two tribal families most of whom were doing shifting cultivation, have been settled. The houses built with a grant of Rs. 250 per house and free contribution of labour by the beneficiaries are quite good. The tribal families seem to have settled down in a satisfactory manner and have already grown three good harvests.

Kasipur Multi-purpose Tribal Block in Kalahandi District of Orissa

In this block, I paid a visit to colony at the village of Lakrish which is about 10 miles from Kasipur. This colony has been established for the landless tribal families of the nearby village and at present 37 families are residing in the colony. The houses in this colony have been built by the tribals themselves with the materials they purchased from the amount of subsidy of Rs. 250 each. They should be remodelled by getting them covered with tiles for which more grant should be given to them. There is a Sales Store near the colony which has been opened with an investment of Rs. 1,500. It stocks most of the every day necessities of the tribals and sales average Rs. 600 per month. It is managed under the joint responsibility of the manager who stays there. The residents of the colony and the nearby village have appreciated this venture very much and they feel that the stocks of the depot should be augmented. Unfortunately this block is much bigger in area and in population than the standard laid down for the multi-purpose blocks. The sanctioned strength of V.L. Ws for the Block is 21 out of which there are only 17 working at present. This area in Kasipur sub-division of Kalahandi District is very backward, and deserves inclusion in the Scheduled Area. The irrigation potentialities of the area are also very good. Another programme which should be given top priority, is the organisation of the marketing of the produce, oil seeds, potatoes, chillies, pulses and some cotton, which are the main products in this area. In the absence of any co-operative or governmental marketing endeavour, the middlemen are making very big profits by advancing loans to them, in weekly markets. Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies may be organised to give cash against the crops and purchasing by these societies can be done in all the haats and markets on fixed days. To start with, a number of grain-golas should be multiplied. The rule of the grain-golas of charging 25% interest of grain-loans, should be modified to the extent that half of this interest would be treated as deposits of the borrowers. Such a change would go a long way in accumulating the amount for the capital of the co-operative society. A few roads are essential in this area for better marketing, but it is hardly possible to build these roads from the small allocations made from the Multipurpose Tribal Block. The Government should undertake this financial responsibility. It is to be regretted that another form of exploitation is going on through the out-still system. The only solution of this is that the Government should start distilling liquor and keep a monopoly for selling it in these areas. This would cut down the profits that the individual distillers make and ensure the quality of liquor and alcoholic contents in it.

I also visited two villages in the Parla-ki-medi Block. I saw the working of this Block in two adjoining villages. The Block has been given money for construction of culverts and bridges on the roads and they have done it satisfactorily. The inter-village approach roads have also been constructed under the Block and the people have participated in it. Minor irrigation works which are the most immediate need of the villages have been extended to and tanks and diversion weirs are constructed. The programme of Ambar Charkhas a cottage industry is not showing any progress whatsoever. Forest Labour Co-operative Societies have a good field here if they are started and encouraged by the officials.

Schools

I visited a number of Ashram Schools, both in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa while on tour.

- In Madhya Pradesh* (i) The Madhyamik Shalas at Araund and Pharasgaon run by the Vanvasi Seva Mandal, are being run satisfactorily.
- (ii) A normal school at Bastar. This school has grown since its inception in 1956.
- In Orissa* (i) The Boroguda Girls Ashram School, in Boroguda village. I was satisfied to find that girls are making progress in this girls Ashram. More such girls Ashram Schools are necessary.
- (ii) The Ashram School at Sunabada and Training Centre for the Sevaks of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department was visited. The buildings are in need of urgent repairs. The vegetables grown in the garden have to be purchased by the boys for their mess. This should be discontinued. The mess of the boys may only repay the agricultural contingency of Rs. 500 annually and thereafter all the vegetables produced, should be consumed by the students. This will solve the difficulty of the stipend

money of Rs. 20 which also includes dress. The yarn spun at these Ashram Schools should be woven into cloth and given to them for use which would save money for clothing.

The Sevaks under training in the Training Centre are given stipends during their period of training *i.e.*, for two years. I feel that this stipend is quite inadequate as they have to maintain their families also in their villages. I suggest that they should be given half pay plus the stipend during the period of training to relieve this hardship.

- (iii) The Govindpally Ashram School in Malkangiri area of Koraput District is making very good progress. I was happy to know this school has been keeping a record of the work and career of its old students and it has a few boys of Bomdo Projas also.
- (iv) Gorakhpur Ashram School in Kalahandi District has a very successful agricultural farm as it is in the Block area of Kasipur and an experiment of planting coffee in 2 acres is being tried. I suggest that Block authorities should utilise the agricultural land of the Ashram School on account of water facilities for making it a demonstration farm for the Block. This will benefit both the students and the tribal agriculturists round about. I found the yarn spun at such centres being stored up without being woven into cloth. This should be remedied immediately.
- (v) I paid a visit to the hostel run for the Scheduled Castes and Denotified Communities at Humma. This should be handed over to the Depressed Classes League which should be given grant for opening another hostel for girls at Bhubaneswar for Scheduled Castes.
- (vi) I paid a visit to the Thakar Bapa Ashram and the Lower Primary School run by the Servants of India Society, Rayagada. The work was unsatisfactory, as I found the admissions were made recently and the Superintendent could not show me the register to check up the villages from where the inmates had come. I do not think it is necessary to run a primary school as there are such schools at Rayagada and. I also suggest that the hostels should be only for middle school and high school students coming from far off villages for which record should be maintained. The Superintendent does not seem to be taking interest in the boys though he gets Rs. 100 per month. I have brought this to the notice of the members of the Servants of India Society, who saw me at Bhubaneswar. The Society, wants to run an anti-leprosy centre but they have not been able to secure the services of a doctor so far and they have to depend upon the Government doctor who can well attend to the leprosy work.

It was brought to my notice that under the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation II of 1956, persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes have to obtain permission of the Collectors concerned before they can transfer their immovable property to non-Scheduled Tribes. Under section 2(c) of that Regulation, the Scheduled Tribes have been defined as those specified in respect of the State of Orissa in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. This Order of the President has been amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1956 and the lists of Scheduled Tribes in respect of all the States re-arranged after the re-organisation of the States *vide* the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. It is therefore desirable that early action should be taken to amend the definition of Scheduled Tribes given in section 2(c) of the above Regulation to incorporate the above changes. This would appear to be absolutely necessary and should cover all the tribes which now stand scheduled in the State of Orissa after the amendment of the Order of the President.